

1ST SEPTEMBER 2015

31ST AUGUST 2016

FS MUN 2016

FRANKFURT SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT



FRANKFURT – WIESBADEN – NEW YORK

PREPARATION – NEW YORK – RETURNING HOME

Preface

FS Model United Nations (MUN) initiative offers students of the Frankfurt School of Finance & Management the unique opportunity to participate each year in the National Model United Nations (NMUN) Conference in New York.

In the academic year of 2015/16 over 80 students participated in the initiative's preparation sessions and 42 students were eventually selected to attend the NMUN Conference in New York.

We have organized this report in an introductory section and 3 main chapters. The introductory section, "About", gives a general overview of the initiative and the United Nations. Chapter 1 covers all the activities and hard work we put in before going to the main conference in New York. We continue with chapter 2 about "New York" which covers the NMUN conference as well as our experiences in the city that never sleeps. Finally, chapter 3 reflects on lessons learned and what lies ahead.

If you want to see more of FS MUN – pictures, videos and other information on the initiative – make sure you check out our numerous appearances on social media! Visit us on:

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/fsmun>

Instagram: [fs_mun](#)

Twitter: https://twitter.com/fs_mun

Youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/c/fsmun>

Vimeo: <https://vimeo.com/fsmun>

"This final report presents what FS MUN has been up to in the past year."

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About the UN

The United Nations Organization was founded in October of 1945 as a replacement for the League of Nations. Its purposes – according to Article 1 of the Charter of the UN – are: keep peace throughout the world, develop friendly relations among nations, and help especially poor people to conquer hunger diseases and illiteracy.

The experience of two world wars has made an international organization with such a purpose and responsibility indispensable. Indeed the UN has been able to secure or restore peace several times already. The most significant (military and diplomatic) operations have been: The UN peacekeeping mission in the Congo, the peace negotiations in El Salvador, the peacekeeping mission in Namibia, the democratic election in post-Apartheid South Africa and post-Khmer Rouge Cambodia.

Today the UN has 193 Member States and 2 Observer States, its main Headquarters are located in New York City and there are other main offices in Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi. The official languages are Arabic, French, English, Chinese, Russian and Spanish. Since 2007 the UN has been led by the South Korean Ban Ki Moon.

The most important organs of the United Nations are the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Secretariat, the International Court of Justice and, of course, the Security Council with its five permanent members and their veto right. The UN's Security Council is the organization's only body with the power to issue legally binding resolutions.



About Model United Nations

Model United Nations is a learning program which helps participants to gain a better understanding of the functioning of the United Nations as well as political issues with global relevance. In this context students represent a UN member state and are usually placed in committees with different agendas, such as the Security Council, the General Assembly and many more. At the National Model United Nations New York 2016, for example, the Frankfurt School of Finance & Management delegation had the honour to represent Japan and worked in various committees.

Frankfurt School students participate successfully at the New York MUN since 2010. NMUN is one of the worlds largest conferences and it is a fantastic student initiative as it contributes significantly to professional as well as to personal development.

In detail, on a professional level this program requires critical thinking, public speaking, negotiation skills as well as research and writing skills and, finally, multilateral diplomacy. All of this must be coordinated in a multinational environment and, therefore, definitely helps to transcend all the before mentioned skills and academic knowledge into real life. For those who are wishing to work diplomatically this is an excellent preparation for diplomatic services as it simulates the workings of the United Nations realistically.

On a personal level the encounter of students from a very diverse group, in fact participants come from all continents and numerous countries, is a great opportunity to learn about new cultures. Students do not only experience what multilateral diplomacy really means, but they also have the chance to develop an understanding of differing viewpoints and broaden their horizon in general. Furthermore, after discussing, negotiating and finally finding resolutions to challenging topics students have the chance to see the rewards of cooperation and develop a true sense of accomplishment.

Considering what is mentioned above we conclude that NMUN is a unique and truly international experience that strengthens global citizenship by engaging participants into peaceful conflict resolution and human development.



Our Team

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Digital Version: issuu.com/fs-mun

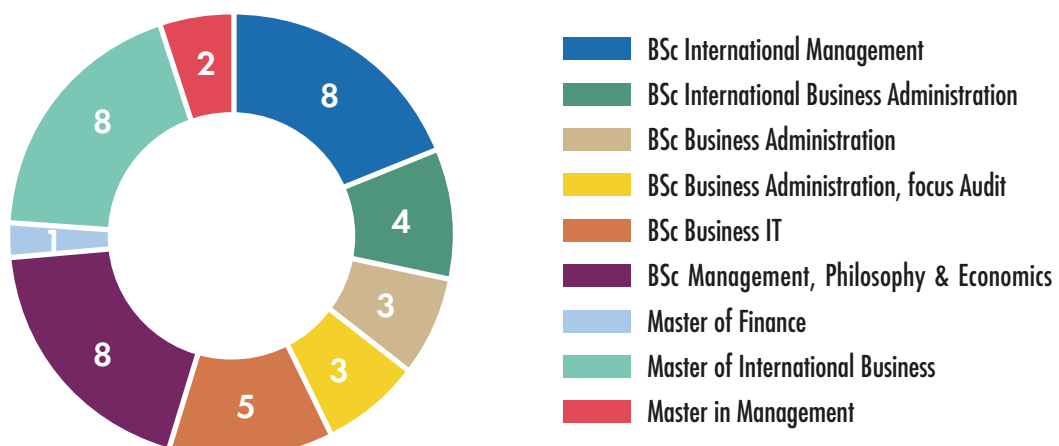
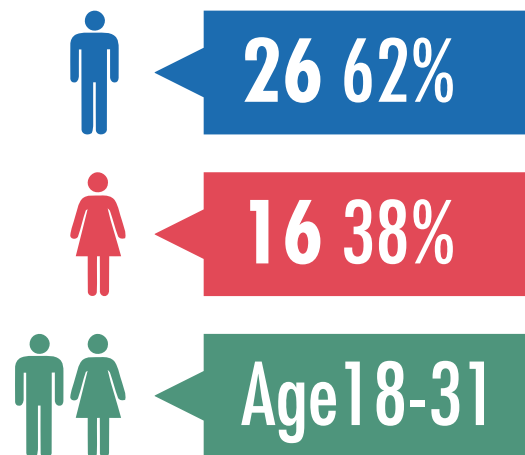
About Us

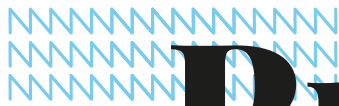
Our initiative started in 2010 with 9 students, most of them Bachelor of Management, Philosophy and Economics. Now we count over 40 students throughout all study programmes, including Masters.

The organisers, aka Head Delegates, originate from different study programmes. They were the main drivers of the initiative, organizing all events, fundraising, traveling and so forth. But managing such a great delegation would not have been possible without our faculty advisor, who helped the Heads during the conference in New York. He was a great resource of advice.

The media team was responsible of capturing our preparation and journey on photo and video. They were also responsible for maintaining our several social media channels.

Our delegation was never as diverse as now! We are very proud to have students from several study programmes as well as students with different backgrounds and countries. You can get a glimpse at our diversity here.





Preparation

CHAPTER 1



Delegation Preparation

This year, Frankfurt School Model United Nations attracted wide attention among Bachelor- and Master-students from different subjects and diverse nationalities.

Because of the large interest, we organized a selection process and conducted a preparation and assessment weekend in Wiesbaden. The selected 42 students formed the largest FS MUN group our university has sent to New York so far! For the first time, we were accompanied by a faculty advisor; Moritz Tilgner supported our delegation in New York. He conducted research for our delegation and helped students regarding any questions they had.

We are proud to have again been distinguished as Honorable Mentioned Delegation. In addition, two of our delegates' position papers were awarded for their outstanding work. Our delegates in the WHO committee were honored for their committee work with the Outstanding Delegation Award.



Main MUN

—
“UNderstanding the past,
UNiting for the future”



Opening Ceremony

Taking place in Frankfurt am Main at the Goethe-University on the campus Westend, the MainMUN disguises the conference under the motto ‘UNderstanding the past, UNiting for the future’ exploiting diplomacy in its various aspects. In its 12th edition the conference commenced with inspiring speeches by the two Secretaries-Generals, followed by the guest speaker the US General Consul James Herman, who sketched an example of international diplomatic exchange, where opposite interests do clash sometimes, emphasizing negotiations between the diplomats that can indeed be challenging. In order to sooth this kind of negotiations it is important to have an understanding for the other side and at the same time not forgetting one’s outcome and how to reach common grounds. After his speech and a short depiction of his job the students could ask him any question related to his occupation.

The committees

Nearly 300 delegates coming from all across the region attended the event, spread along four different committees: The GA, ECOSOC, UNICEF and the SC, with each committee featuring an agenda of two topics.

The agenda

The GA has featured ‘Cybersecurity – Human Rights for Data Protection’ and ‘Decarbonizing the Economy – A Means to Tackle Climate Change’ as the topics that would be deliberated upon.

The ECOSOC has featured ‘Managing International Financial Crisis - How to Prevent, Recognize and Overcome’ and ‘Involving the Private Sector in the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals’.Whereas the ‘Facilitating Education Programs for Child Refugees’ and ‘Children without Childhood – Counteracting the Abduction in Combat’ were the topics to be discussed within the UNICEF’s committee. Last but not least, the SC found the topics ‘Revising and Expanding Guidelines to Settle Territorial Disputes’ and ‘Climate Change as a Threat for International Security’ the most profound issues to be tackled.

FS presence

We might argue that the Mainmun experience was by far the most convenient, relating to its location being in Frankfurt am Main, yet it was still a valid and an important event. Its importance related to our NMUN preparation, as it was a first experience for many of our participants, prompting confidence in many of us. Thus, recommended!

The Frankfurt School was present with 12 delegates representing various countries in all of the four committees. Our presence, although small, yet outperforming in terms of sponsoring resolutions and awards winning.

Workshop Weekend Wiesbaden



After the mock sessions at the Frankfurt School campus were held, over 70 students from all bachelor and master programs decided to come to Wiesbaden for the workshop weekend. The goal for this weekend was to get to know each other, get comfortable with the Model United Nations rules and procedures and to choose a final delegation for the big trip to New York. And of course, everybody was excited to experience the wild nightlife of Wiesbaden in the evening.

For most of us, these were the first real insights how the world of MUN works. After the funnier mock sessions, Wiesbaden was more serious. In preparation for the workshop, everybody had to make themselves comfortable with the rules and procedures of the conference. You have to have an insight in how to write a draft resolution, when you can raise a point of motion or simply what to do in formal and informal sessions.

Everybody got assigned a country and a partner and got familiar with their individual goals. This is really important, as you act not on your personal opinion. You have to represent the country in speeches and negotiations in the informal sessions, based on what are the countries points on the specific topics. We were discussing the three topics globalization, gender equality and migration.

Over the time, the students got more familiar with the rules and their roles as delegates and the conference felt really serious and real. Speeches were held, motions were raised and you could witness tough negotiations in the conference room and even in the hallway. The first day was all about setting the agenda and getting to know other countries opinions on these topics. The second day was full of students sitting in groups and writing draft resolutions. This is an important part of the conference in New York, so everybody was fully involved.

After the hard work on Saturday was done, everybody went out to get dinner and cocktails in the city. This was the time to get to know the other students on a more personal level. As the group was really diverse, you had the chance to talk to interesting people over a beer or two.

Time went by quickly over the whole weekend and after we ended the conference with the voting on the draft resolutions that we had all been working on really hard, we went back home with a lot of gained experience and some new friends.

Fundraising & Finances

Participating in NMUN NY is inevitably tied to number of financial expenses. The main ones include hotel costs and the flights to New York. On top of that come conference fees, expenses for other necessary material such as preparation booklets as well as organizational costs. In all, a 2016 FS MUN participant would have had to calculate with a total participation cost of around 1,710 EUR. It is not particularly helpful that all the prices increase from year to year.

In order to make participation in FS MUN truly accessible to all students, we made an effort to raise financial support from a variety of sources. We are very thankful for all the support and contributions we were given!

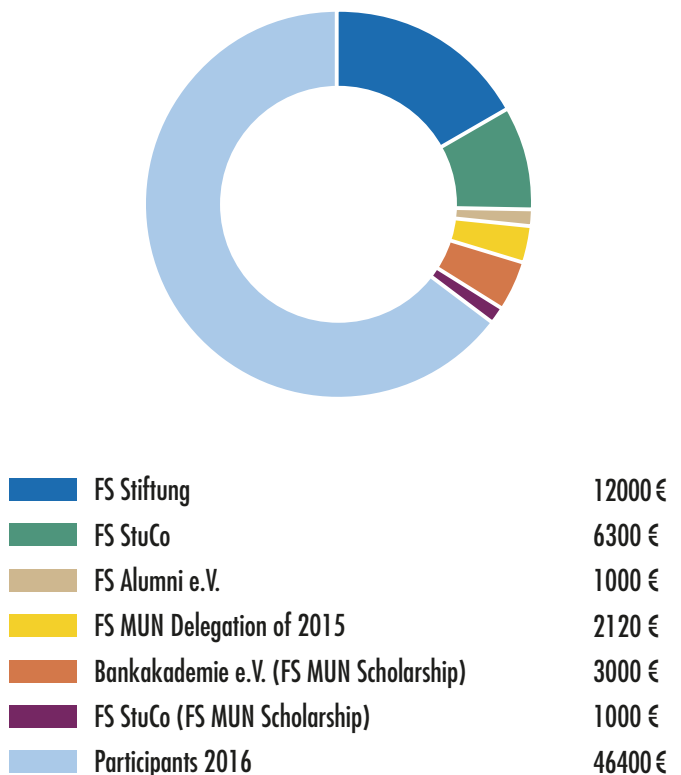
We received strong support from the Frankfurt School Family. Financial support were given by the FS Alumni association (1,000 EUR), the FS Student Council (6,300 EUR) and the FS Stiftung (12,000 EUR + visa fees for international students). The Marketing Department donated FS attire in the form of ties, scarves and pins. With all this support, FS MUN was able to reduce participation costs to 1,200 EUR per person.

Special thanks go out to Bankakademie e.V. and FS StuCo, who made an effort to make the participation possible for every student. Bankakademie e.V. granted 3,000 EUR for 3 FS MUN Scholarships to talented students who do not have the financial abilities for participation. FS StuCo granted another 1,000 EUR, which we were able to give to 4 promising students as a partial scholarship.

Additionally, Pentalhotel Wiesbaden offered us special conditions for our Workshop Weekend. Deutsche Bank supported our preparation by providing us with a conference room in their headquarters in New York to hold our pre-conference workshop. Our delegation was warmly received by the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations in New York and was given guidance to the Japan-UN diplomacy by the Counsellor. It is through these contributions that the initiative is able to keep offering students of all backgrounds the opportunity to be part of such a unique academic experience. The entire delegation is deeply grateful.

Composition of Costs	Costs per person (€)	Total costs (42 participants, €)
Workshop Weekend	55	2,310
Delegate Fee	130	5,460
Hotel New York	875	36,750
Flights	550	23,100
Prep Materials and other expenses	100	4,200
TOTAL	1,710	71,820

Composition of Funds



Position Paper for the General Assembly First Committee

The issues before the General Assembly First Committee are Cyber Security and Protection against Cyber Warfare; the Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security; and Efforts to Control Weapons of Mass Destruction. In a globalizing world calling for advancements in technology, Japan emphasizes the responsibility of all Nations to join in a discourse on how to deal with possible consequences. Referring to Resolution 1378(XIV) from 1959 (A/RES/1378(XIV)), Japan reiterates the importance to perpetuate a dialogue between Nations to reach comprehensive progress.

I. Cyber Security and Protection against Cyber Warfare

Japan emphasizes the importance of and dependency on the development of new information technologies as a driver of economic growth, education and provider of new employment opportunities (A/RES/56/121). As part of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, it is vital to ensure the access to and availability of these benefits for all (A/RES/55/2). In order to increase awareness among its people and secure its *Critical Information Infrastructures* (CIIs), joining an international trend of strengthening the capabilities to fight cyber criminality, Japan introduced a Cybersecurity Strategy in 2013. The strategy further aims at promoting information sharing on a national, and also on a bilateral and international forums basis (A/RES/68/156). Japan strives to build safe and accessible cyberspace, while maintaining a balance of privacy and assurance of security.

The fast growth and development of information technologies have greatly increased the reliance on them but also substantially deepened international cooperation and collaboration across states. Japan is aware of the new opportunities for misuse and criminal activities as a result of the technical advance (A/RES/55/63). Therefore, we actively take part in regional frameworks such as the *Association of Southeast Asian Nations* (ASEAN) Regional Forum and closely cooperate with the United States based upon the Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements. The two nations share information through platforms such as the *Japan-U.S. Cyber Dialogue*, the *Japan-U.S. Cyber Defense Policy Working Group* and other bilateral channels (A/RES/68/156). Japan will further build and strengthen cooperation and the sharing and utilization of information related to information security with all nations and unions, such as the United Kingdom and the European Union, who share values with Japan. Additionally, we emphasize the importance of joint trainings against cyber-attacks and joint projects to develop new technologies. In order to ensure success, Japan embedded the promotion of education and the development of human resources as an essential part into its cooperative Cybersecurity Strategy.

Japan recalls the recommendations given by the *Group of Governmental Experts* (GEE) in their 2010 report (A/65/201) and invites Member States to take part in the information sharing about their individual experiences and issues facing threats from cyber-attacks (A/RES/68/98). Furthermore, as reflected in the report, Japan believes that international law and especially the UN Charter are applicable to derive norms as well as establish an internationally secure and accessible information and communication environment (A/RES/67/27). Japan notes that finding international consensus might consume a lot of time and recommends developing feasible and non-legally binding norms. We acknowledge the attempt to create an international valid law document with the Tallinn Manual on the International Law Applicable to Cyber Warfare and hope for broader framing non-NATO Member States in the Tallinn Manual 2.0.

II. The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security

The issue of transnational organized crime posing a threat to international security, Japan, as an active member of the international community, sees itself to be obliged to strengthen the overall efforts to oppose and confront such crime. *The transnational organized crimes* (TOCs) to be prevented include the trafficking of human beings, maritime piracy, misuse of environmental resources, smuggling of illicit narcotics, as well as firearms and counterfeit products, as listed in the *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes* (UNODC) TOC Report. Due to the fact that particular transnational crime groups originating in Japan, namely the *Yakuza* groups, have been reported as significant contributors of the illegal activities mentioned previously in the UNODC Report 2012 and the abuse of *new psychoactive substances* (NPS) has become an issue in the Japanese society, it is in the interest of Japan to bring forth contributions to the fight against transnational organized crimes in order to inhibit any damages caused by it.

Current efforts of Japan in the limitation and prevention of crimes concerning drug trafficking include the financial contributions to the *United Nations International Drug Control Programme* (UNDCP) and *Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice* funds of the UNODC, as well as the training for treatment of drug offenders through the *United Nations Asian and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders* (UNAFEI). Japan supports the prevention of transnational terrorism, as well as maritime piracy via financial measures in numerous funds of the UNODC and *International Maritime Organization* (IMO) and the

deployment of maritime vessels and aircraft of the Maritime Self-Defense Force in terms with the 1998 resolution on TOCs (A/RES/53/111).

As noted in the *UNODC TOC Convention Protocol of 2004*, the General Assembly has already foreseen the growing links between the TOCs and transnational terrorist organizations, an issue which has been addressed in the Security Council as well (SC/11717). Therefore, Japan also refers to *The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy* (A/RES/60/288) for Member States to react accordingly. In addition, Japan is concerned with the observations according to the *Independent Evaluation Unit* (IEU) in the UNODC Report 2014, according to which the growing trend of the transnational crimes and corruption is not declining significantly, despite the efforts by the UNODC. A more effective cooperation of countries and more numerous contributions are crucial to the success of the cause. Therefore, Japan calls upon all Member States of the General Assembly to further contribute to the efforts based upon the articles of the *TOC Convention Protocol of 2004*. Japan suggests further cooperation amongst the countries in order to synergistically achieve success at a higher rate, as it is necessary for each country to strengthen their own measures, whilst eliminating legal loopholes and assisting developing countries in their efforts to establish effective criminal justice and law enforcement.

III. Efforts to Control Weapons of Mass Destruction

As a nation that developed its nuclear industry for over fifty years, Japan highly values the benefits provided by nuclear energy. As a member of the *Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative* (NPDI), we underscore that the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) serves as a foundation of nuclear disarmament and peaceful use of nuclear technology. The continuing growth of nuclear power is a consequence of the increasing energy demand in the world, especially in developing countries, and the necessity to alleviate the effects of carbon emissions. Japan understands that the 3Ss – ensuring safeguards, nuclear safety and security – are of crucial importance within this framework. Japan strongly supports *The Hague Code of Conduct against Proliferation of Ballistic Missiles* (HCOC) and is member to the *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT) as a subsequent step to enforce weapons control.

As recommended in the *United Nations Study on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education* (A/57/124), we highlight the importance to encourage and establish education systems for broader support and awareness of the issue. Stemming the spread and establishing a reliable reporting system for *Weapons of Mass Destruction* (WMD) are first steps necessary in order to control them. Japan is fully aware that delivery systems of WMDs play a fundamental role and their spread, especially to *Non-State Actors* (NSAs), needs to be avoided. To successfully implement measures to constrain and control dispersion, transparency is a vital component and reflected in the 13 practical steps by the 2000 NPT Review Conference (NPT/CONF.2000/28). To establish a safeguards system in accordance with the *International Atomic Energy Agency* (IAEA), Japan urges states to adopt and ratify protocol INFCIRC/540, which aims to strengthen a global non-nuclear proliferation safeguards system. Furthermore, we place utmost importance on the *Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty* (CTBT), the *Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty* (FMCT) and promote the installation of an International Monitoring System and provide technical assistance for other nations. We also consequently support the uptake of negotiating a treaty on banning fissile material production used in nuclear weapons with conformity to the report of the Special Coordinator of 1995 (CD/1299). Japan supports the *Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention* (BWC) and the *Chemical Weapons Convention* (CWC), for the prohibition, non-proliferation and abolition of such weapons remains a crucial part of the endeavor to control WMDs. Within this framework, Japan provided ASEAN countries support in various forms, such as: financial contributions, improvements of the surveillance capabilities or for establishing national legislation for the implementation.

Japan is deeply concerned with the inability of the *Conference on Disarmament* (CD) to reach consensus among its participating nations and expresses its hope for the future. We call upon nations to reinforce safeguards as introduced by the IAEA (NPT, Article II.1) and to give it the needed support to work effectively and efficiently. We urge Nations, which are still listed in Annex II of the CTBT, to sign and ratify the treaty to support the disarmament of nuclear weapons. We further express our hope that a review of the FMCT leads to a legally binding agreement as concurred in the 1995 and 2000 NPT Review Conferences and call upon nations to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in security and military strategy. Japan is worried by the posing threat of terrorist groups or NSAs to acquire or develop chemical weapons. Hence, we strongly urge Non-Member States of the CWC until present, to adhere to the convention and call upon Member States to enact the necessary comprehensive national legislation. Japan remains open to share its knowledge and information with Non-Member States and Member States alike and we will support global efforts for the ATT to enter into force.

Position Paper for the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Topics before the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for 2016 are: Social and Economic Development in Cities; Guaranteeing Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Latin America and the Caribbean; Promoting the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources. The State of Japan is committed in finding solutions in partnership with the Member States that will prosper the region furthermore in the future and help to strengthen the connection both on continental and international level.

I. Social and Economic Development in Cities

The international community has been witnessing increasing global urbanization over the last two decades. According to the Atlantic Council over 80 % of the population in Latin America lives in cities nowadays, while this number will expand to 90 % in 2050. Japan acknowledges the variety of challenges, such as pollution, criminality, lack of resources and inequality, as well as the positive prospects, particularly economic opportunities, of urbanization. In this context the Japanese Delegation recalls basic guidelines, laying foundations for human interaction in every context, such as the UDHR (1948), the Agenda 21 (1992) and especially the SDGs, in order to provide a sustainable, equal and thriving future development of cities. Emphasizing goal 11 of the SDGs, which urges the national community to „make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable“, Japan considers various actions in pursuance of eventually fulfilling this goal in the LAC region. The Japanese Delegation underlines, that social improvement among all inhabitants of cities is inevitably linked with the economic progress in even those. Firstly, ECLAC members should provide basic services and infrastructure. Secondly, in order to decrease social imbalances, Japan encourages the other committee members to focus on shrinking the number of unemployment and informal employment. As the ILO and FORCLAC have 2014 put it in their review about the reduction of informal employment in Uruguay, economic growth takes place directly after implementing efficient policies in the labor market. Japan recommends the following points: implementing a safe, understandable and efficient tax system, providing minimum security services, such as insurances and pensions for officially registered workers and establishing wider and frequent controls in urban areas affected of illegal employment. Conclusively all policies should contribute to incentive the formalization of employment, which should lead to a sustainable economic growth and improvements of living standards for workers and their families. Japan believes, that all those actions can on the one hand establish and strengthen a stabile working class in cities and on the other hand include more parts of the society into the legal job market, which leads to a reduction of poverty and of differences in income. As Japan is one of the biggest trade partner of the LAC region, a steady growth can benefit both inhabitants, through private investments and public-private cooperation's, as well as Japanese companies. Broadening economic partnership is therefore not a zero-sum game. The Japanese Delegation proposes to organize a regular multilateral conference of all member states of the LAC region and Japan conducive to facilitate economic partnership and cooperation, especially regarding development, investments and growth in cities. By enhancing trade, both parties should benefit. Japan hopes to simultaneously increase sustainable economic growth and finally decrease poverty, inequality and social imbalances in cities.

II. Guaranteeing Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Latin America and the Caribbean

Japan is dedicated to maintain and strengthen the Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Latin America and the Caribbean. Over 40 million indigenous people in 600 groups live in the Latin American and Caribbean Member States, this constitutes to 10 % of the world's population of indigenous people. Although indigenous people only make up 6 % of the world's population, they represent up to 90 % of the cultural diversity and their land harbors 80 % of the remaining biodiversity of the planet. Japan is also aware of its own indigenous people (The Ainu & the Okinawans) and has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People's. It has also ratified the CERD, CEDAW and the CRC. Japan supports the General Comment 1 of the Committee on Economics, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) to ensure the right of water to indigenous people, so they can carry out their traditional lifestyle. To protect the ancient cultures in Latin America and the Caribbean, Japan encourages all ECLAC member states to work on a plan to strengthen the rights of these native cultures and ensure the rights of indigenous people in the region. Therefore, Japan hopes that many other countries follow the example of Peru in trying to set up a new law to require consultation with native people before a natural extraction project may proceed. Japan is aware of the fact that there are still countries struggling with equal participation of indigenous people. The delegation of Japan propose therefore, that the Member States of the Region consider the following: Firstly, the States should provide reserving seats in their parliaments to indigenous people, so that they can actively participate in politics and represent their concerns, as the gains in quality of life for indigenous people show some correlation with political participation. Secondly, Japan encourages the LAC countries to reduce borders regarding education for native inhabitants. The establishment of bilingual schools would help to eliminate child poverty, as all

children would have access to education, irrespective of their native language. Japan believes, considering this will be a big step to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) and guaranteeing the Rights of Indigenous People in the Latin American and Caribbean Region.

III. Promoting the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

Japan is aware of the fact that promoting the sustainable use of natural resources is, especially in the Latin American and Caribbean Region, a very important topic. A rise of the greenhouse gas emissions, global warming and the shortage of biodiversity and a healthy ecosystem not only results in a less habitable environment, but also leads to political instability and a less developed economy. The LAC Region in particular, with its sensible ecosystem and fragile economic background, will be confronted with new challenges in the future. According to the report "Global Forest Resources Assessment" of the FAO, 40.000 m² of the rainforest were cut down between the years 1990 to 2000, a large part of that was cut down illegally by criminals. The Delegation of Japan is strongly committed to build up a green economy and believes the sustainable use of natural resources is the major part in this process. Japan has been promoting sustainable forest management for a long time; the "basic forest law", which came into effect in 1964, has been adapted several times over the years and laid the foundation to protect the local forest and underlines the importance of forestry development for Japan. Japan is also supportive of the UN Resolution A/RES/62/98 "Non-legally binding Instrument on all types of forests" and invites the Member States to initiate a monitoring process designed to measure and determine the state of forests and to forecast trends in the change of them. Japan has been reporting to international bodies like the CSD and encourages the member states to also report their activities towards the sustainable forest management, this way trends in the region can be seen and worked on. Last but not least, Japan wants to underline that the access to water is a crucial part of handling the sustainable use of natural resources, as water scarcity already affects 40% of the world's population. Japan is determined to work toward fulfilling the U.N. development goal to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030. The UN Resolution 64/292 "recognizes the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights", especially the Latin American and Caribbean Region, in which large amounts of people are living in rural areas, is in danger of clean water shortage. The shortage and contamination of water therefore leads to a direct shortage of food and is a danger to every economy. Privatization of water resources plays a minor role in this problem and is in contrast with the goals of the UN, around that, Japan wants to work with the Member States of the ECLAC to minimize the privatization of water resources and work towards a fair and clean distribution of water.



New York


CHAPTER 2



New York

New York – our location





It's indeed true what they say about "the city that never sleeps". You walk in the middle of the night in Times Square and you will still see many cars driving here and there, people walking around; one wonders where they are coming from and or where they are heading at this late hour.

Our excitement began in the morning of 22nd of March heading to the airport. Due to the unfortunate event that happened in Brussels, our arrival at the John F Kennedy wasn't pleasant. The securities at the airport were taking extra safety measures that resulted in queuing for two hours until one reaches the boarding officer. To my surprise, the Q&A at the boarding control didn't last for more than 5 minutes. All that wait for just few minutes. Exhausted, and agitated by the hassles, we made our way to our Hotel in 7th Avenue, few blocks away from Time Square.

New York city is home for many iconic sites, the United Nations Headquarters, World Trade Center, Empire State Building, Times Square, Statue of Liberty are to name a few. No one denies the fact that New York city has it all. It's fast-paced city with art, culture, fashion and finance spread out throughout the city. What makes the city vibrate is the fact that each blocks resembles a certain character. If one goes to Wall Street, it's easy to witness the power of finance, trade, various international banks and corporations all lining up in the vicinity of Wall Street.



New York



Sheraton Hotel

The first impressions of the Sheraton Hotel New York were amazing. The Sheraton New York Times Square Hotel is a Sheraton hotel located in New York City near Times Square. It faces 7th Avenue, West 52nd Street, and West 53rd Street. At 152.7 m (501 ft), it is one of the world's top 100 tallest hotels, and one of the tallest hotels in New York City; it has 51 floors, with 1,781 recently renovated rooms. Our delegation slept in groups by 4 persons per room.

A total of 13 conference rooms accommodate anywhere from 10 to 2700 guests. There were about half of the committees located, especially the large ones like GA 1, in the really huge conference rooms where also the opening ceremony was held.

Through the excellent location of the hotel we've never had long ways to go, the Times Square was just 2 minutes by foot, the subway station just around the corner and the Hilton Hotel where the other half of committees were located was also very near. This was a great plus point of the hotel.

The overall services provided by the hotel and the staff in general were always friendly.

Summing up the stay of our delegation at the Sheraton Hotel New York Times Square was an ideal place for the conference in New York. Every delegate was feeling comfortable in the hotel and enjoyed the stay.



Deutsche Bank Workshop

On Wednesday, which was our fourth day in New York, we got up early (around 8 AM) in order to prepare for the conference in the Deutsche Bank building at Wall Street.

The Deutsche Bank building is quite beautiful with big columns at the entrance. We soon were lead to the basement where we had our own room. Soon, we were provided with WiFi and started by reading the position papers of the other countries from our committee. For the bigger committees it was nearly impossible to read all ~170. However as a quick overview on how the other delegations had positioned themselves, this was great.

We also went over some countries that Japan is used to working together with which made it easier to filter all the Information. Based on all of this, the importance of the issues at hand for Japan and our own preferences, we prepared the first speech we would like to have during our committee, the purpose of which is to set the agenda. This is especially important because usually only the first topic (of the set agenda) is talked about in conference, meaning that we really need to make Japans position clear as well as getting everyone else interested in the topic

that is most important for us. Our media team then recorded our speeches which we had in front of the rest of the group.

Afterwards we got some feedback about the content, and the way it was presented, all with the aim to improve our credibility during conference. Another reason this was a great preparation was the practice we got, presenting our speeches. After a long day, around six we went our own ways, obviously not without having a group picture taken by the police officer guarding Deutsche Bank. Considering the importance of the preparation this was one of the crucial days for the conference.

After that we were rewarded by a nice evening in New York as well as a walk through Wall Street.





Japan

In the 2016's Model United Nations conference in New York, the Frankfurt School of Finance & Management had the great honor to represent the delegation of Japan.



Besides its UN membership, Japan is a member of the G7, the G8, and the G20 and is considered as a great power. Japan is the 3rd world's largest economic power in regards to nominal GDP, 4th largest importer, as well as 3rd largest exporter. Considering its military, Japan abolished the right to declare, but has still the 8th largest military budget worldwide, which it mainly uses for peacekeeping and self-defense activities. Through its high investments in military budget, Japan is the highest ranked Asian country in the Global Peace Index.

Furthermore, the state of Japan is considered as a developed country with one of the highest living standards and top scorer in the Human Development Index whose population currently enjoys the largest life expectancy worldwide.

Regarding its UN membership, Japan is a full member since 1956, with Mr. Motohide Yoshikawa as current permanent ambassador. Not only is the state the 2nd highest contributor of the UN's budget, but also 3rd highest ODA contributor.

After the late 1950s, Japan contributed major efforts to social, cultural and economic improvement within the international community. Through Japan's consistent status improvement as an economic powerhouse, it was called upon playing a larger role within the UN. In 1973 the delegation of Japan was considered to become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and was elected as one of the five non permanent members of the UNSC for the 11th time in 2015, returning after five years of absence.

Japan has been involved in UN peacekeeping efforts on a constant basis. In 1990 the state of Japan already contributed 11 percent of the regular UN budget, which states Japan's international cooperation and involvement in international affairs. In 1989 Japan sent officials in distressed areas as Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Namibia in UN peacemaking efforts, which was a groundbreaking action in Japan's efforts for the UN.

Today, the delegation of Japan is highly involved in the UN's topically highly diversified committees and its active participation is of utmost importance for the enforcement of international programs and decisions within the United Nations.

Permanent Mission

On our second day in New York we had the unique opportunity to meet Mr. Hiroyuki Mase at the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations.

After a brief introduction on the historical importance of the United Nation to Japan as a forum to connect with the international community and to revive international bounds Mr. Mase quickly began to discuss more controversial questions such as: Is the UN still relevant or how can one rationalize the UNs agenda?

Finally we had the chance to ask questions ourselves. It was remarkable that Mr. Mase answered our questions very thoughtfully. He always took his time to gather his thoughts and get his arguments right before he began to speak. He spoke very clear making sure that nobody would misunderstand

what he really meant. One could have told that Mr. Mase was a diplomat by only listening to the way he argued.

As a last advice Mr. Mase stressed the importance of relating arguments to reality and to the international community in order to increase their power to convince others. It is not important to win every single negotiation but to have a sight for problems your own nation is not facing and to bear in mind priorities from other sectors. An advice we surely all remembered during tough negotiations with other delegations.

I believe to speak in the name of our whole delegation, when I express my gratitude towards Mr. Mase. It was an honor and a pleasure to meet him and discuss current political issues with him.



The

Russian Federation

Russia is the largest country in the world, measured by its area of 17,075,200 square kilometers. While Russia is mentioned in the news daily, it is still one of the countries that people know the least about. And yet its role in the political sphere is fascinating.

Russia is one of the world's leading producers of oil and natural gas, and is also a top exporter of metals such as steel and primary aluminum. With a GDP of \$3.718 trillion, it is clear that Russia is among the most powerful nations in the world. Its power also stretches beyond the United Nations, where it has a special role in the Security Council as one of the 5 permanent members. This gives Russia the veto right, that can bring down any decisions in the Security Council before they

are made. Together with China, other permanent members (France, United Kingdom, United States) have had a history of hard times inside the Security Council. Common disagreements cover UN interventions in Syria and Iran.

Our delegation had the honor of representing an additional country in the Security Council beside our main represented country, Japan. As our assignment fell on Russia, our preparation was associated with additional hard work. It has been of utmost importance to dig ourselves into the role, the beliefs and the political strategy of the Russian Federation – disregarding our own views. Nevertheless, it was also crucial to keep the balance between pressing Russia's interests but gain advancements for the Security Council together with all the other nations. After all, everyone comes to the table to make progress.

ion

Opening Ceremony

Sitting with excitement in Sheraton's biggest room, together with over 1,500 other university students from all over the world, we were awaiting for the beginning of the opening ceremony. The beginning of four days of hard work, endless negotiations and writing numerous working papers.

The ceremony started with a big round of applause, as the head of NMUN NY and his board entered the room. He stressed his excitement for the conference to start and wished us all the best for our negotiations. Also reminding us to stay in character and to always negotiate on a diplomatic level, he handed over the microphone to the secretary general of NMUN NY.

Madame Secretary General Cara Wagner of NMUN NY pointed out to all of us, what a great opportunity it is to participate in the conference. Creating global citizens is more important than ever in today's fast changing world. Through the conference we would be actively broadening our vision and be more aware of today's world's most important topics. For her this conference gives students, who form the next generation of possible UN delegates and would one day be in charge of shaping the world of your children and grandchildren, a great inside of the UN's work.

After her warmly held speech, the guest speaker, the Chair of Japan's Mission to the United Nations, Mr. Motohide Yoshikawa was introduced. In his very interesting speech Mr. Motohide Yoshikawa firmly explained how he became first an ambassador and later a delegate to the UN. A majority of his time as ambassador he spent in Spain, where he also met his wife.

After moving to three more countries, he settled down in New York for his work at the UN. Even though he reaffirmed that his work can be tiring from time to time, he clearly said that for him the work at the UN is the most rewarding work he has ever done. In his opinion it is an honor to represent his country and impact the lives of over 7 billion people.

With a hammer the conference was opened. We had to remain seated, as how the head of the NMUN board put it, the staff was not keen on being ran over by 1,500 well dressed college students.

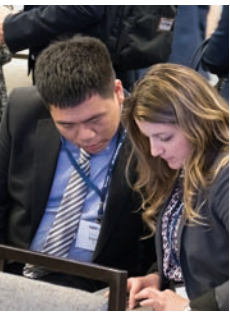


Committee Work

It is difficult to grasp the atmosphere of the conference on a few pages - if you have not been in the middle of it yourself. So let us give you a few rough points on what committee work is about.



Firstly, it is very important to know all the rules inside out. This is not only important for a smooth procedure, moreover it helps to build strategies – and to realize when other countries scheme against your ideas! With possible merging, sponsorings, amendments and so on there is a vast variety of possible strategic instruments. After all, every country has their own ideas and dislikes which are to be forced through this competition.



Secondly: team up! Staying in character also means to know your alliances and enemies in advance as well as act accordingly. While alliances build a strong team in a committee, it is also of importance to team up with other countries to form a promising working paper that will be adopted eventually. Tact and compromises are the order of business. While it is the goal to bring in your ideas, the greater goal is to find a common solution for all the countries.



Last but not least, you have to work with your partner. Every committee holds two delegates from a country. To have a successful experience, it is crucial to pull together.

The following section reports on the work of each committee.





GA1

– General Assembly First Committee



**Frank
Hemmert**



**Fabio
Teichmann**

The three topics on the agenda to be discussed were: “Cyber Security and Protection against Cyber Warfare”, “The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime to International Security” and “Efforts to Control Weapons of Mass Destruction”, in that order. We made first contact with numerous other delegations, putting special focus on getting to know the delegates of traditional allies of Japan, such as the United States of America and the European Union. Most delegations agreed with our stance, that the first and second topics were the most urgent ones to be discussed. Albeit our efforts to convince the delegations to vote in favor for the order of agenda 1-2-3, including a speech before the General Assembly, the majority voted for the order 2-3-1, presumably due to the fact that most delegations favored any order of agenda with the second topic as the first one to be discussed, regardless of the order to follow.

The topic to be discussed was the one of Transnational Organized Crime; however, numerous delegations were interested in developing a partnership in order to write a working paper which would include the first topic, which was about Cyber Security, in the issue of combating Transnational Organized Crime. The most valuable partner for our delegation turned out to be Israel in our efforts to develop the first draft of a working paper. As numerous sponsors emerged, two steps were critical for the success of the working paper: delegations with stances deemed to be disruptive by our delegation needed to be isolated and focused delegations had to meet in smaller circles in order to effectively bring progress to the working paper. That is why the delegation of China was quickly and diplomatically isolated by our delegation, and a small group, including Israel, Georgia, Latvia and ourselves, convened outside official session times to work on the working paper. At the same time, other sponsors of our working paper gathered their own allies, resulting in a staggering number of over 60 signatories after the first submission of the working paper to the DAIS.

After the first review was completed, a merger with another paper focusing on Cyber Security, spearheaded by Finland, Norway and Iceland, was suggested by the DAIS. As most operative clauses matched on first glance, our delegation met with our old partners, Israel, Latvia and Georgia, in order to discuss the terms of our merger with the Scandinavian delegations. The merger proceeded without conflicts of interest, with our clause suggesting a Group of International Information & Communication Technologies Experts (GIICTE) and Israel’s idea of a Cyber Organization for Defensive Excellence (CODE) becoming the main ideas of the draft resolution. Due to effective negotiations in the last sessions with all allies of the sponsoring delegations, close to 150 delegations became signatories, thus ensuring their support during voting procedure. The draft resolution 1/2/ hence was voted to become GA resolution 1/2/ by the super majority of the General Assembly, First Committee.

GA2

– General Assembly Second Committee



**Marko
Mandic**

A short walk from the opening ceremony, Frankfurt School's delegates for the General Assembly Second Committee entered the conference room prior to the start of the first formal session. During this time we had the chance to introduce ourselves to the other delegations from all around the world and to have first discussions about the agenda setting.



**Benjamin
Schedl**

Director Asra Shakoor and Assistant Director Sara Calamitosi opened the first formal session with a first roll call. After several speeches and informal sessions, the Commission's member states could finally agree upon an agenda and got started discussing the first topic. We were very happy with the first topic „Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development“ since Japan has implemented several programmes such as the Green Climate Fund and special Energy Efficiency Hubs to further promote Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy sources.

Since Japan was one of the first on the speakers list for the following day, the closing of the first session still brought some work for the next day. Thanks to fruitful discussions with other member states, such as USA, Great Britain, France and China, our delegation was also invited to join writing a working paper on the following day.

After the roll call, Japan held his first speech in the committee, raising awareness for energy efficiency and research to promote access to green and renewable energy sources and encouraged special trade agreements! Those were also the topics we started working on in our working paper. Productive informal sessions, that were filled with writing our working paper, brought us to the end of the second day.

After a rather short night the third day started early at 08:30. Now was the time to discuss our working paper with the other countries and NGO's working on it. As everyone agreed upon all the points we submitted this first version to the chair. Finalizing the wording and winning other delegations as signatories were our next tasks. Winning every country as signatories for our working paper was a great success and made us feel confident about the voting on the following day.

After some last edits by the chair, our working paper became draft resolution 1 / 4. Our task then was mainly to talk to other delegations about their ideas and resolutions. At that moment there were 14 other draft resolutions. The exciting part started after a short lunch break. Final speeches led to the last official part of the conference, the voting procedure. We were very proud of our work, as our draft resolution was the first resolution adopted by acclamation, which means all countries voted in favour. In the end, all fourteen resolutions passed and underlined the work we all put in over the last days. Excited and exhausted we all cheered, when the last session ended.

GA4

– General Assembly Fourth Committee



**Rachel
Ascoli**

The United Nations Fourth Committee of the UN General Assembly, Special Political and Decolonization Committee deals with decolonization, human rights, Palestinian refugees, peacekeeping, mine action, public information and outer space. It was merged with the Special Political Committee, because the First Committee was too busy. In order to that was the General Assembly Fourth Committee a large Committee with a lot of delegates.



**Pujan
Zahiri**

In the opening ceremony every delegate voted for setting up a time for the speeches of each delegate.

In the next morning, we talked with several delegations to find common interest. We decided to separate into two working groups. I chose the outer space topic and started to talk with different delegates about their opinion of outer space securities and technologies. The United States of America, Croatia, Paraguay and Gabon had the most interest with Japan in common. Many delegates tried to include many points of their position papers and after set an agenda and discussed our first ideas, while writing on the working papers.

The first draft of our working paper included satellite technologies and drones for self-defences. We convinced other delegates for the benefits of satellite-based technology information gathering and sharing, especially for the development in conflict states and regions. Also promoting the cooperation between countries that use outer space, was one of the interests. The meeting ended with sending the first draft to the chair. On the next day the chair gave us a feedback about the first draft and added recommendations on some points.

We negotiated then further on the working paper with other delegates of different countries in the General Assembly Fourth Committee to find more supporters and signatures for the final report. The chair also suggested to merge with other working groups with same interests. Delegates from Africa showed interests to merge with our working group. After negotiating and finding common interest we merged with the other working group and send the final draft of our working paper to the chair.

We started with 32 working papers and ended with 12 merged working papers. All working papers were accepted in the voting procedure by delegates as draft resolutions, non of them by acclamation.

Finally, the participation was very interesting and it was possible to gain a lot of experience. During breaks and sometimes after the session it was still necessary to work on the papers, but all delegates were motivated enough to participate well.

Habitat III

– UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development



**Robin
Rath**

Habitat, formerly called the Conference on Housing and sustainable urban Development, is the oddball of the UN committees. They are only held every 20 years and differentiate themselves through the cooperation with NGOs and the private sector. In our Habitat III committee, we also noticed the great impact this had on all participants. Everyone was very well informed and prepared as well as eager and excited to discuss the topics at hand in depth. Apparently, we even were a little too motivated in the beginning...



**Fabian
Sittmann**

After choosing topic one (building resilient cities to promote climate change and disaster risk reduction), many delegates tried to integrate points into their position papers which were more related to the other two topics but still fit in the context of the first one. This did not find the approval of the chair and extended our correction and rewriting process but made merging papers easier later on.

Each day signalled the beginning of a new working step. During the first evening, we set the agenda and briefly discussed first ideas. The next day, we developed our ideas in groups while writing working papers and handed them to the chair for corrections and possible mergers. After that, papers were merged and approved and finally, on the last day, we went into voting procedure.

We started off with twenty working papers but many had to merge and only ten papers were accepted as draft resolutions. However, all of these were adopted as official resolutions during voting procedure and one even got adopted by acclamation.

Even though the schedule was very tough and deadlines for certain working steps made overtime and extra work after sessions inevitable, we still managed to work our ways through each step and produced papers that we were satisfied with and proud to present. As the delegation of Japan, we also had the great pleasure of working with both a group of Pacific Island States such as Kiribati and the Marshall Islands as well as another group comprised of many great industrial nations and big donors to the UN budget such as the US and France which allowed us to focus on different aspects and discuss many different ideas.

Finally, we found the Habitat III conference to be a unique experience for anyone interested in MUN to participate in a very big and active group where topics are discussed in a sustainable and long lasting manner due to the low frequency of the meetings. Even though the conference was fairly taxing, it was a great experience for us and developed our communication and debating skills through speeches in formal – and work and discussion taking place in informal session. We look forward to future MUN's where we can meet new people and discuss relevant topics with them.

ECOSOC

– *Economic and Social Council*



**Martin
Röchow**

The topics considered for this ECOSOC session were: Ensuring Universal Access to Water, Education in Post-Conflict Areas and Utilizing Youth Employment for Sustainable development. During lobbying sessions about the setting of the agenda it quickly became apparent that Ensuring Universal Access to Water is considered to be the most pressing and crucial issue. In light of the limited time that allowed only one topic to be debated, this topic was chosen with broad consensus among all current ECOSOC member states.



**Gianmarco
Steinhauer**

The issue of universal access to water requires the attention of all elements of the international development process and reflects on all countries in different ways due to the different progression of development. The scope of respective resolution was quickly outlined by the scope of the committee which is to provide leadership and policy guidelines to its subsidiary bodies. First consolidations of positions were very productive and working groups formed quickly.

Is water a human right or access to water? Can local governments execute this legislation because the declaration of a good as a human right would require it to be free of charge? Agreeing that debating these issues will not progressively deliver results on the issue and seeing that the existing legal framework is not suited to provide binding answers to these questions, working groups agreed not touch the question of the human right. However, the focus would be on producing impactful resolutions which would practically strive to create the reality of water being a human right.

The delegation of Japan worked on two working papers which focused on the development fund raising and allocation mechanisms as well as the formulation of infrastructural guidelines and promoting cross-sectoral involvements. These resolutions will increase the efficiency of Japan's Official Development Aid (ODA) contributions globally. Moreover, we endorsed all other working papers.

All working papers passed with a broad majority and became resolutions. Except one paper funding and cross-sectoral involvement that Japan sponsored. It endorsed a program by the Coca-Cola Company that provides water processing infrastructure and financing. The program is being run in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Some member states, however, claimed that the Coca-Cola Company actively causes water scarcity and plastic waste pollution in South America.

Despite resistance in final lobbying sessions the working paper passed the voting and became a resolution. With this vote the ECOSOC has send out a strong signal to support private organizations that actively strive to add social value out of philanthropy, far beyond business interests.

CSW

– *Commission on the Status of Women*



**Malin
Fiedler**

The delegation of Japan was represented at the ECOSOC related Committee Commission on the Status of Women. As girls and women are still not given the full human rights in every country around the world, this committee faces the empowerment of women and the work on gender equality. In the first committee session, right after the opening ceremony, the agenda was set very quickly, as most countries could agree on topic one “The Impact of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence on Reproductive Health”.



**Samira
Lauer**

After agenda being set, first working groups were formed and the work on draft resolutions began. There were plentiful ideas on how to protect girls and women against sexual and gender-based violence and also how to help victims of sexual and gender-based violence. The delegation of Japan was dedicated to work upon a database to track sexual and gender-based violence against women and help governments to better understand the root causes of these issues. We believe that, with modern technologies and information systems, every girl and woman around the world could inform themselves on their rights and help other girls and women who were victims of sexual and gender-based violence, to step out of the circle of violence.

The next days were full of productive and hard work to have some working papers on the floor, ready to be checked by the Chair and becoming draft resolutions. After the third day, there were eight working papers, all focusing on different parts of the topic. All of these working papers were accepted as draft resolutions at the next and last day of committee sessions.

At our last committee session, we read through all of these papers and were very impressed on the different views upon the topic. Some working groups focused on providing women with maternal healthcare, others focused on helping and protecting victims of sexual and gender-based violence. Because every draft resolution was very substantive, voting procedure was done within half an hour. Every draft resolution became a resolution, that honored the hard work of the delegated and the chair in the last three days. Right after voting procedure, there was some time left to exchange contact dates and taking photos. We really enjoyed working together with so many highly motivated students from all over the globe in the Commission on the Status of Women.

ECLAC

– *Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean*



**Johannes
Bösch**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) is one of five subsidiaries of the ECOSOC in the UN, while contributing to enhance sustainable economic growth and social development inside the LAC region.

Even though Japan is not located within the same region, as a main financial sponsor and industrialized country, it, among some western countries, supports Member States within the commission.



**Lukas
Münch**

The topics, which were on the agenda, were: Social and Economic Development in Cities, Promoting the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Guaranteeing Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The committee, where Japan was represented by Lukas Munch and Johannes Bösch, finally discussed only topic one, but in exchange for intense, enriching and fruitful talks, opinions and compromises about implementing different measures within cities conducive to foster and improve infrastructure, education and health in urbanized areas. In the end we voted upon six draft resolutions, of which four passed by acclamation, which generated huge excitement among all delegates, as it has been a true sign of reward by the whole committee for the long informal sessions and the uncountable corrections of working papers.

The most special moment might have been, when the chair announced awards for position papers. We received an "Outstanding Position Paper Award in ECLAC", an honor, which only a few delegates in the whole conference can share. As soon as the news have spread we encountered a lot of rewarding and positive reactions from our friends and fellow delegates from FS.

Conclusively this, the preparation, and especially the collaboration with a lot of students from all over the world has contributed to a totally new, but much moreover exciting and intriguing experience.

CND

– *Commission on Narcotic Drugs*



**Metin
Baki**



**Hendrik
Becker**

Our trip to the Model United Nations in New York lasted eleven days while the conference itself accounted for five days of this period. During this time, we had the opportunity to work together, make new contacts and exchange experiences with students from over 130 UN Member States. Our delegation already arrived on March 22th, five days before the conference started which gave us the opportunity to prepare ourselves with different workshops and to explore New York City in peace. On March 27th, the conference began with the opening ceremony. Right after that, we went to our committee, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which only comprises relatively few countries in comparison with other UN committees.

Soon we were working side by side with students from all around the world. The atmosphere in our committee was very pleasant. One gets to know most of the delegates after a short time due to the small number of delegates in our committee. Similarly, the Chair made a good and professional impression and could lead all delegations along the Conference.

Although the Model United Nations Conference in New York is comparably large when viewed against for example German ones, the climate was just as pleasant and people worked fast and productively. Especially in our committee, the combined efforts led to fast and effective working processes which ultimately produced draft resolutions which were very concise and convincing. Furthermore, due to the fact that our committee was one of the little ones, it was possible not only to meet people but also to get to know them and share experiences.

Nevertheless, Model UN is trying to create a real-life“ atmosphere which was an outstanding success this year because despite its pleasant climate, all delegations worked hard on their working papers and later on the draft resolutions producing ultimately impressive results that we could be proud of.

UNEP

– *United Nations Environment Programme*



**Mattis
Deisen**



**Marc
Sedino**

After almost 2 weeks being back from this year's NMUN 2016 in New York City, the unforgettable memories we have been able to make slowly sink in. Not only can we say that the months of preparation have totally been worth it but also has it been immense fun as well as a unique experience we will never forget.

Mattis and I were representing Japan in the UNEP committee, so we were dealing with environmental issues such as forest management or plastic debris in oceans. For both of us it has been the first time we were participating at a MUN, so neither of us knew what to expect exactly. Sure, we had the mock session in Wiesbaden which has effectively prepared us for the real conference. However, the feeling we experienced in New York has been incomparable.

As almost every nation is represented in this conference, UNEP belongs to one of the larger committees within the UN. Hence, we had the chance to meet more than 300 delegates from universities from all around the world. Being part of such a diverse community is a unique experience in itself but also negotiating with every single one of them about sophisticated environmental issues, furthermore holds a great educational value.

During the first day the delegations exchanged about which topic they considered most significant for the conference to deal with first. Whereas three topics were available, the Plastic Debris in the World's Oceans has been chosen to be more relevant than Environmental Governance as well as Forest Management. In the following three days Mattis and I sat down with the other delegates in order to find solutions for the immeasurable threat of plastics the world currently faces. Together we developed a resolution paper that aimed at not only addressing this challenge in order to promote awareness but also giving potential solution approaches. Even though this UN conference has just been a model and the developed paper will never be implemented in reality, it still had an effect on all of us who intensively dealt with this topic for several days. It has been an incredible eye-opener and I can personally say that I now think twice whenever I am offered a plastic bag.

UNESCO

– *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*



**Aleksandra
Tarasiuk**



**Addis
Tigabu**

As a delegate of UNESCO, both me and my partner had to make our ways to the assigned meeting room following the official opening of the 2016 MUN. The delegations for UNESCO comprised approximately 60 students from almost all parts of the world. One could feel the excitement and energy in the room. Everyone was eager to start working. Following a brief introduction about the rules of the simulation from the Director and Chair, each participants were allowed to present their arguments regarding the topics to be discussed. The topics that were presented before the UNESCO Committee were: “Education for All”, “Promoting Women in Science” and “Protecting World Heritage Sites again”. All the delegates voted up on the topic “Education for All”.

I couldn't help to notice the delegates' enthusiasm: for some the MUN model was part of their studies. As such, their performances were quite important. For others it was more of an experiences. All in all, I thought it was greatly organized. I was impressed by many of the delegates who showed the utmost professionalism even when faced with contradictory ideas. And of course there were delegates who manipulated others; I guess this is also part of the overall MUN experiences. The delegations of Togo together with Algeria impressed everyone with their outstanding performance.

In conclusion, such platform helped me to learn about diplomacy, international relations, and the United Nations.

UNIDO

– United Nations Industrial Development Organization



**Maximilian
Martin**

This year we had the honor to represent the delegation of Japan in the UNIDO committee of the United Nations. UNIDO – United Nations Industrial development Organization – focuses on three programmatic fields of activity to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to achieve higher levels of inclusive and sustainable industrial development. These are:

1. Creation of shared prosperity
2. Advancing economic competitiveness
3. Safeguarding the environment.



**Clara
Wienhold**

During the NMUN conference in New York City, the UNIDO committee agreed on discussing the topic of Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction. Together with the delegates from Brazil, Czech Republic, Guatemala, Italy, Pakistan and many others we elaborated a working paper focusing on the infrastructural development of education systems in countries, where education is not always readily available, in the scope of developing young people, minority groups and women to have the skills necessary to succeed in contributing to agribusiness and entrepreneurship.

The main rationales were to encourage member states to invest in implementing programs, such as the Agribusiness Support Fund, to enhance existing agribusiness infrastructure of rural communities. Furthermore we recommended the international community to adopt programs emulating the National Rural Support Fund and The Entrepreneurs Project to facilitate training and mentorship assistance to rural entrepreneurs in areas of money management, sales techniques, and record keeping. In addition to that, the paper urges Member States to implement academic courses within secondary and tertiary schools to educate on the possibilities of entrepreneurship and how it can be used to spur sustainable development and economic growth. Finally our working group wanted to encourage member states to train small farmers and foreign officials on restoring, preserving, and enhancing ecosystems to achieve maximum productivity as shown within the 2014-2020 Rural Development Program for the Czech Republic.

With compelling speeches and vivified conversations during the meeting's suspensions we were able to convince most of the Member States to vote for our working paper, which has been elected to become a resolution paper. Passing the vote successfully resulted in a feeling of joy and pride of all delegates, with whom we became friends during the time we had worked together.

To sum things up, our stay in New York City was amazing. We experienced so many wonderful things in the city and during the conference and hope to be able to reiterate that soon!

UNICEF

– *United Nations Children's Fund*



**Chiara
Geipert**

On the first day the main task was to set the agenda for the following days. We were originally in favour of setting the agenda to 3, 2, 1 but were convicted by other delegates to amend that slightly to 3, 1, 2. From then on, the Committee was split in two camps, with around 12 delegations voting in favour of 1, 2, 3 and 13 voting in favour of our order. Furthermore there were around five people that were undecided and had to be convinced. Many voting attempts later, we finally settled on our order, with the main focus of the UNICEF committee being from then on ending Child Marriage. After a couple more speeches, it was time to adjourn the meeting until the next day.



**Felicitas
Niessner**

On terrific Tuesday, as our Chair put it in order to inspire more motivation for the very long day ahead with the conference taking place from 8 am to 10 pm, we started to write position papers and holding speeches about what our country would propose UNICEF should do in order to tackle child marriage. We decided to split up and work on one position paper each, so that Japan would become a sponsor on two position papers. For lunch we went out with the delegates of Germany, Italy and Finland, as we were also working with them on the Position Papers. The session after lunch was comparably eventful with us volunteering to being in charge of passing notes and a fire alarm going off. Unfortunately no one knew what to do, so everyone ended up queuing up for the escalator. Therefore barely anyone had left the building by the time the alarm was deactivated.

The first half of wonderful Wednesday, which went on from 8 am to 6 pm, followed pretty much the same pattern as Tuesday with the committee sessions being spent on correcting the position papers and holding speeches. On one of the position papers we weren't working on, one of the sponsors got into an argument with the others and threatened them with an unfriendly amendment. They didn't give in, so he tried to follow through. The Chair told him that in order to do this, he needed to find six people in favour. He didn't find anyone, so this amendment got disregarded. After the Chairs felt, that the Position Papers were at a sufficient standard, we moved into voting procedure. There we voted upon another unfriendly amendment, which didn't pass, and five Draft Resolutions. All five of them passed and thereby became Resolutions, with our two Resolutions being the only ones that didn't get amended at all. Finishing topic three an hour before the official finishing time, our chair decided that there was no point in starting topic one, so the committee got adjourned until next year and all of us spent the last hour with taking pictures together.

UNDP

– *United Nations Development Programme*



**Mohammed
Al-Salafi**

With origins in Germany and Yemen and having both lived in developing and transition countries we shared deeply rooted concerns about how the international community can contribute to sustainable development on the globe. We therefore were very happy when we got the opportunity to discuss the topics “Empowering Youth for Development”, “Ensuring Women’s and Men’s Equal Participation in Democratic Governance and Peacebuilding” and “Enhancing South-South Cooperation”.



**Daniel
Sack**

During our preparation and writing the position paper we soon realized that Japan is strongly engaged when it comes to Youth Empowerment in developing countries and therefore agreed that this topic should be the one we opt for to be discussed first in the committee.

So after allying with the US on the first day of the conference, we split up to rally votes for our cause. After speaking with a lot of countries and presenting our argumentation and compromising we finally were able to secure a narrow majority for our agenda. We were very happy when our motion to set the agenda was adopted by the committee and moved on to start with the real work.

The next days were dedicated towards working on our preferred topic. Our strategy was to split up in order to be able to include our ideas into the two biggest papers on the floor and sponsor both of them. So after passionately working with two incredible groups we had elaborated a paper on a world-wide youth council with representatives from each country tasked with the empowerment of youth in certain key areas with the working name “Youth for Sustainable Development” as well as the paper “Framework Forward”, a comprehensive program to improve youth education around the globe.

After adopting in total six resolutions concerning the topic by acclamation, the UNDP had about 90 minutes left and therefore decided to go on with the second topic “Enhancing South-South cooperation”. In these 90 minutes, the committee managed to work out four draft resolutions, of which we worked on and sponsored one. All of those four draft resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

Resuming our time in the UNDP we have to say that it has been a magnificent experience. In total we were able to discuss two topics and adopt no less than ten resolutions, a result that bears witness to an overall atmosphere of extensive cooperation and tremendous diligence that prevailed in our committee. We enjoyed meeting a lot of interesting and compassionate young people from around the world and having been able to share all the moments of happiness, exhaustion, progress and success with each other. The NMUN in New York was an overwhelming experience for both of us and we hope that we will be able to join again next year.

HRC

– *Human Rights Council*



**Zehao
Dong**



**Lizge
Yikmis**

It has always been a pleasure to work with Lizge as my committee partner in Human Rights Council. I still cannot believe that the NMUN2016 experience has been past, there are so much that we have been through and a lot that we have learnt from it.

When informed as the delegation of Japan, Lizge and I have been thinking about how to act and think like Japanese. Having read through the information provided on the internet and several articles, we realized that we need to know someone who really from Japan and tell us about the attitude about some human rights, from their opinions. Thanks to the FSMUN team, we had the chance to go to Japan permanent peace mission office to learn and study, it really helped. So in the committee, Lizge and I have shown our abilities to manage the delegation role in the Human Rights Council.

In the three-day meeting, as the delegation of Japan, we jointly wrote four Draft Resolutions to the HRC committee and all of them have been accepted as the official resolutions! In cooperation with New Zealand, Russia, South Africa and China, we negotiated with other countries to be the Signatures of the Working Papers and also the DRs. What I appreciate the most is the effort that Lizge has put and dedicated for. She has successfully written the WP herself with the help of other delegation and showed her opinion about the human rights issues regarding terrorism topic. It also needs to be mentioned that I came up with an idea about the patents pool in order to assist to against terrorism attacks as well as to guarantee the human rights in the places where humanitarian might have the possibility to be violated, and it has been adopted in the final Resolution.

There is an old saying in Japan that seeing is believing. What we have learnt is not only about how to play the roles as the delegation of Japan, but also how to act and communicate like diplomats. We have to use what we have learnt to apply them into practice and this would benefit us to develop ourselves with a better position for the future careers.

UNHCR

– *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*



**Manuel
Adler**

Parents not knowing how to feed their families; living in the constant fear of persecution and violence; houses, belongings, whole families destroyed in a war that is not theirs – we can only imagine the terror that forces people to leave their homes behind, often spend their entire belongings and risk their lives to go on the dangerous journey towards a better future.



**Sophie
Pötzsch**

2014 marked a new era in worldwide displacement. Over 60 million people are currently forced to flee their homes, a number reached the last time during world war II, and no day goes by without news about new developments in the so called “refugee crisis”.

In March 2016 we not only had the chance to represent Frankfurt School in the NMUN in New York, but also shared the special honor to defend the interests of the Republic of Japan in the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, negotiating four days with delegates from all over the world, that were just as motivated as we to find theoretical solutions for a problem we had all heard so much before in the media.

Terror, poverty, persecution – there are many reasons for displacement. Hence it was our aim to find solutions that are just as diverse and, above all, proactive. As the second highest financial supporter of the UNHCR we focused on improving the living conditions in refugee camps and strengthening capacities of affected countries, while keeping in mind the world communities responsibility to also address the root of the problem itself. After four days of negotiation and three sleepless nights of research and working paper editing, our committee was able to pass all six resolutions. And although our resolution is just part of a simulation, we were thankful for the experience, since it gave a reassuring insight: While discussions about the refugee crisis might seem to be controversial and the problem-solving approaches differ, in the end we all pursue a shared goal: creating life-worthy conditions all around the globe, so every world citizen can live a self-determined life at the place they call home.

WFP

– *World Food Programme*



**Perle
Chen**

New York, here you find Starbucks and falafel stands on every corner, have endless fancy restaurants, growing fast-food chains and alternative cafés to choose from. Locals and tourists wait in line to get their hands on giant milkshakes, sushi-burritos or “croughnuts”. Addressing hunger in this city should be a great experience? You are right!

Europe has a population of 739 million people. The world has 795 million people who suffer from malnutrition.



**Johannes
Eberle**

Hunger affects many all over the globe. Especially women and children suffer from malnutrition. Founded in 1961 The “World Food Program” is one of the largest and most successful humanitarian organizations and this is due to the hard work of all the parties who have committed themselves to fight world hunger. We had the honour to represent Japan in the World Food Program during this year’s Model United Nations Conference in New York.

From the first moment we entered our conference room we could sense the motivation but also the professionalism that the students from all over the world brought with them to this conference. Right from the start we engaged in heated discussions on how the agenda should be set. Topics were: Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation with the Farming Industry; Improving Frameworks for the Supply of Food Aid and Responding to Food Insecurity in Yemen. Setting the agenda took us one session and this was only the beginning. In the following session, some delegates held moving speeches and the whole delegation eagerly started to work on working papers. They were driven, holding meetings after the sessions till midnight or starting 3 hours before the session. The speed with which this committee was moving forward was astonishing. We were amazed by the varieties of ideas.

This conference was a special experience and challenge. We experienced the strict schedule, which all UN-bodies follow. Meeting students from all over the world, being able to get to know them as individuals but also as delegates of the countries they were designated to represent. We had the chance to get a glimpse of real diplomacy, seeing why being a diplomat is not only a job, but also a lifestyle.

It was challenging for us, to stay in character and to keep pace with others, who were native speakers, many of them studying International Relations. Is what I am saying in conformity with the reality? Through this experience our knowledge and interest in politics and diplomacy has grown.

Looking back at the preparations, the workshops, the position paper writing and the conference itself, we would encourage everyone to participate in this unique conference. We ourselves would not hesitate to participate again!

WHO

– *World Health Organization*



**Barbara
Nitschke**



**Yasmin
Schaab**

The World Health Organization was founded on April 7, 1948 and counts 194 members as of today. Membership is open to all countries. If a country is not a member of the United Nations, it can join the WHO as an associated member, with limited participation and voting rights.

During the National Model United Nations Conference B 2016, the WHO was one of the small committees, with 29 member states, however, not every member was present throughout the entire conference. The work in this smaller committee has been quite pleasurable, as you were easily recognized for the speakers list and during informal session, could truly hold a conversation with all members and learn about their assessment of the topics before the WHO. The agenda for our conference was set swiftly, as most members agreed that “Ensuring Universal Health Coverage For All” was a prerequisite for any further discussion concerning health measures.

On the second day, working groups started to form, one around the topic of health care financing, one concerning the idea of implementing community based health workers, a group that dealt with health issues of minorities and disadvantaged groups in society as well as two groups having similar ideas on health insurance, primary care and non-communicable disease prevention. These groups decided to merge their papers together, in order to gain a broader support base as well as combining more ideas into a holistic approach to health care. Japan was very active in drafting these papers and overall, co-operation proved to be easy. If there were ever any points of discussion, the small size of the WHO allowed for revision of the paragraph and re-phrasing or even deleting it in accordance with all sponsors of the paper.

The speeches held in formal session never failed to be professional, informational, moving and thought-provoking. What struck as special was the in-depth knowledge each delegate had acquired regarding the position of each country represented during NMUN. Some who had never heard of the country they were representing before being assigned to it, managed to behave and articulate as if they had been born in said country. The will to succeed inspired an incomparable energy which made it possible to sit through long periods of waiting for working paper revisions, all the while giving speeches to ensure that the conference would not end prematurely.

On the last day, when we went into voting procedure, the satisfaction with our draft resolutions was all-encompassing, enabling our committee to adapt most resolutions by acclamation. Four documents filled with clauses addressing some of the world’s most urgent problems in the field of health care were produced throughout the four days of conference. We take great pride in having contributed to this exceptional experience.

UNRWA

– United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East



**Ann-Sophie
Molter**

When we first entered the conference room, called “Madison”, we were directly approached by others answering questions about who we are and how we would like the agenda to be set.

After discussing a bit, the head of UNRWA introduced herself and explained us some points in the order, how everything would work and how the next four days would be structured. Then the formal session started by opening the speaker’s list. Placates were raised immediately and the list was filled with participating countries. The delegation of Brazil welcomed everyone to the conferenced and wished us lively discussions and great teamwork by developing the final report.



**Diane Soi
Steegmann**

We were fifths on the list and presented our speech stating what’s important for Japan as well as Japans contribution to UNRWA and the UN itself.

When the United States raised the motion to suspend the meeting, the first informal session started.

In the next formal session, the majority decided on setting the agenda to 2,1,3, starting with ‘Improving Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance and Relief for Palestine Refugees in Syria’, exactly how we preferred as well.

First working groups were formed within the next informal session, followed by further sessions in which there were either speeches hold to convince the others on working together and submitting to everyone’s working reports, or suspensions of the meeting to work on the resulting reports which expected to be merged into a final report in the end. Some groups even worked after hours to produce the best possible drafts.

While discussed topics could differ to a highly great extent, the atmosphere within the groups was overall gentle and polite. Working within different groups the understanding of teamwork variated between independent writing on their laptops and loudly discussions within the whole group with one responsible to put all thoughts into words.

In the end there were four draft reports on the floor which were all accepted. To sum up, we experienced a great time within the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees being able to understand motivations, hopes and concerns of other nations on the topic of humanitarian aid in Syria and Palestine refugees in general. Moreover, we got to know great people, supporting exchange and interaction while discussion globally relevant issues.

PoA SALW

– *Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons Biennial Meeting of States*



**Jendrik
Haase**



**Alfonso
Sanchez**

The Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons started on Sunday 27th with the opening speeches of some of our fellow delegations and then moved on to a debate over the agenda that had to be chosen for the following days. It had three suspensions of the meeting that day. We used these immoderate caucuses to look for other delegations with the same priorities as ours (to set the third topic as the first one of the agenda). We believed that the third topic (Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology) was the most urgent of the agenda since technology is constantly evolving and our committee had to catch up with recent developments. Finally, we set the agenda at 3-1-2.

On Monday, the team decided to split. We worked on different drafts and looked for other drafts in which we could participate as signatories. The diplomatic labor was intense, for we always had to follow the line of Japanese diplomacy. Our focus was to collaborate, on one hand, with industrialized nations such as France, Germany, and USA and, on the other hand, work with African delegations towards a draft resolution that would have a regional approach to the challenges that small arms and light weapons represent for that region. This was also the day in which we were able to give our opening speech.

On Tuesday and Wednesday we worked on the draft resolutions. We wrote at least four different versions before the chair gave us its approval. On Wednesday, we had 7 final draft resolutions. We approved all of them. This was also the day in which we had the chance to give our closing speech, in which we thanked our fellow delegations for their cooperation and hard work towards concrete recommendations.

This experience was very rewarding. We had the chance to meet a lot of interesting people and discover New York, a fantastic city that we would like to visit again soon.

SC-C

– Security Council C



**Anna
Gerber**

The Security Council is the most powerful committee of the United Nations. Its mandate is to maintain international peace and security. Therefore it can ask the Good Offices of the Secretary General for further research, initiate working groups, decide on sanctions and even send peacekeeping troops. It can not only submit Resolutions but also Presidential Statements and Press Releases. For some adoption by acclamation is needed.



**Clara
van Biezen**

Furthermore, the five permanent Members have a veto power on every fundamental vote. Since we were representing the Russian Federation, we had a chance to experience the special situation during negotiation formed by having a veto power. The Russian Federation is playing a key and controversial role in fighting terrorism, especially ISIL. Regarding the recent increase of terrorist attacks, this topic had been chosen to be the most urgent on the agenda of the committee.

Working on a solution, a crisis occurred regarding the situation of the Kurds in Turkey. We decided to change the agenda to find a quick solution for the developing topic. This became a difficult negotiation, demanding most of the time in the committee work and a lot of commitment.

Since Turkey is a NATO-Ally and plays a key role in the actual refugee crisis in Europe on one side, but attacked a Russian Jet several months ago on the other, we had to learn that finding international solutions does not only need a common goal, but also the volition to compromise and an understanding of all the different interests, sometimes only indirectly involved. Finally we could present a resolution on empowering women as agents in peace and security, although not by acclamation. Regarding the Kurdish people in Turkey there was nothing the committee could agree on.

We experienced the importance of emotions and respect within diplomatic negotiations and its limits. But at the same time we learned to appreciate diplomatic behavior seeing how much just one move or one sentence can change (and destroy) discussing a delicate topic.



General Assembly

– plenary session

On the last day of the Model United Nations Conference in New York City, I was able to go to the United Nations for two sessions. The first session was held in the General Assembly room to represent the General Plenary and six delegates of Japan were able to attend. Since I was part of the General Assembly Fourth Committee this meant that two of the fourteen of the resolution, which were passed during my committee sessions would be presented during session and voted upon by the entire Plenary. My committee partner and I sponsored two out of the fourteen resolutions in our committee and we were lucky enough for one of the resolutions to be chosen for the Plenary session.

The entire experience entering the General Assembly room and taking part in the voting process was a once in a life time moment. It was so overwhelming and exciting to be sitting in the same chairs of actual country delegates. And then even be able to use the voting system and watch the entirety of votes displayed in front of the General Assembly. I was eager to give a speech defending the resolution my committee partner and I worked on, however, Japan was not called upon. One of my fellow delegates there in the

morning session was able to hold a speech defending a resolution passed by the General Assembly First Committee. Throughout the session, we voted upon the resolutions from the three General Assembly committees and passed all six resolutions. Following that, the proceeding committee chairs came forward and spoke about the progress of their own committees. The entire experience was one I will never forget.

In the afternoon, our entire delegation joined us in the General Assembly hall and we heard the closing ceremony, which included various speeches. The Under Secretary of the United Nations gave the most memorable speech. He did a great job touching upon the founding ideas behind the United Nations and the difficulties it faces today. All in all, the experience was absolutely fantastic. I think there are very view moments in someone's life where they can be in the United Nations Building. And then even let sit in the General Assembly hall and participate like so many delegates in the world have done before them. It was truly an experience I will always cherish.

Closing Ceremony

At the last day of the Model United Nations Conference a highlight has been waiting for our delegation. All of this year's delegates were really excited for the Closing Ceremony in the Headquarter of the United Nations.



The Closing Ceremony is held in the Great Assembly Hall, sometimes called the “Cathedral of peace, development and Human Rights”, where usually diplomats of all 193 nations discuss important matters.

It was an honour to be sitting in the room, which you usually only know from television and the design of the Great Assembly was quite impressive.

United Nations Deputy Secretary General Mr. Jan Eliasson held the Closing Statement. During his 30 minutes long speech he congratulated us on our results that we accomplished in the last days and explained the role of the UN in today's world.

He described the UN as a two faced mirror. On the one hand the UN is “a mirror of the world as it is” and that the UN cannot do much about immediate problems but one should also keep in mind that the UN is a “mirror of the world as it should be” and therefore is important for the constant improvement of the lives of all people. Finally, he reminded us about the importance of intercultural exchange and networking for the stabilisation of peace in the future.

Another highlight for Frankfurt School was yet to come, the presentation of the Awards. Our delegation received the “Honourable Delegation Award”, which only 20% of the total delegations receive for their outstanding work. It was a great feeling for all of us that our hard work of the last days got recognized by the Chair and that we could manage to keep up with the standards set by last year's delegation. The Ceremony ended by a huge applause to everyone who participated in the conference, students as well as the organisations team, who really put effort in making MUN NY 2016 an unforgettable experience.

I am sure that everyone of us who participated in this Closing Ceremony will never forget this special day in their lives.





The Delegates Dance

The hard work of the last days in committee had to be celebrated! With this motivation, we started in the last party night of NMUN 2016.

Our expectations were high after the parties and events of the last days, organized by famous Bill Gadit (#Magician #Beast) and Sam Samra. The last dance was organized by National Model United Nations and nearly as good as the rooftop party, organized by Bill Gadit.

After some pregame at the hotel rooms, we arrived at the location, not far away from the Sheraton. The location was really cool, there was a big dance floor and two bars. At the beginning of the night, it was very full and most delegates from Frankfurt School went to the roof terrace, which was also very big and good for getting some fresh air. On the roof terrace some delegates also met famous Bill Gadit and took a photo with him (#Legend). We also met a lot of delegates from our committees and build friendships and connections which hopefully will last for the rest of our lives.

As it was getting earlier, the dance floor at the ground wasn't that full anymore and more and more delegates from Frankfurt School met at the dance floor. There we showed everyone what FSOutperformance and FSpirit means! We danced till the party was officially over at 5AM and the lights were turned on. To show the last few people from other delegations the presence of Frankfurt School, we turned on Haftbefehl and danced and jumped together until the security forced us to leave the dance floor.

The delegates dance was a great finish of the conference which was full of productive work in the committees. We are very proud on our whole delegation, representing the spirit of Frankfurt School not only in the committee sessions because celebrating and networking with other students from around the world is also extremely important and a one in a lifetime experience.

Faculty Advisor

– a few words



Moritz Tilgner

During my time as a student at Frankfurt School, I participated in the National Model United Nations conferences three times. For me it was the most valuable extracurricular activity I could have done. Especially as a banking & finance major, a program like this has been extremely enriching and rewarding. It was the ultimate possibility to break out of finance and enter the world of international relations and politics during the weekly meetings at Frankfurt School as well as during the conference itself.

Because I had such amazing experiences as a delegate at the National Model United Nations conferences, I was delighted that I was given the chance to be faculty advisor of Frankfurt School's delegation at the 2016 conference. This was the chance to give back and help the new delegates – for many of them it was the first conference participation – to have an equally nice or even better (first) experience during the conference like/ than me.

Being at the conference for the first time as a delegate was overwhelming. Being there as a faculty advisor somehow brought me back to that specific feeling of excitement and curiosity I had felt before when I was in New York for the first time as a delegate. While it has been my task to perform in my respective committee before, the task set now was different. As a delegate it was about writing and holding speeches as well as negotiating with the other delegations of the respective committee. Now it was about facilitating the work of all the delegates of the delegation of Japan – the member state which was represented by Frankfurt School during this year's conference. As a faculty advisor I was available for the delegates' needs in regards of their committee work as well as organizational issues during the conference. The tasks portfolio ranged from general negotiation strategy tips to specific questions regarding bilateral relations as well as implemented policy measures and connected research. While I was happy to help, the delegates' independence during negotiations and draft resolution paper writing was always of paramount importance in order to ensure a truly enriching learning experience. Besides proving assistance to Frankfurt School's delegates, part of my job description included going to faculty advisor meetings which provided valuable insights into both the overall conference administration as well as other schools' approach to preparing and executing the conference participation.

In this context it is worth pointing out that Frankfurt School's delegation is one of the very few participants at the conference which is fully organized by students without any professor's involvement. This characteristic of the delegation in connection with its successful participation at the conference for several years was commented very positively on by other faculty advisors. In this context it is now the time to express my heartfelt thanks to this year's head delegates who did an amazing job in organizing the conference participation and heading the delegation during the time in New York. Your hard work paid off in many ways: in being awarded as honorable mention delegation as well as – and that is way more important – making it such a valuable experience for the delegates. During the meetings I also learned that we can actually be very proud of the advanced stage we are operating on. Our preparation format including offsites as well as the prep workshop in New York directly before the conference start were factors being highly appreciated by the other faculty advisors. We should continue the excellent work and build further on that.

I am grateful for this amazing experience including seeing first timers becoming truly passionate about their negotiations at the conference and exchanging experiences with other universities.

I am looking forward to many more years of true FSoutperformance on a subject of true relevance in particular in these times: international relations and peacebuilding.

Alumni Event

After our visit of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations right next to the UN New York Headquarter on the shore of the East River, we had an hour of time to get back to the hotel and refresh ourselves before making our way to the scheduled FS Alumni Social Event.

Since it was on the west side of Manhattan, my committee partner and I left early to arrive on time. We didn't quite know what to expect exactly from the event but we were looking forward to it and meeting some of the alumni who actually made it to work in this amazing city.

As we arrived, we were at first startled by the place – in a positive sense. It was a very cozy and small pub/bar with nothing really extravagant. They had decent drinks (at standard ridiculous NY prices) and a pool table which we should use heavily throughout the evening.

There was only one thing... we were the first and no one else had arrived so far. While we were waiting outside, some 10 minutes later a young Chinese lady dropped by, suddenly asking us if we were there for the FS Alumni Event. It turned out that she was interested in joining the FS for a Master program and therefore came to meet some of its students. As we talked soon the other guys from our delegation arrived and we settled in.

It was pretty nice having a chat with the others, drinking beer, cider or whatever one preferred and, of course, play a game of billiards. There were only two drawbacks I should mention at this point. One was clearly the strict US laws on drinking which kept the majority of our colleagues somewhat excluded from the event. The other, however, was that there weren't too many alumni joining us in the end.

Unfortunately, there was only one lady present but this was mainly due to the time chosen for the event. Wednesday evening from 7 p.m. apparently wasn't the best time for most working people in New York.

Despite this we had a wonderful time and ended up walking back to the hotel along a great part of the Broadway. From the Flat Iron Building starting, bathing in the light of the flickering advertising panels, infected by the atmosphere of this incredible city, we joyfully strolled along the way and, obviously, couldn't make it back before midnight... *New York, New York.*





Opportunity Fair

On Tuesday, April 29th, the so-called Opportunity Fair, a fair where National Model United Nations participants had the unique opportunity to visit with representatives from graduate schools and organizations with international interests, took place.

The majority of the participating 30 graduate schools and organizations that introduced themselves to the visitors focused either international affairs or political studies. As an European Business School, the Frankfurt School of Finance & Management caused attention in a positive way. The fair was well-attended, however, we expected more participants to be interested in this event. Those attending really showed interest in what these schools and organizations had to offer, how their programs differ and what the application process looks like.

Thanks to the huge number of Frankfurt School students willing to represent their Business School, visitors became curios and gathered around our booth. It was great that we had at least one student from each program present to explain in detail how the curriculum looks like and what they personally liked about it. We received great feedback that actual students were available to answer questions instead of study advisor whose job it is to sell the respective program.

Whether we actually achieved to recruit a future Frankfurt School student remains uncertain. What we did achieved however is to represent our Business School with great spirit and honest commitment.





Returning Home

CHAPTER 3



What we took home – a critical reflection

Two weeks New York. Four days Model United Nations. What have we seen, learnt, and taken? I would like to limit myself on my report to the conference and reflect what I could take for myself.

I would like to begin with one question during our visit to the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations. Mr. Hiroyuki Mase asked us if there were advantages of the United Nations. After a vivid participation he switched to the disadvantages and everyone was silent. Some points buzzed in my head around but I was silent. Maybe I was just shy, maybe I did not want to be impolite. But I asked myself a few questions and they accompanied me while participating at the NMUN conference.

Would one not have to reform the United Nations? Many sanctions and convictions were prevented in the past by the composition of the Security Council and the veto power of five constant members. Apart from the right to vote one can also criticize that the decisions and resolutions which are made by the United Nations are not binding. Simplistically asked: What advantage has an international organization which is not democratically legitimized to speak binding right?

I have read a lot of resolutions for the preparation. For example, about the subject counter-terrorism. And I had been surprised of what the diplomats think. Which smallest details they consider. However, what does this bring to us? The conflicts in the world woke a cynicism in me. And what did we do?

We sat thousands kilometers away with the Atlantic between the crisis and us in a five stars hotel and many participants took themselves maybe too seriously. If even real diplomats, with such polished resolutions could not make our world more peaceful, how we should do it? If even the system from which these problems have arisen was not able to solve them. The Bosnian delegation summarized it suitably into her speech. She said, we should not take ourselves in our suits too important, and provide, finally, solutions.

A little hope climbed up in me, maybe our generation becomes the one who can change something. But maybe I will recognize, after a little bit more time, our faint and that you cannot influence some things and you have to do all, what is in your power. Maybe this is the way, how we can achieve a world we can live in. Maybe a world, with a better access to education. For every child. Maybe, this is our only chance to create a better world.





Final thoughts – from our heads

What a year it has been! Our delegation lived up to the award of „Honorable Mention Delegation“, a standard newly set by the former delegation of 2015. We gained another two awards for „Outstanding Position Papers in Committee“ (GA1 and ECLAC). An award for „Outstanding Delegates in Committee“ was brought back by our WHO-Team.

We were happy to give the opportunity of participation to talented students by our novel FS MUN Scholarships. As Initiative Heads we strived to retain the greatness of this initiative but were never tired for innovation. Thus we tried new ways of fundraising. We strengthened our social media and web appearance, which also originated in our new website hosted by the Frankfurt School of Finance & Management (http://www.frankfurt-school.de/fs_mun/en.html).

Our work was especially encumbered by our large delegation, which was increased to 42 delegates, 10 more than last year and one of the largest delegations in New York. It was a challenging task to create a glorious experience for so many people. We intensified the preparation by participating at the MainMUN in Frankfurt.

Some of our innovations were not as favorable as we hoped, others were more than prosperous. But more importantly, we had the best amount of fun with our delegates. The mix of interesting individuals was awesome and refreshing at the same. Everyone was able to make new friends and bond as a family while exchange views on the world. We assume that the instructive and amazing moments that we shared in New York will be not forgotten so soon. Moreover, we all came back with a great deal of new international acquaintances. Those, and the lessons we learnt, will enrich our lives from now on.

As for now, we can only pass our work to our successors and wish them the best of luck. All of them are able personalities and we trust that they will continue this initiative to greater glory!

Anna, Barbara and Benjamin

Prospects for 2017

Article 1 of the UN Charter states: “The purposes of the United Nations are: To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace...”. Times like this show how important the United Nations are, it is all about making the world a better place to live for us and the generations to come. The organization has come a long way since 1945, but has shown that the diplomatic dialogue is the best mechanism for governments to find areas of agreement and solve problems together.

Under that principle, every spring more than 5000 students from universities all over the world meet in New York to discuss current global issues, which makes Model United Nations New York one of the biggest student conferences. After months of preparing, you will meet interesting people from all regions of the world to discuss, negotiate and find solutions for the the universal problems.

We were proud to represent the Frankfurt School of Finance and Management in such an exiting environment as part of one the largest delegations at the conference with more than 40 students. We were able to repeat the great success of the year before and get the award of Honorable Mentioned Delegation. In addition, we won three individual awards for “Outstanding Position Paper” in the committees. All these prizes display the hard work and effort we put not only in the conference itself, but also in the preparation in the months beforehand.

We are looking forward to work with the new delegates and also to welcome back some of the delegates from last year. The mix of fresh minds, new ideas and experience will be beneficial to all of us. We will carry on the spirit of Frankfurt School to the Big Apple next year in a thrilling and educational conference in 2017.

Best wishes,

Ann-Sophie, Johannes and Lukas

Special Thanks

**FS Stiftung
FS Student Council
Bankakademie e.V.
FS Alumni e.V.
Deutsche Bank**

**Permanent Mission
of Japan to the UN**

Elisa Antz
Emanuela Camoni
Nilly Chingate
Prof. Dr. Michael H. Grote
Timmy Hubart
Karolina Kristic
Oliver Matthews
Eva Reckhard
Karin Reuschenbach-Coutinho
Joana Rosenkranz
Catharina Rudy
Ulrike Schmittner
Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Udo Steffens



1ST SEPTEMBER 2015

3ST AUGUST 2016

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