

GLOBAL VIEW



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Special Edition "VIMUN 2003"

VIMUN

Vienna International Model United Nations 2003



VIMUN 2002 Group picture by Daniel Smidt

*„Give me a place to stand and I shall move the world“
(Archimedes)*



Dear Friends all over the world,

It gives me a great pleasure to invite you on behalf of the Organizing Committee to the ninth Vienna International Model United Nations (VIMUN 2003).

What was initially planned as a one-time event has quickly become a firmly established institution due to the phenomenal success of the last eight VIMUNs.

Throughout the next months every member of the United Nations Youth and Student Association (UNYSA-Austria) who take part of this model, will spend most of his/ her time by doubling the effort, to make this conference most successful.

The background of VIMUN is on the one side to hone your diplomatic skills and to learn how the United Nations Organization operates and on the other it should give you the opportunity to widen up your mind about the surrounding outside the world. The more deeply you understand people, the more you appreciate them and the more reverent you will feel about them.

The topics covered in this year's committees have been carefully selected to encompass a diverse array of issues relevant to the entire international community. VIMUN provides an area in which discussion and debate can contribute to the initiative for global peace, justice and prosperity.

I hope that you will benefit from VIMUN on the utmost level and make it an unforgettable, beneficial, fruitful and hopefully successful experience.

I am looking forward to meeting you at VIMUN 2003!

Yours sincerely,

Bettina T. KÖLBL

Simulated Committees

SC "Decision on an Urgent Political Crisis"

CCPCJ "The Quest for a Universal Platform in Combating International Terrorism. Preventing Illicit Trafficking in Firearms and other Conventional Weapons"

CHR "Freedom of the Press. Speaking the Truth Can be Dangerous"

CND "Legal Drug Trade and Precursors and its Relation to Illicit Drug Trafficking"

UNIDO "Youth Employment in Industry Through Renewable Energy Technologies"

External Discussion Forum "The UN and Regional Alliances. The Relationship Between NATO and Other Regional Security Organizations to UN Bodies"

Procedure in Short

Visit <http://afa.at> (Button "VIMUN") for more information

Fill in the Registration Form (by Post or online) >>>vimun@afa.at

Send a Curriculum Vitae and a photo online >>>vimun@afa.at

Send your Position Paper (for all 3 chosen Committees) online >>>vimun@afa.at

Send your Passport-Copy online (only if you need Visa) >>>vimun@afa.at

Full Payment of Conference Fee (and Hotel Fee)

Registration Confirmation by UNYSA-AUSTRIA – AFA (committee and country)

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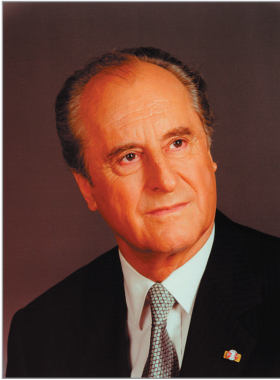
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**Dr. Thomas Klestil**<http://www.hofburg.at>

The Federal President of the Republic of Austria

As Federal President of Austria and as former Austrian Ambassador to the United Nations in New York, I follow with great interest the activities of the Academic Forum for Foreign Affairs – Austria.

I welcome the annual conferences organized by AFA and devoted to UN topics and look forward to the forthcoming VIENNA INTERNATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS. I appreciate your commitment to the work of the United Nations and especially VIMUN which has established itself as one of the most successful means to acquaint young people with the ideals and the goals of the United Nations and with the instruments of multilateral diplomacy in the framework of the world organization.

The simulation of United Nations meetings offers an excellent and most useful opportunity to familiarize young people with the methods as well as the challenges of dealing with complex and often difficult global problems in a multilateral setting. These conferences are therefore also an excellent and most rewarding way to learn more about other peoples and cultures and to fight xenophobia.

It is in the spirit of that I convey to the Academic Forum for Foreign Affairs my best wishes for a successful VIMUN and to its participants my most sincere greetings.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Thomas Klestil". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Thomas Klestil

Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs

<http://www.bmaa.gv.at>

The President of the United Nations Association of Austria

As Former Secretary General of the United Nations and as President of our mother organization, the United Nations Association of Austria, Dr. Kurt Waldheim is supporting the Vienna International Model United Nations (VIMUN) since the first conference in the year 1995.

His experiences in the field of international politics and peace negotiations are an unrenounceable help for the United Nations Youth and Student Association of Austria, the Academic Forum for Foreign Affairs.

We may therefore thank him for his support and his wise advice during the preparation of the conference.

It is a great honour for us that we may expect his speech at the Closing Ceremony of this year's Vienna International Model United Nations.



Dr. Kurt Waldheim



VIMUN 2002 Opening Ceremony, picture by Daniel Smidt



Michael F. Pfeifer
President UNYSA-AUSTRIA – AFA
 austria@afa.at

The President of the United Nations Youth and Student Association of Austria – Academic Forum for Foreign Affairs

Honorable Delegates,

It is a great pleasure for me to invite you to this years' Vienna International Model United Nations (VIMUN) at the UN-Headquarter in Vienna.

In a time, where solutions to political and economical as well as social and ecological problems can no longer be solved in a national frame, a time where integration and globalisation are the leading parameters, a dynamic and world open mind is required by the youth to understand international questions.

As the most important event of our organization's programme, VIMUN is our contribution for supporting the understanding of peoples and a peaceful world.

I may therefore thank all institutions and persons, who made this event possible. I may also thank the United Nations Office at Vienna and our mother organization, the United Nations Association of Austria with its President Kurt Waldheim and its Secretary General Ambassador Karl Peterlik.

My special thanks go to our Secretary General of the conference Bettina T. Kölbl and her Organizing Committee.

I want to wish you all fruitful discussions and an enjoyable stay here in Vienna.

Michael F. Pfeifer



VIMUN 2002 Closing Ceremony, picture by Daniel Smidt. From left to right: Francine, Mag. Liselotte Waldheim-Natural, Bettina T. Kölbl, Michael F. Pfeifer, Maxine Jacobs

The Vice-President of the United Nations Youth and Student Association of Austria – Academic Forum for Foreign Affairs

The main task of an organisation as the Academic Forum for Foreign Affairs (AFA) is to try to help reduce the misunderstanding of foreign cultures, provide information about and give insight into international topics. As an UNYSA we are also keen on promoting the idea of the UN as an organisation that sets rules and guidelines of political behaviour in bilateral and multilateral conflicts.

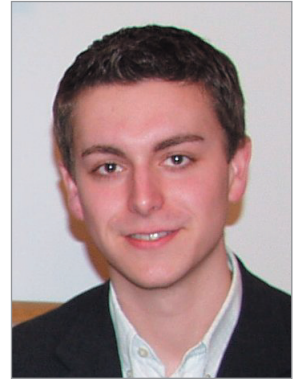
The main project of the Academic Forum to achieve that aim is the annual Vienna International Model United Nations (VIMUN).

In a world that drifts more and more apart, a conference that brings together the young people of as many cultures and nations as possible is a very important element of grass-root diplomacy. Participants of VIMUN are the political leaders of tomorrow. By enabling them to share their thoughts with students from other parts of the world, we may reduce the risk of misunderstanding each other. That is the overall goal of the Vienna International Model United Nations.

It would not be possible to organise VIMUN, the only international MUN in Austria, without the help of an uncountable number of institutions and people. I want to thank our main partners: The Austrian Chamber of Commerce, The Austrian Exchange Service, The Austrian Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, The Austrian Federal Ministry for Education, Science and Culture, The Country Inn & Suites, The Diplomatic Academy, Vienna, D-jmc, Eli Lilly & Comp., The Hotel Schloss Wilhelminenberg, House Invest AG, The LFS Schloss Kirchberg, Knirps, The Marktgemeinde Grafendorf, The Major and Governor of Vienna, McDonald's, Melitta Coffee, "modern politics – The Political Academy", MLP, NATO, The Österreichische Gewerkschaftsbund, The Oesterreichische Nationalbank, Renner Institute, Samsonite, The United Nations Office in Vienna, The Vienna Convention Bureau, The Webster University, The Wiener Linien, and especially our mother organization, The United Nations Association of Austria.

Of course my special thanks go to Bettina T. Kölbl for organising the conference and the many volunteers who help to make VIMUN a success.

Yours sincerely,
Johannes STELZHAMMER



Johannes Stelzhammer

Vice-President UNYSA-AUSTRIA - AFA

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<http://www.unvienna.org>



UN SECURITY COUNCIL



Stephan J. Wabl
SC-President
stephan_wabl@hotmail.com

My name is Stephan Wabl and I am currently doing my graduate work at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris, mainly concentrating in European foreign policy and the Middle East. I have already chaired the VIMUN Security Council in 2002, which was an encouraging and rich experience. I am assisted by a very competent team, formed by David Meijer and Johannes Leibetseder, both students of political science at the University of Vienna and by Philipp Essl, student of economics at the Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration. The VIMUN 2003 Security Council will consider the situation in Iraq, one of the main preoccupations of the United Nations and its member states after September 11th.

Since Saddam Hussein took power in 1979, he has led his country in two wars against his neighbours, Iran in 1980 and Kuwait in 1990. The main reason of the eight year war in the Eighties was Teheran's support of the Kurdish and Shiite minorities in

Iraq, driven by the motive of toppling the Iraqi dictator. Supported by the United States, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and France – largely because these states were determined to prevent the spread of Khomeini's Islamic revolution – the tide finally turned into the second Gulf War. Iraq's invasion in Kuwait, motivated by the aim to revive its devastated economy, launched an US-lead and UN-mandated military campaign and resulted in the total defeat of Saddam's forces. Nevertheless Saddam stayed in power and the passing years have not altered the wide range of problems the international community is facing today vis-à-vis Iraq: the question of Weapons of Mass Destruction, linked with the work of the UN's weapons inspectors (UNMOVIC); possible contacts to terrorist networks; the disastrous humanitarian situation in Iraq; the handling of the economic sanctions imposed in 1991; etc.

Of course it is impossible for us to know the status of the crisis in August 2003, the date of the VIMUN 2003. So we are forced to approve the final agenda shortly before the conference. To guarantee the high quality of our

negotiations and the final resolution, applicants for a position in the Security Council must meet three basic requirements: Firstly, a good knowledge of the UN system, especially in the field of the Security Council. Secondly, every member should be up to date with the current status of the legal documents (esp. SC-resolutions) dealing with the crisis. Finally it is absolutely necessary that every delegate internalizes the position of the country he/she is representing: its vital interests, its allies, its current role in international affairs, its strategic approaches to the problem.

We are convinced that this year's conference is going to be an exciting and instructive event. As our conference room is situated just a stone's throw away from the headquarter of the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) – one of the key players in the Iraq crisis – the outcomes of our negotiations will be traced by some of the most competent officials.

We hope that we could quicken your interest with this short article and can welcome you in the Security Council at the VIMUN 2003!

Yours sincerely,
Stephan J. WABL



Security Council Meeting. <http://www.un.org>

The IAEA was established in 1957 as the UN agency responsible for the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Through its “Safeguards” activities the IAEA serves as the world’s nuclear inspectorate, verifying that “peaceful use” commitments under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and similar agreements are kept.

After the Gulf War, the IAEA was given special mandates by the UN Security Council under Resolution 687 (1991) that included mapping out and destroying, removing and rendering harmless, the components of Iraq’s nuclear weapons program. It was also tasked with developing and implementing an Ongoing Monitoring and Verification (OMV) Plan, which was approved by the Security Council in resolution 715 (1991). Resolution 687 was adopted setting out terms for a formal cease-fire in the Gulf conflict, including provisions calling on Iraq “unconditionally not to acquire or develop nuclear weapons or nuclear-weapons-usable material or any subsystems, components or any research, development, support or manufacturing facilities.” Iraq was to declare all locations, amounts and types of such items and place all nuclear-weapons-usable materials under the “exclusive control” of the IAEA for custody and subsequent removal.

The Agency established the “IAEA Iraq Action Team” (recently renamed the Iraq Nuclear Verification Office – INVO) on 15 April 1991 to carry out its work with the assistance and cooperation of the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) on Iraq. Throughout the 1990s, the IAEA Iraq Action Team successively uncovered, mapped, monitored, and neutralized Iraq’s clandestine nuclear weapons program. Between 1991 and 1998, INVO conducted 29 numbered on-site inspections of the nuclear facilities listed in Iraq’s declarations, as well as additional locations designated by the Special Commission. In addition, after establishing a permanent presence in August 1994, it conducted more than 1500 OMV inspections, which were mostly conducted with no prior announcement. These activities yielded a technically coherent picture of Iraq’s clandestine nuclear program. Between 1991 and 1996, the IAEA submitted two sets of semi-annual reports to the UNSC. The first set of nine reports dealt with the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of items as requested in paragraph 12 of Resolution 687. The second set of eight reports dealt with OMV activities. Resolution 1051 (1996) consolidated the two previous reports into a single semi-annual report. The IAEA has submitted 13 of these consolidated reports. The October 1997 report (Doc. S/1997/779) includes a compre-

IAEA in Iraq between 1991 and 2002

The role of the IAEA in Iraq

hensive summary of the IAEA’s activities and achievements in Iraq between April 1991 and October 1997. Reports S/1998/927 and S/1999/127 indicate the level of understanding reached by the Agency prior to the suspension of its resolution-related activities in Iraq.

On 16 December 1998, IAEA inspectors were withdrawn from Iraq. This action was taken after the decision by the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM), on whose logistic support the IAEA’s activities in Iraq were dependent, to withdraw all of its personnel from Iraq, and out of concern for the safety and security of the personnel in anticipation of imminent military action.

By the time the inspectors were withdrawn, the IAEA had been able to draw a comprehensive and coherent picture of Iraq’s past nuclear weapons program, and to dismantle the program. The IAEA had destroyed, removed or rendered harmless all of the physical capabilities of Iraq to produce amounts of nuclear-weapons-usable nuclear material of any practical significance. Although Iraq had been at, or close to, the threshold of success in such areas as the production of high enriched uranium through the EMIS process and the production and pilot cascading of single-cylinder sub-critical gas centrifuge machines, there were no indications to suggest that Iraq had produced more than a few grams of nuclear-weapons-usable nuclear material through its indigenous processes. Finally, in December 1998, there were no key outstanding disarmament issues in the nuclear area. Nevertheless a number of questions and concerns about Iraq’s past nuclear program still remained. The questions and concerns related to the uncertainty about the progress made in weapons design and centrifuge development due to the lack of relevant documentation; the extent of external assistance from which Iraq benefited; and the lack of evidence that Iraq had abandoned definitively its nuclear program.

In the four years following the withdrawal of IAEA inspectors, the IAEA’s activities in Iraq were limited to annual verification, pursuant to the Safeguards Agreement, of the nuclear material that remained in Iraq under IAEA seal.

During that intervening period, the Security Council adopted resolution 1284 (1999), which, inter alia, established UNMOVIC, reaffirmed the role of the IAEA in addressing compliance by Iraq with resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions, established proce-

dures and time frames for the implementation by the IAEA and UNMOVIC of their respective mandates and provided for the possibility of the suspension of sanctions in Iraq. While the IAEA is responsible for the nuclear file, the UNMOVIC is responsible for the chemical, biological and missile files. Despite the fact that both organizations have separate inspection teams, they work closely together, particularly in making use of UNMOVIC’s logistical arrangements.

On 16 September 2002, the Foreign Minister of Iraq informed the Secretary-General that Iraq had decided to “allow the return of the United Nations weapons inspectors to Iraq without conditions”.

After talks were held in Vienna on 30 September and 1 October 2002 between representatives of Iraq on the one hand and the IAEA and UNMOVIC on the other on practical arrangements necessary for the resumption of inspections, the Security Council adopted resolution 1441 (2002) on 8 November 2002. Security Council resolution 1441 provides clear mandates for the IAEA and UNMOVIC in Iraq, with full and explicit authority for unrestricted inspections. It demands that Iraq “cooperate immediately, unconditionally, and actively” with the IAEA and UNMOVIC. Inspectors are to be granted “immediate, unimpeded, unconditional, and unrestricted access to any and all” sites and facilities they wish to inspect; as well as “immediate, unimpeded, unrestricted, and private access” to all officials and other persons they wish to interview. The Security Council also decided, in paragraph 3 of that resolution that, in addition to submitting the biannual declarations required under the OMV Plans of the IAEA and UNMOVIC, Iraq was to provide to UNMOVIC, the IAEA and the Security Council a “currently accurate, full, and complete declaration of all aspects of its programmes to develop chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, and other delivery systems”. The IAEA and UNMOVIC resumed inspections on 27 November 2002.

On 8 December 2002 Iraq submitted its nuclear-related CAFCD to the IAEA, as required pursuant to resolution 1441 (2002).



Philipp Essl
SC Vice-President
philless@hotmail.com

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice



Aren Sarikyan
Chairperson
asarikyan@hotmail.com

Dear Reader!

Our names are Aren Sarikyan and Veronika Hallwirth. We will chair the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the upcoming VIMUN 2003.



Veronika Hallwirth
Co-Chair 1
veronikahall@yahoo.de

CCPCJ is a subsidiary body of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Established in 1992, this 40-member Vienna-based commission formulates international policies and recommends activities in the field of crime control. Its primary obligation is to initiate international action to combat national and transnational crime such as terrorism, illicit trafficking in weapons, illegal trafficking in human beings, money laundering, corruption, etc. The commission also works to improve the efficiency and fairness

of criminal justice system both on state and international levels.

In VIMUN 2003, the commission will deal with a highly problematic issue which includes and links international terrorism and illicit acquisition of weapons. Small arms and light weapons cause an estimated death of 500.000 people annually. The scope of the problem is even more alarming when the majority of those weapons reach the hands of terrorists who gain the potential to destabilize the legitimacy of State authority and thus pose a great danger to regional and international peace. For that purpose, the delegates will be expected to find a common approach (through debates and negotiations) to providing recommendations on international legal regulations and means in tackling with this specific problem.

As a delegate, you will find yourself in a profoundly interesting and challenging conference environment where your primary task will be to represent a country of your choice.

For this purpose, an extensive research on the official position of your chosen State in the sphere is necessary, which will eventually guide your work throughout the sessions. This can be done through examining relevant official statements, proposals, UN documents, the Internet, etc. We will also provide you with additional introductory paper and assistance if needed.

All in all, you will find that simulating a delegation is not only a way to enrich your knowledge and improve you public speaking or interpersonal skills – it is a unique opportunity to meet people from around the world and give a momentum to your international academic and professional experience.

We are looking forward to seeing you in our commission!

Yours sincerely,
Aren and Veronika



<http://www.oead.ac.at>



<http://www.webster.ac.at>

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<http://www.da-vienna.ac.at>

Throughout the 90s the scope of the threat exerted by weapons of mass destruction (WMD) has cast a shadow over the significance of the linkage between international terrorism and conventional weapons. While the international community has been paying a greater attention to eliminating and eradicating perpetrators involved in the production and proliferation of WMD, no considerable efforts were geared in tackling the problem of illegal acquisition and illicit trafficking of conventional weapons by terrorists worldwide. Because the production and procurement of any chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons is in practice an arduous undertaking, terrorists usually remain conventional in their choice of weapons, among which small arms and explosive devices make their favorites.

The attributes attached to this correlation are to be distinguished from the original process of disarmament and the fight against international terrorism. As the United Nations has been treating both problems rather separately, a practical and comprehensive mechanism to define the interlinking of the two crime spheres was not developed. The most relevant UN committees and agencies have been operating to the extent where collaboration has frequently overlapped their perceived field boundaries producing no plausible effects. Conversely, at times, the expertise and the specific knowledge numerous UN entities have acquired were so much

International Terrorism and Conventional Weapons: The Evil Link

field-related and specialized that in light of similar self-restriction they proved to be of discriminative character and were hardly in a position to generate any convincing results either.

Since the circulation or trafficking of arms can be of inter-state and intra-state nature, while terrorist network operations have trespassed national borders long ago, the United Nations and a number of regional organizations have persistently called for a more intense cooperation between governments. Various techniques like intelligence sharing, tracking and surveillance, deterrence through sanctioning systems, etc were proposed as a way to combat illicit proliferation and acquisition of weapons. Yet, to claim the international community has abided by the principals of problem-targeted and result-oriented cooperation is, on the other hand, nothing more than playing to the gallery.

Although some 80–90 % of arms are legally sold to recipients such as governments, brokers, and private companies, a considerable amount of end-users turn out to be criminals, terrorist groups, warlords, and even sanctioned governments. And when countries like the United States, Russia, China and France qualify as major producers, whereas their consumer being the global South (where most terrorist campaigns are

breeding), little room is left for logical thinking to assume there might be parties capable of throwing their weight around.

No matter what the dark pages of Realpolitik preach, the link between international terrorism and conventional weapons is notorious. Unfortunately, action by individual states against weapons destined for terrorists is undertaken only at times when the threat becomes rather direct and tangible.

Every single terrorist act anywhere on the globe is yet another reminder of the evil molded together. While the disarmament issue does not necessarily consider the eradication of international terrorist networks, whereas illicit trafficking of weapons is not a priority item for the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee, the significance of this crucial link has only filled documents with no enforcement competency whatsoever. Moreover, maturity and complexity of both issues do in fact presuppose one another, and a careful and rational treatment of the larger link is key to understanding the recipe for a more radical solution.



Aren Sarikyan
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Commission on Human Rights



Axel Maireder
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Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. (Article 19, Universal Declaration on Human Rights, 1945)



Hanna Steinbach
Co-Chair 1

58 years after the Declaration Of Human Rights was signed, it is still just 22%* of the world's population who live in countries that guarantee the freedom of expression through media. Although the situation of freedom journalists and publishers face became better during the last decades, the picture is still a sad one.



Corinna Windisch
Co-Chair 2

The basic right of freedom of expression is harshly attacked. The attacks are either physi-

cal (threats, blows, injuries and murders), done through repressive laws (censorship, bannings, arrests and prison sentences) or else targeted media equipment itself (broadcasting aerials, printing works and offices). At the beginning of the 21st century, being a journalist is still a dangerous job. Printing or broadcasting the truth may put them in serious danger and even cost their life, in many parts of the world.

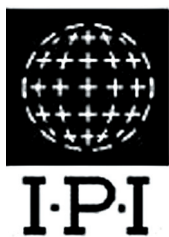
It is the CHR of the UN, that has worked on this topic for years, trying to ensure freedom of press worldwide. Composed of 53 States, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights meets each year in regular session in March/April for six weeks in Geneva. Over 3,000 delegates from member and observer States and from non-governmental organizations participate. During its regular annual session, the Commission adopts about a hundred resolutions, decisions and Chairperson's statements on matters of relevance to individuals in all regions and circumstances. "The Commission on Human Rights has been the central archi-

tect of the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights" (Mary Robinson, High Commissioner for Human Rights) One of the most important tasks entrusted to the Commission has been the elaboration of human rights standards. It has developed standards relating, inter alia, to the right to development, civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights, the elimination of racial discrimination, torture and the rights of the child. And, for special relevance to us, freedom of expression and freedom of the press, which is the topic of our model commission at this year's Vienna International Model United Nations. Us, this are the chair persons Corinna WINDISCH (Italian, student of the Russian and Spanish language) Hanna STEINBACH (German, student of international business administration and law) and Axel MAIREDER (Austrian, student of media science and international development); And you, if you choose to participate in the model CHR in Vienna 2003!

* The Annual Survey of Press Freedom 2002,
<http://www.freedomhouse.org>



<http://www.un.org>



Concerning the current topic of the CHR “freedom of the press” we interviewed Mme Trionfoni, representative of the International Press Institute.

Located in Vienna the IPI is a global organization with more than 2000 members in over 150 countries. The philosophic background is that freedom of expression is the right that protects all other rights and that this freedom needs to be promoted and defended.

The main activity is monitoring the press developments in view of press violations. On this account there is an information company of international journals as well as local or regional ones. Additionally the IPI gains important material in conferences with people who are generally IPI members.

With the objective of advance the realization of freedom of the press, there are some options to react. It can be arranged a meeting with the government, with private companies or with any authorities. Another kind of intervention is to write protests that are based on the declaration of press freedom or to send a delegation. Usually these delegations consist of international editors and journalists who discuss the problematic situation with the government in a private way, which

International Press Institute

is very often effective for example in Ethiopia.

In addition to these activities, IPI undertakes extensive research on issues relevant to the media and circulates several publications on press freedom. IPI regularly scrutinises new media laws and provides governments with recommendations on how to bring their legislation in line with internationally accepted standards on freedom of expression.

Each year IPI publishes an authoritative report on media violations around the world: The World Press Freedom Review. All members receive the annual IPI Congress Report and the IPI Global Journalist, the organisation’s quarterly magazine that details the latest developments in the media world. In addition, special publications are issued such as the 50 World Press Freedom Heroes and the Kosovo News and Propaganda War.

Every year IPI organises its World Congress in conjunction with the annual IPI General Assembly. These conferences bring together top media representatives, politicians and academic personalities from all over the world and have proved to be very successful. For many members this event is the highlight of their professional year.

Organised each year in a different country, journalists come to these meetings to tell their stories and share their experiences.

The World Congress also provides IPI’s members with an invaluable opportunity to form new professional contacts with colleagues from around the world



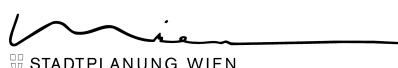
Hanna Steinbach
Co-Chair 1
chr-vimun2003@gmx.at

Recently a program about the development on international encouragement of journalists was started in Brussels. It mainly deals with journalists safety and their work in conflict regions as well as the promotion of the journalist’s work.

A useful help to realise freedom of the press is the co-operation with some organisations such as UNESCO, CHR and OSCE. The UNESCO can operate on an international level for freedom of expression, communication etc the OSCE is concentrated on European issues. UNESCO elaborates many other themes and then collaborates with other NGO.

The legal basis are resolutions of the CHR as well as Declarations on human rights in which the freedom of expression takes a very important part.

For more information you can visit the homepage of the IPI:
<http://www.freemedia.at>



<http://www.wien.gv.at>



<http://www.vienna.convention.at>



<http://www.wien.gv.at>

Commission on Narcotic Drugs



Mag. Stephan F. Resl
Chairperson
cndvimun2003@gmx.at

Dear Participants,

This year's Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) would like to introduce itself:

Chair Mag. Stephan F. RESL: Stephan graduated last summer at the University of Innsbruck where he studied at the faculty of law. Presently, he is working at the Vienna Court for Criminal Offences doing his voluntary year. He chose this committee because of his master's thesis on National Drug Law. At VIMUN 2002 he "worked" as chair in reserve in United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) Committee.

Co-chair 1 Andrea DOCZY: Last year she did an internship at United Nations Youth and Student Association Austria/Academic Forum of Foreign

Affairs AFA and she got involved in the preparations for VIMUN 2002 where she worked in the organizing committee. Andrea is studying communications and political science at

the University of Vienna. Her main interests are International Relations and International Organizations, especially the United Nations.

Co-Chair 2 Carlotta Maria PIRNAT: Carlotta is studying Law at the University of Vienna. Actually, she is working for the Academic Forum for Foreign Affairs as a Volunteer. Carlotta has always been interested in projects like VIMUN.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) is the central policy-making body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters. It analyses the world drug situation and develops proposals to strengthen the international drug control system to combat the world drug problem. CND was established by the Economic and Social Council in 1946. As a functional Commission of the ECOSOC, the Commission assists the Council in supervising the application of international conventions and agreements dealing with narcotic drugs. It also advises the Council on all matters pertaining to the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors.

This summer's topic in the CND will be: "Legal Drug Trade and Precursors and Its Relation to Illicit Drug Trafficking"

We would like to base our work on the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961), the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971), the United Nation Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988) and the Political Declaration and Guiding Principles by the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Countering the World Drug Problem Together in June 1998.

In one of its ultimate sessions the General assembly has considered the problem of the diversion of precursors as one of the most serious problems in the field of illicit drug manufacture and trafficking.

Not only manufacture and traffic lead to misery and tragedy, as thinking of drug addiction, but also all forms of personal dependence related to criminal organizations.

Not only to dissolve the structures of an illegal international organization, but to draft global measures to deal with the problems, is one of the main goals of CND.

A central point to be discussed are surely the measures that have to be taken into consideration in order to diminish illicit drug traffic as well as all precursors.

We are looking forward to welcome you in our committee in summer!

Sincerely, Stephan F. RESL, Andrea DOCZY and Carlotta-Maria PIRNAT



Andrea Doczy
Co-Chair 1



Carlotta M. Pirnat
Co-Chair 2



VIMUN 2002 UNDCP Committee, picture by Daniel Smidt

Journalisten-Werkstätten

ANZEIGE

besser Schreiben



Wie Wörter wirken...
 Ich bestelle ___ Exemplar(e) *Peter Linden: Wie Wörter wirken.* (Besser schreiben I). Warum manche Texte langweilen, andere aufregen. Welche Wörter beruhigen, welche aggressiv machen und wie in den Köpfen der Leser Bilder erzeugt werden. 16 S., € 3,07.
 Art.-Nr. 20 044



Wie Sätze wirken...
 Ich bestelle ___ Exemplar(e) *Peter Linden: Wie Sätze wirken* (Besser schreiben II). Alles über Satzperspektiven, Satzlängen, Satzbau und Satz-mängel im Journalismus. Und warum ein guter Satz auf die meisten Strukturelemente verzichten kann. 16 S., € 3,07.
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UNIDO



Irene B. Stöckl, MA
Chairperson
vicosd@alinto.com

Irene B. Stöckl is going to chair the UNIDO Committee. She recently finished her graduate studies in Diplomatic and Strategic Studies. Irene B. Stöckl is currently working as Secretary General of VICOSD (Vienna International Community on Sustainable Development). This organization specialises in the implementation of renewable energy projects in developing countries.



Knut Rakus
Co-Chair 1
unido-vimun2003@alinto.com

Knut Rakus, born in Salzburg on 15th June 1980, studies Commerce at the Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration as well as International Development at the University of Vienna. His main fields of research are North-South relations, development policies, the debt problem and its possible solutions as well as the economic development of the South. Special emphasis

is hereby paid to the Asian region. He is going to be the Co-Chair of this year's UNIDO Committee.

This year's second Co-Chair Johannes Leitner was born on January 24th 1978 in the town of St. Pölten, Austria and studies at the Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration where he majors in Commerce specializing in International Marketing Management of NPOs and Human Resource Management. Besides he puts his research emphasize into the fields of International Trading Policies, as well as Sustainable Development Models with a focus on the South American situation.

The UNIDO Committee will discuss the topic of "Youth Employment in Industry through Renewable Energy Technologies" Youth unemployment is one of the most imminent problems in the world. Around one billion young adults between the age of 15 and 24 live today – 85% of them in developing countries. Basically, the unemployment rate among the youth in industrialised countries is twice as high as comparable figures for adults. It is assumed that this gap is even higher in developing countries. Essentially though, this

huge amounts cannot be absorbed in employment.

One other problem the world is facing, is the environmental pollution. Climate change, greenhouse gas emissions and acid rain are endangering the livelihoods of many people. It is assumed that by 2025 50% of carbon emissions will have their origins in developing countries.

Renewable energy technologies might mean a solution to these two problems. On the one hand, these technologies reduce greenhouse gas emissions and therefore protect the environment. On the other hand, they are best being produced locally. This means that industrial production of renewable energy technologies might effectively fight youth unemployment.

The connection between renewable energy technologies and the youth employment in industry is the topic of the UNIDO Committee. VIMUN delegates should discuss ways in which the concepts of youth employment and renewable energy technologies can be promoted incorporated and implemented in their countries policies.



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“Youth Employment in Industry through Renewable Energy Technologies” the topic of this year’s VIMUN

UNIDO has dedicated its work to the advancement of industry in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. As past developments have shown the involvement of the factor environment has become an integral and important part for the implementation of projects in development work.

This year’s VIMUN (Vienna International Model United Nations) commits itself to this trend by choosing the topic of “Youth Employment in Industry through Renewable Energy Technologies” for the UNIDO Committee. By doing so VIMUN wants to combine two very important factors in today’s world – energy and youth unemployment – with the simulation of a UNIDO Conference.

Youth Employment in Industry

Around one billion young people between the age of 14 and 25 are living in the world today – 85% of them in developing countries. As a matter of fact unemployment rates among the youth are twice as high as among adults.

At the same time 2 billion people are without proper access to energy. Energy is one of the most important factors in the development of a country. Since the majority of people in developing countries are living in rural areas the supply with traditional energy sources like fossil fuels and nuclear energy is rather difficult. Renewable energy technologies, on the other hand, are available locally making them suitable for application in those rural areas in developing countries.

By producing renewable energy technologies at the locations where they are being applied two problems might be solved. On the one side, the problem of the emission of greenhouse gases which are almost not existing with renewable energy sources. On the other hand, youth unemployment, which might decrease due to the fact that the production of renewable energy tech-

nologies create a variety of jobs ranging from the agricultural sector to the management sector.

This year’s VIMUN takes up these aspects in the UNIDO Committee with the title of “Youth Employment in Industry through Renewable Energy Technologies”.

Consequently, young people from around the world become not only familiar with the work of the United Nations and its conferences as it is the primary goal of VIMUN, but become aware of the topic of renewable energy technologies especially in connection with the creation of youth employment as well.



Irene B. Stöckl, MA
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vicosd@alinto.com



<http://www.wienerlinien.at>



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External Discussion Forum



Bettina T. Kölbl
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Solveig C. Stroer, MA
Co-Chair 1
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Olivier P. Naray, MA
Co-Chair 2
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Nikolaus Rottenberger, BA
Co-Chair 2
 moltke70@yahoo.com

Dear Participant!

Welcome to the VIMUN 2003! Our names are Bettina T. Kölbl, Solveig C. Stroer, Olivier P. Naray and Nikolaus Rottenberger. We will chair the External Discussion Forum under the topic “The UN and Regional Alliances. The Relationship between NATO and Other Regional Security Organizations to UN Bodies”.

The terrorist attacks of September 11 showed clearly that the era of Cold War is definitely over and that the new century has begun. New threats and security risks emerging during the last decade became more and more virulent. Innovative concepts and new answers must be found in order to be able to cope with current

challenges. Disarmament as a relevant part of international security is subject to change. In the committee we will discuss the new challenges for disarmament negotiations, how they can be met, and what elements a modern security concept must contain.

Since the VIMUN is a simulation of real UN committees, you will be a delegate of a country. Please consider that you have to represent primarily your country's interests and not your own. Therefore, you should find out about the sphere of influence and the security interests of your chosen country as the VIMUN approaches. In this paper you can find some information on

positions of countries that play a crucial role in disarmament negotiations. These positions should not be altered or easily given up. Other countries' positions are considered less, leaving more space for own ideas and concepts.

To be up to date, please inform yourself by newspapers or magazines about current developments. We are looking forward to seeing you at the VIMUN 2003 in August.

Yours sincerely,

Bettina, Solveig, Olivier and Nikolaus



<http://www.nato.int>

The UN and Regional Alliances. The Relationship between NATO and Other Regional Security Organizations to UN Bodies.

The United Nations have no army. It is one of the problems they have to enforce countries to carry out any resolutions or other petitions. Generally it is considered to be a lack of the international law and international organizations, which try to implement that law, not to have a medium to legitimize and to claim for an implementation of their policies. If the United Nations wish to fulfil their duty and take care of countries after a war or to try to avoid the possibility of a war, they have to be backed by an army which should be the organism with the sufficient strength to back their propositions of peace, humanitarian help, etc.

For this goal, and as they have neither political nor economical support to create and independent army within the United Nations, they have to ground their policies on the armies of the countries which are in the General Assembly, that is, the different Regional Security Bodies, which are created with one or another pretext, all around the world: NATO, SEATO, etc.

As the implementation of the different resolutions depend on the voting of the Security Council, and

External Discussion Forum

the members of the Security Council have the possibility to veto any resolutions, it is difficult to achieve a common resolution in some cases. Most probably, if the interests are not common among all members of the Council, and some countries have a special interest, that a Security Body intervene in their zone, that Security Body will intervene without the support of the United Nations, that is to say, without the support of the Security Council in its totality.

This decision brings, of course, consequences. The consequence of a unilateral intervention of a country or Regional Security body, could mean the answer, in an economical, political or military way, of the other countries of the General Assembly, the Security Council or any other Regional Body. But, to keep our feet on earth, that answer depends on the specific regional or global power the country or Regional Body has in the world.

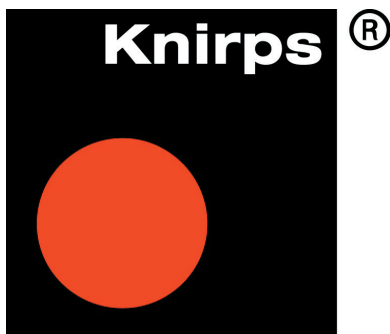
In this moment, it has been shown clearly, that the United States, do not need the support of the Security Council to make an almost unilateral war, and neither did they need their support in the Kosovo war (1998-1999), when the NATO took advantage of its superior military

capacity to make a “virtual war” and destroy a regime which was committing war crimes and crimes to humanity. If this was legal or, in any case, legitimized by the next events, is another question.



Kimana Zulueta-Fülscher
VIMUN 2003 Delegate

NATO has the biggest power in relation to other Regional Security bodies all over the world. That is not because of NATO, but because the United States are a member and cofounder of the organization. And as the only superpower in the world, with the biggest military and military expenses in the world, and the most efficient application of the new technology to their weapons, it is to understand that wherever the United States appear, whatever they want to do or want other countries to do, they will succeed in their wish. That is to say, the US and their most direct military organism, NATO, have the power to achieve any of their goals, even if they encounter a veto in the Security Council, or even if they encounter a “moral majority” in the Security Council, which should go against their interests. They could force a different decision, or at least a different outcome of the events.



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Social Programme



Anna Mantl
Staff member
 anna.mantl@jmc.cc

On Sunday there will be a big official reception at the LFS Kirchberg am Walde, a formation center for agricultural studies. The castle of Kirchberg was built in the 12th century, since 1923 you can find there a vocational college where you can obtain

your graduate in three or four years. At this wonderful place Waltraud Klasnic, governor of Styria, and several other Austrian political representatives will welcome you. You are invited to taste typical Styrian specialities and listen to folk music, performed by the locally well-known Marktmusikkapelle Grafendorf.

Monday evening, after a day of hard negotiations in the comitees, we will be received by the Mayor of Vienna, Dr. Michael Häupl, in the impressive town hall. Not only that there will be a guided tour through the amazing halls of this building, we will also have the possibility to shake a leg (if you like to waltz) and try out Viennese food.

The next day we are invited at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna (DA). The DA offers postgraduate training which prepares young grad-

uates for the varied challenges of an international career. The Academy equips its students with the academic qualifications, the language training, intercultural competences and



Hotel Schloss Wilhelminenberg

management skills which are today the essential and often decisive prerequisites for the successful entry into many international professions and a subsequent interesting career.

It is open to graduates of any discipline and of any nationality. There will be a short lecture about the academic programmes of the DA, afterwards an asiatic buffet, sponsored by MLP. We will also have the opportunity to play the piano, sing and dance!

On Wednesday, the last day of our MUN, there will be a big party – the VIMUN clubbing! It will take place at the castle Wilhelminenberg, which was built in 1781 and is located at the top of a hill outside the city. The elegant building, host to sumptuous rooms in true period style, is surrounded by an enormous park, opening up a stunning view of Vienna. The show will start with a live-act of a young up-coming Austrian musician, D-jmc. After his appearance another DJ will animate you to moove your feet, there will also offered little snacks. It's going to be a great evening!



<http://www.lfs-kirchberg.at>



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