

# GLOBAL VIEW



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## VIMUN 03

# Review



VIMUN 2003 group picture

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## Announcement

*The new Secretary General, Ms. Irene B. Stöckl, MA, will organize VIMUN 2004, 8 - 12 August*





Andrea Doczy

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## Dear Readers,

for the 9th time the Vienna International Model United Nations (VIMUN) took place from 10 to 14 August 2003 at the United Nations Office at Vienna (UN-OV). Once again, VIMUN formed the highlight of the annual calendar of the United Nations Youth and Student Association of Austria - Academic Forum of Foreign Affairs. As this conference is also seen as one of most important international youth activities in Austria we want to dedicate this issue of the magazine to VIMUN 2003.

This year about 200 students from all five continents took part at the conference and stepped into the shoes of ambassadors from UN Member States to discuss current issues of international politics in six different committees.

On the following pages you will get a little insight about what was going on during the five days within the committees and during official parts of the conference as well as an insight on how the participants and the organizing committee were spending their time during the perfectly organized social program.

Bettina T. Kölbl, VIMUN Secretary General, once again did an extraordinary job with her organization, and as it was Bettina's last VIMUN, I would like to express my deep respect and thanks to her not only in the name of the whole Global View Team, but in the name of the VIMUN Organizing Committee. Bettina, we would never have made it without you!

Dear Readers, I hope you will enjoy reading the VIMUN edition as much as we did VIMUN itself!

Yours,  
Andrea Doczy

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## Report by the Secretary General of VIMUN 2003



Bettina T. Kölbl

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I can speak on behalf of the whole Organizing Committee that we have enjoyed VIMUN 2003 very much. We have all put a lot of time and effort into making this year's conference a remarkable event.

Therefore I am glad to see that we have succeeded in doing so, which is strongly confirmed by the positive response of our participants. I would like to express my thanks to everyone who participated at VIMUN 2003. I am very glad that the delegates took part so numerous and that so many different countries from all around the world have been represented. Namely, it is this diversity that makes VIMUN so special.

It was impressive to see so many gifted young people involved in serious discussions and determined to find solutions to global issues. Their active work and eagerness to make a difference in the world are reflected in the resolutions that were passed in each of our six committees. However, the fruitful negotiations in our Committees

were just one of the highlights at VIMUN 2003. Another highlight was the diverse social programme, ranging from the Welcome Dinner in Styria, in a typically Austrian atmosphere, to the splendid Receptions at the City Hall and Diplomatic Academy Vienna, as well as the Clubbing at the Castle of Wilheminenberg.

I am strongly convinced that conferences like VIMUN represent a step towards better understanding among nations since they offer the opportunity for young people to make friends with people from diverse backgrounds. What is more, by representing a country other than their own, the participants have to get familiar with the characteristics of the country they represent, with its policies and attitudes. They have to adapt different perspectives and this is a step towards overcoming xenophobia, learning to respect people of different nations, races and classes as well as a fundamental for achieving peaceful solutions.

I am certain VIMUN 2003 has enriched all of our participants in one or the other way. Furthermore, I could see lots of potential in our young delegates and I am certain that they will be the

one's shaping the world of tomorrow.

After two years of active work, I have decided to leave my position as Secretary General. It was a very difficult decision since I have enjoyed the last two years very much. Although there was a lot of hard work, it has been an invaluable experience for me. I have gained new knowledge, got to know many different people, and I was able to involve myself in various activities. Furthermore, I fully engaged myself in order to make VIMUN a notable and successful event because I am convinced of its importance. However, I want to concentrate on my studies now and build up my career. Therefore the Board of UNYSA-Austria has decided to pass the position as Secretary General on to Ms. Irene B. Stöckl, MA. I wish Irene a lot of success and I hope that she will enjoy VIMUN as much as I did. Furthermore, I am confident that she will succeed in making VIMUN 2004 a prosperous event.

Bettina T. KÖLBL

## Report by the Under-Secretary General of VIMUN 2003

There is an old proverb saying that one shall stop when things are at their heights. For me as Under-Secretary General of this year's VIMUN, this is certainly true with regard to UN models.

VIMUN 2003 was my second simulation conference in Vienna, generally my fifth UN model and I can hardly think of any other time during the last one and half year, when the proverb mentioned above could be applied best.

While looking back and comparing other simulations with the one which took place in Vienna, several points came to my mind, which I thought are worth mentioning:

VIMUN 2003 was one of those models, coming closest to this atmosphere, that might be called the spirit of the United Nations. This is not due to the fact that delegates from more than forty nations all over the world participated at the conference. It is not because the committee sessions and lunch breaks took place in a real UN building with its huge conference rooms, busy corridors and a cafeteria full of UN staff. The first argument applies to many other UN models, the

second surely is an asset for VIMUN as the only simulation conference having the opportunity of convening at the UN headquarter in Vienna. But the architecture is just the formal framework for the delegates' efforts to find solutions.

For the first time, an External Discussion Forum (EDF), proposed by our Secretary General, was included into the simulation conference. People might argue that the EDF was just one committee among others and to a certain extent I would agree. But in my point of view, the establishment of the EDF opened the door for future developments of UN models in general. That is, to go beyond the mere simulation of the United Nations as a political machinery and a static conference organ, and foster not simply acting internationally but taking part in an enduring process of thinking where new alternatives for the organisation might be the final result. Of course, the simulation of committees and organs is and will be at the very core of a UN model. This year's VIMUN provided strong evidence, that debates within the committees are fruitful and can result in concrete and realistic resolutions. But at the same time,

the conference left behind the narrow framework of simulating. It is in this regard that VIMUN 2003 not only simulated processes but also reflected possible improvements within the UN.

All in all, I wish the new Secretary General and her team all the best for their future work who certainly will improve our work for this year's conference, and hope that they will find the same enthusiasm and inspiration which I got by working for and participating at the Vienna International Model United Nations 2003.

Klaus H. Iro



Klaus H. Iro

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## Report by the President of UNYSA-Austria



**Michael F. Pfeifer**  
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### Some personal thoughts

As President of the United Nations Youth and Student Association of Austria – Academic Forum for Foreign Affairs (UNYSA-AUSTRIA – AFA) it was again a pleasure for me to welcome students from all parts of the world to the most important event of our organization's work.

### A look back

In March 2003 it was ten years that I became member of the UNYSA-AUSTRIA - AFA. When I look back to the year 1994 when our team had the idea to organize the first international Model United Nations in Vienna for the year 1995 – on the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the United Nations – I never imagined that this event would become an annual conference.

### Preparations

It takes about one year preparing the conference by starting with the selection of committees and issues to be discussed, finding qualified chairpersons and volunteer members for the organizing committee, informing all our partners and friends about the new conference, communicating with students, who are interested to participate, cre-

ating the social programme, and managing many more organizational and administrative details.

### Background Work

Despite lots of background work one of the most important tasks for me as President of our organization is to provide the necessary financial support from our partners of national and international public institutions - a task that is getting more difficult each year as the budget of most of the public institutions in Austria is getting smaller and smaller. Furthermore, we try our very best to provide our guests from all around the world a programme worth the sometimes expensive trip to Austria and the costs for accommodation and conference fees. We always also try to help students from countries with lower level of income to enable them a participation through reduced fees as we intend to simulate the real UN with delegates from as many different nations as possible.

### Team Work

For organizing all the events of our programme - including VIMUN – our whole team works in an office with four working spaces, only one telephone and fax connection and with a sometimes very slow working computer system. All active members of our organization are also working on a voluntary basis besides their studies and other commitments. That is why

I am not only proud of the output of our organization but also very thankful for all the professional work of our staff.

### The Secretary General

Due to the idea of VIMUN, which should simulate the real UN processes as far as possible, the most important responsibilities during the conference lie with the Secretary General as well as the Chairpersons of the different committees. As I myself was in the position of Secretary General some years ago I know how much energy, time and patience has to be committed in order to manage this job. Therefore, I may express my highest respect for the professional work of this year's Secretary General Bettina T. Kölbl and all her members of the VIMUN 2003 team.

### Conclusions

When I see all the smiling faces of our delegates, when I read all the ambitious ideas in the resolutions, when I hear about all the international contacts which were established, VIMUN was a success. And that is also the honorarium for the many hours of our voluntary work during the year.

*I hope to meet everybody at the 10th anniversary of VIMUN from 8 to 12 August 2004.*

## What about VIMUN 2004?

Welcome to the Vienna International Model United Nations 2004

“Nothing else in the world ... not all the armies... is so powerful as an idea whose time has come.” Victor Hugo

A very warm welcome to all of you from me, the Secretary General for the Vienna International Model United Nations (VIMUN) 2004. Being chosen to serve in the position of Secretary General for the VIMUN 2004 is a great honour for me as well as a great challenge to give the best to make this coming event a success. Acknowledging that the VIMUN 2004 will mark the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of this annual conference means an even greater challenge and I am already looking forward to work together with many young talented people to make this a very special conference.

Taking place in August 2004 the VIMUN will stand under a guiding star which will reflect the basic understandings of peace and coming together for working under the principles of the United Nations and its agencies for peaceful solutions and ways to make this a better world. As a consequence young people from all around the world will be able to get familiar with the negotiation processes as they are taking place in real-life UN Confer-

ences and at the same time will get to know other young people from many different backgrounds and countries.

Keeping in mind the aspects of intercultural exchange, peaceful negotiations and the progress of livelihoods for all people in the world this Vienna International Model United Nations will unite the following three Cs – Commitment, Communication and Cooperation. These three Cs should guide all of us through the months to come in preparing the conference as well as in conducting the conference in August.

Commitment as the aspect that everybody involved will give their best and commit all their strengths to make this a successful conference. Communication including the communication among the organizing committee as well as the communication with the delegates during the preparation process and eventually during the conference. Only open and honest communication can lead to harmony within the team and all people involved.

Cooperation is an integral part for guaranteeing success in preparing this conference. Cooperation is the ultimate principle for good team work. Bearing in mind that this conference will involve lots of work and commitment only good team work will lead to positive accomplish-

ments. The way to a exultant VIMUN might be stony and sometimes not easy to take. Then, good team work will guide through all difficulties. Eventually we will be able to look back and will be proud of what we have achieved.



Irene B. Stöckl, MA

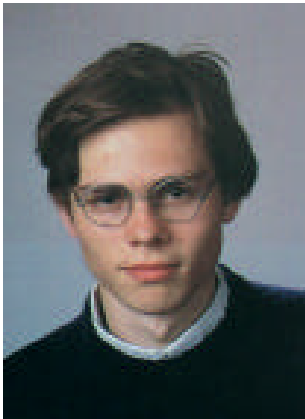
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Following these principles all committees simulated at this conference as well as the social programme will be directly linked to these guiding principles as mentioned above. Therefore, topics will range from peaceful settlement of conflicts to the improvement of the environment. To keep up with the spirit of the conference all stages of the conferences will reflect the values of the conference making it possible for everybody involved to become convinced that participating at the Vienna International Model United Nations – VIMUN 2004 – will enhance their experience and will guide them on the road of life.

With these words I am looking forward to an inspiring and promising VIMUN 2004.

Irene B. Stöckl, MA

## Choice and Possible Change Starts With the Understanding of Actual Realities



Stephan J. Wabl  
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### Putting the Security Council in its Place

In his article, "Why the Security Council Failed" (Foreign Affairs, May/June 2003), Michael J. Glennon comments the discussion about the Iraq conflict, uni- and multilateralism, the relevance of international law and the outstanding position

of the United States in current international affairs in a very refreshing and sober way: "The first and last geopolitical truth is that states pursue security by pursuing power" and "the current power structure encourages the United States to bypass it [the Security Council]".

Glennon is simply summarizing what students get to hear in an introductory course in International Relations Theory: that, besides the incredible achievements of international cooperation and the creation of numerous international organizations in the second part of the 20th century, it is still power that calls all the shots in the end.

A couple of months later and problems in post-war Iraq increasing, however, international cooperation seemed to experience an unexpected revival. Words were chosen more carefully, cooperation was rediscovered as a useful value, de-

mands to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the reconstruction process of Iraq became louder and louder and three months after the war in Iraq was officially declared as over, the British weekly magazine *The Economist* (August 2nd-8th 2003) finally asked, if it would not be time for a new United Nations resolution in order to assist an overtaxed occupation force in Iraq. This background, the reality of a single world power, ready to use its force, independent of international law and multilateral cooperation in order to pursue its national security interest and the practical need to bring further actors into the game to prevent its own "overstretch", offered this year's VIMUN Security Council a perfect and perhaps unique opportunity.

On the one hand, the council had to negotiate a resolution that would aim to encourage further parties to become active in securing and reconstructing Iraq. Such negotiations would had to include all aspects of classical negotiations and trade offs: the question of the United Nations in the driver seat or in the back row, the handing over of political authority to the Iraqi people, the distribution of the economic pie etc. Controversies, disputes, and the difficulty to find compromises would be logical elements of such negotiations. On the other hand, by dealing with the Iraq crisis and the broader, more abstract reflections that subsequently arose with it, the participants would get the chance to think

about, how the international system could possibly function and be organized in the upcoming decades - given the current distribution of power in the world system.

Of what we can see today, a lot of things seem to indicate that much of the 21st century will, as it was also the case for the last one, mainly be an "American Century". But as recent events and difficulties have shown, it is in deed very likely that "the world's only superpower can't go it alone". The discussions concerning further United Nations resolutions on Iraq, therefore served as an excellent platform to tackle and to a certain extent to already conceptualize questions like the future of US power, the possible emergence of a new balance of power, the future essence of cooperation, multilateralism, and international organizations, especially the United Nations, and the issue of order and security in the age of globalization.

This framework of negotiation and reflection put high expectations on this year's VIMUN Security Council participants but also offered them the chance to profit on an utmost level from the simulation of the world's most important council.

### Performing on a Set Stage - The Small Marge de Manoeuvre

Working within these cornerstones, an actual resolution on Iraq would have to address several issues:



### **Internal Security, Political Organization, Economic Reconstruction, and the Coordination of Humanitarian Aid**

While the real Security Council has several weeks for the difficult negotiation of these matters, the VIMUN Security Council participants had to discuss the topics and approve an appropriate resolution within three days. That actually meant that the time for coffee and lunch breaks and even the evening receptions were partly transformed in forums of clarifying positions and brokering deals. But as we all know: important decisions and changes always take place away from official conference tables. And so the council finally elaborated an amazing and comprehensive resolution of more than three pages. In answer to the security problems in Iraq, we authorized, similar to the one already in existence in Afghanistan, the establishment of an Iraqi International Security Assistance Force (IISAF), coordinated by the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA). Such an Assistance Force should facilitate the contribution of personnel, equipment, and other resources by additional United Nations member states. In order to foster the constructive regime change in Iraq, our council elaborated a concrete timeframe for the handing over of political authority to the Iraqi people. The United Nations should assist the Iraqi Interim Governing Council and the CPA in the organization of elections, the building of a legitimate government, and the creation of a constitutional assembly, responsible for the elaboration of

a constitution. The setting up of a new political regime should take into consideration and represent the religious, ethnic, and gender diversity of Iraq. In order to bring the economic reconstruction on its way, United Nations member states were asked to actively contribute to a planned donor conference as well as to the already established Development Fund. The contributions and the available humanitarian resources should be coordinated primarily by the United Nations Special Representative for Iraq, Sergio Vieira de Mello. Economic contracts, e.g. oil licenses, negotiated under Saddam Hussein, should be subject to revision. All in all, the adopted resolution designated for the United Nations a vital role in the economic reconstruction of Iraq, the establishment of a new political regime, the coordination concerning questions like humanitarian aid and the return of refugees, and the assurance of internal security. In addition, on the last day of our negotiations, we introduced a further element into the crisis in order to look beyond the current situation in Iraq and to think about further possible developments in the region. The participants had to deal with a fictive Shiite insurrection in south-east Iraq. The military wing of the Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIRI), the Badr Brigades, got weapons from unofficial sources in Iran and documents were found, that indicated that the group also tried to acquire undeclared nuclear material from its neighbor. Within a couple of hours, the VIMUN Security Council adopted an emergency resolution that stressed the respect

for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and considered a stronger role for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iran's handling and use of nuclear material.

After the work of the VIMUN's Security Council 2003 was done, and all resolutions were about to be presented at the General Assembly the next day, the real Security Council in New York in fact adopted the expected and awaited resolution on the situation in Iraq. The actual resolution (1500) was rather poor and weak in its content. Most newspapers were pretty quick in commenting that the resolution could not be judged as a significant and far enough reaching step in order to bring real security to Iraq. The attack on the UN-headquarters in Baghdad, costing the lives of about 20 United Nations civil servants, among them the Special Representative for Iraq, Sergio Vieira de Mello, a couple of days later, seemed to prove them right. On the set stage of present international affairs, the *marge de manoeuvre* is very limited, especially in the Iraq question. Possible future resolutions on this issue will perhaps help us to identify the exact margins in which the relevant actors are able to perform and play their game in the immediate future and even beyond.

Stephan J. Wabl, President SC

## Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice



Aren Sarikyan

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Chairing the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the Vienna International Model UN was a great responsibility and challenge we could never envisage in its full scope until the very start of the conference.

Moreover, it was a momentum destined to leave its footprint in our lives and that of our 'Honorable Delegates.'

Although the actual conference lasted five days only, the work behind the stage was launched some six months before. It started with determining the topic of the Committee which proved to be rather uncultivated in many aspects. Considering the incessant talks on the link between international terrorism and weapons of mass destruction (WMD), our contention was based on the belief that the »real« WMD are disguised in firearms and explosives, which in practice are more accessible and far destabilizing than the threat posed by non-conventional weapons. After an independent survey, supported by interviews with a few terrorist and disarmament

experts, we came to conclusion that the necessity to debate on the link between international terrorism and conventional weapons (with an emphasis on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and explosives) should be a major concern not only for the incoming delegates but also for the international community on the whole.

Our next step was to draft a preparation paper designed to give some provisional and relevant information both on the Committee and the topic of our sessions. We rendered this as a requisite medium of orientation and clarification for the delegates. Shortly after making it available online - the success was there in place. The high volume of applicants advocated the importance of the topic as well as the appropriate timing of the debates.

The initial familiarization with the Committee members took place on a casual basis - while reviewing the CVs and position papers of our future delegates. It was amazing to discover their diverse academic, professional and ethnic background, which could only promise very challenging and heated debates. The team about to arrive in Vienna comprised young peo-

ple from as far as Jamaica in the West and Singapore in the East. As a very international Committee, it should not sound much surprising to state that even the chair, co-chair, and usher were made up of three different nationalities.

Although some regular meetings for delegates residing in Austria were held on a monthly basis, we chanced to see most of our Committee members only at the official prep-talks at the Castle of Kirchberg, in the province of Styria. The diligent preparation process the delegates had undergone prompted a laborious and fruitful discussion on some important points in the Rules of Procedure, followed by adopting the agenda and the order of the items on it. The evening continued with a reception which further enabled warm socializing between the participants.

The long awaited day had arrived. It was not until then that we could feel the seriousness of the event that had brought together so many young people from 60 countries, all in business attire, in the largest conference room of the UN Headquarters in Vienna. The excitement and delectation on the faces of the delegates came to prevail the overall

mood before the Committee's first session.

Followed by the opening speeches of each of the delegates, we moved to formal session and then proceeded with the speakers' list. Perhaps because of the overall imposing atmosphere in the conference room, it didn't take us long to proceed with the agenda and go deep into our subject. The cooperation that immediately stood out among all the delegates was striking. With so many ideas and proposals for each item, soon it became obvious that all the five sessions of the Committee would barely be enough to cover them all. Yet, the delegates showed great skill in filtering out the most pressing of these for their draft resolution.

The major discussions evolved around the items on the agenda - themes covering issues such as tracking of terrorist networks, improving regional and international cooperation through information exchange, strengthening border controls, increasing transparency in arms trade, harmonization of national with international laws in the sphere of illicit trafficking and illegal trade of SALW,

and developing domestic and international judicial measures to deter terrorism and illicit arms trafficking.

The cons and pros of the representatives were brought up and negotiated mostly during the informal and caucus sessions. Despite many disputable points and contradictory views and arguments, the Committee managed to elaborate successfully the final resolution. Consisting of 9 pre-ambulatory and 27 operative clauses - it surely is an indication of how much the delegates can achieve when engaged in an intense cooperation and negotiation process. The final



resolution was later submitted to and approved by the VIMUN General Assembly.

It is worth mentioning that the diplomatic mission progressed not only through formal but also informal means and channels. However, interacting with so many people is not just about work. It was at the social events, organized in co-

operation with and hosted by state institutions and/or senior officials, that we were able to learn more about each other, our cultures, exchange experiences and become good friends. While the chances of working out another resolution in the near future are very little, if any, the friendship bonds we formed in just few days will certainly keep the »Committee« intact for the rest of our lives.

Like any other conference, regrettably enough, our conference also had its end. Recalling the sad parting of the 'Honorable Delegates' at our farewell gathering, there was a motion to come

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p r o c e d u r e.

With this in mind, the CCPCJ team is looking forward to seeing you in Vienna in 2004 and encourages everyone to come and rip the benefits of yet another challenging and unique experience!

Aren Sarikyan

## Report of the Commission on Human Rights



Corinna Windisch

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Retrospective, our Committee Session of the Committee of the Human Rights (CHR) was very successful. Delegates, students from all over the world, met each other to simulate the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR). After motivated and active discussions the honorable delegates could finally adopt a resolution which was accepted by the majority.

We, the chairpersons, were pleased to see all the delegates well prepared presenting good arguments, which promoted the whole discussion. Furthermore the statements of the different countries were realistic and well considered. Even in the first session the delegates were extremely familiar with the Rules of Procedure.

Consequently, we only had to interfere rarely in the discussion. The first meeting in Styria was very helpful for the delegates to understand the Rules of Procedure and learn how to adopt them.

Especially during the unmoderated caucus, the delegates worked efficiently and well disciplined in order to discuss and to create draft resolutions. They also used the moderated caucus to present their arguments and proposals in a public way. Regarding the nationalities, delegates from all over the world formed our committee. It was interesting to see them working together in such a professional way. Some of the attending delegates had already participated at many Model United Nations (MUNs) before, for example the World MUN in New York. Seeing them satisfied with VIMUN 2003 was a good result.

Concerning the Social Program the members of our committee were very content with this huge variety of receptions, informational events as well as unofficial meetings.

Due to the social program the delegates got to know each other better quickly and became a well-rehearsed team.

We had a fruitful discussion about our topic "Freedom of

the Press" especially about the voted point of the agenda 'Secure journalists'. The Delegates tried hard to find solutions, always considering their national interests and the realistic background of the political discussion.

*»Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes Freedoms 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)

The basic right of freedom of expression is harshly attacked. The attacks are either physical (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 journalists into serious danger and can even cost their life, in many parts of the world.

These were the topics, the discussion was initiated with. Seeing the delegates discussing even before the conference has started was



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an indication that the topic 'Freedom of the Press' was well accepted.

After many debates and controversies on the first day, some delegates presented the first draft resolution. For this reason the committee could debate in a target-orientated way.

Slowly but surely this first proposal of a resolution became more and more the final one.

The resolution was voted clause by clause and in the end adopted by a huge majority, even if the paper contains a few points, critical for several countries which are not in order with the Declaration of the Human Rights.

To give you an idea about the received resolution we will present it to you in a few words.

Referring to the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights and within to the article 19, to the UNESCO's meetings at Windhoek, Alma Ata, Vienna, Santiago, Sana'a and Sophia, the resolution of the CHR suggested to create a Press Council that should monitor the journalist's work as well as their working conditions. Led by the idea that "freedom of the press is a key and indivisible part of the freedom of expression", the committee urged to establish National Press Councils, which should have consultative,

promoting as well as assisting power.

In the future, these Councils should be extended with Regional Councils; so that freedom of expression becomes an infeasible value and part of the daily life.

In a hierarchical order a World Press Council should be created in order to make sure that all the rules would be adopted by the different member states. Furthermore the committee encourages the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to support financially different programs in order to ensure the free flow of speech. Moreover it suggests the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the International Press Institute (IPI) to provide further education for journalists in conflict-areas.

The collaboration between several institutions in order to secure journalists should be advanced. The released resolution was finally adopted and celebrated by the whole commission.

We can proudly state that the conference was a great success. A proof of this is amongst other things the continual contact between the delegates, the observers and the chairpersons.

Overall we received the impression that everything was great and we are looking forward to participating at VIMUN 2004.

Corinna Windisch, Hanna Steinbach, Axel Maireder



## Report on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs



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### The Topic

When I was asked to form part of the Committee for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in December of the past year, I did not hesitate and agreed immediately. Well, what I did not know at that point was how much work and time was to

come during the next months to prepare the CND Committee.

Fortunately, a Committee is never chaired by only one person, and so I was in the lucky position to work together with my chairperson Stephan Resl and my co-chair 2 Carlotta Pirnat on the topic of this year's Commission on Narcotic Drugs Committee: „Legal Drug Trade and Precursors and its Relation to Illicit Drug Trafficking“.

When thinking of the topic of drugs, especially illicit drugs, one automatically thinks of the illicit consumption of drugs, the cultivation and of course the illegal drug trade. But there are more problems in connection with illegal drugs than just the “obvious” ones that were mentioned above. What forms the basis of illegal drug production is the partial diversion of legal chemicals that are usually needed for the legal production of every day products

such as soap, medicine, plastic etc. Those chemicals function as precursors for the production of illicit drugs.

Stephan, Carlotta and I were thinking a long time about our topic, because it seemed to be a rather technical one that probably would be difficult to understand, but at the end we kept the theme hoping that not only we would find it interesting and worth discussing about it.

Honestly, I have to say that we got a little nervous during the registration time, when we saw other Committees with more “catchy” topics growing and growing, but at the end we had around 40 registrations from all over the world – even from Australia - for the CND and we were looking forward to meeting the “Honorable Delegates” of our Committee.

### The Committee

During the registration on Sunday, Stephan, Carlotta and I got another shock, when only 26 of 40 delegates appeared.

Those 26 people we got to know during the bus drive to Styria where we had the preparation talks. We did a “roll-call-presentation” of all the members of our Committee, and I think we can say that at that point we realized that VIMUN 2003 had started.

The preparation talks in the Castle of Kirchberg went pretty fine: The delegates

were more or less familiar with the rules of procedure, and we could also agree upon the five most important points of our provisional agenda.

As it has already been a very long day, after the prep-talks everybody, the delegates as well as the chair team, was happy that the more informal part of the day could start – the Welcome Dinner. Although the evening was very short, because we had to go back to Vienna, our Committee enjoyed the time there and started to get to know each other a little bit better.

### The Conference

On Monday then the very official part of the conference began: After the registration in the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV) where all the delegates got their official delegation badge, the Opening Ceremony of VIMUN 2003 started. About 250 young people from all five continents were then waiting that the first committee session of the six different committees could start. After the Opening Speeches, the Speakers List and a few “starting problems” also the less MUN experienced delegates got into the flow of debate, and soon it became clear who would be the “opinion leaders” in our Committee.

Tuesday, for me, was probably one of the most interesting days. The delegates were discussing lively in the Informal Session and also moved into

Caucus Session various times, so that at the end of the day they could present a paper with nine “points of consideration” derived from the second Biennial Report of the CND to us, the very proud Chair team. In these nine points the delegates had more or less fixed the most important points they would like to discuss about in the upcoming sessions and also formed a basis for a possible resolution.

After a few amendments and changes in the very first version of the draft resolution, we could move into the voting procedure for the final resolution. Without any problems the resolution of the CND Committee of VIMUN 2003 passed and we could close our session more than punctual. Without any hurry we then had time to hand out the Certificates to our delegates, and make plans for our very last evening together.

But I also want to mention two other delegates that were more active than the rest and do also deserve a special “praise”:

David Matevosyan, the honorable delegate of Jamaica, was probably the most active delegate when it came to raise motions and his very special time frames will stay unforgettable.

Adam Davies, the honorable delegate of the Netherlands, was one of the most experienced delegates in our Committee. With his experience and his profound knowledge he became one of the most important players in the Committee.

Special thanks to you two!

I also want to thank our honorable usher, Anna Mantl who had a lot of work to do, especially on Wednesday when all the different versions of the resolution had to be copied.

Of course, I would like to thank the whole CND Committee for its participation, commitment and diplomatic skills – you all did a great job and it was a pleasure for me, for the whole CND Chair team, to get to know you in these five days.

Probably, I will see some of you again somewhere, sometime, but if not be sure that I will remember the experience with you during this conference for the rest of my life.

So to all of you: Take care!  
Andrea Doczy, Co-chair 1,  
CND



On Wednesday, the full-time session day, became the most exciting day of all, because the Committee was expected to vote on a resolution at the end. With joy, we could see that also delegates who did not participated very actively in the first two days, also raised their voices – at least one time. But with fear the Chair team could notice that the Committee was stuck in discussing the points about the INCB questionnaire, the financing and the border controls. With the help of the honorable delegates of Australia, Jamaica and the Netherlands the Committee then started working intensively on a draft resolution.

On Thursday, the night after our yearly VIMUN clubbing – once again the highlight of the social program – our Chairperson Stephan Resl was presenting the most important points of the CND resolution to the General Assembly. Stephan also had the pleasure to hand over the Best Speakers Award to Ms Astrid Haas, the honorable delegate of Australia, and one of the youngest participants of this year’s VIMUN.

It was easy for us to chose Astrid as the best speaker, because she did an extraordinary job from the very beginning, and was the most active delegate in the CND Committee.

## Report on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization



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### UNIDO

This year's topic of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Committee was "Youth Employment in Industry through Renewable Energy Technologies". Having kept in mind that this topic is directly linked to the work of UNIDO and that youth employment is a direct concern of the Director General of UNIDO participants in this committee negotiated from the beginning on a high level of motivation and commitment. Following the Youth Employment Summit which took place in Egypt in September 2002 all delegates were very much aware of the imminent importance of this topic. With linking the issue of youth employment to renewable energy technologies two Es of Sustainable Development – Employment and Environment – were directly linked with the third E (economy) following as a consequence of the other two.

Bearing in mind that reducing youth unemployment and greenhouse gas emissions (which are the main cause for climate change) are one of the most essential

points for fulfilling the Millennium Declaration Goals, commitments made in Johannesburg at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) as well as the targets set by the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change (UNFCCC) the linkage of these two issues would lead to a significant improvement of living conditions in developing countries among young people by at the same time producing environmental friendly technologies. It was the task of each delegate in the UNIDO Committee to negotiate these issues well resulting in political compromise not lacking concrete commitments made by countries represented.

### UNIDO Committee Sessions – The negotiation process

From the first day on all delegates involved themselves on an equal basis in negotiations within the UNIDO Committee Sessions. The first session was used for getting to know the positions of the fellow delegates as everybody was holding their opening speeches. Lively discussions were following those opening speeches since every delegate was well prepared for the committee sessions and was therefore able to involve him-/herself in the negotiation process by stating their country's position

and national interests regarding the topic discussed.

Being fortunate and honoured, a high ranked UNIDO representative was meeting with the Committee and was giving a presentation about UNIDO and its role concerning the topic of "Youth Employment in Industry through Renewable Energy Technologies". This presentation was an enormous help and assistance in the following negotiation process continuing the next day of VIMUN 2003.

Consequently, negotiations were conducted more smoothly and on a more professional level. It was then that delegates were fully aware of the goals of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and could therefore formulate the resolutions accordingly. The result of the negotiations were impressing since delegates were, on the one hand, finding countries with similar positions as supporters for their resolution and were on the other hand able to combine all the complex aspects discussed in two comprehensive and concise resolutions.

### UNIDO Committee Sessions – The resolutions

Both resolutions were the result of a follow-up process. With summarizing those two



resolutions the following points can be highlighted.

All supporting nations of these resolutions acknowledge not only the important work of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) but also that of the United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change as well as the involvement of civil society actors concerned with youth employment and renewable energy technologies. Among those civil society actors were initiatives like the Youth Employment Summit (YES), Global Youth Action Network as well as the internet portal TakingITGlobal.org. All those initiatives are directly involving young people. As a matter of fact these initiatives were even developed by young people from all around the world aged 18 to 35. The resolutions further call upon the stronger involvement of all sectors including inter-governmental

organizations like UN agencies, governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations plus private sector. All those sectors should be coordinated via an international platform that should address the issues of youth employment and renewable energy technologies and should utilize concrete steps for the development of programs and projects in this field. Special emphasis should be given on developing countries as well as countries with economies in transitions. Some of the main tasks of this international platform should include the promotion and exchange of renewable energy technologies, to support awareness raising programs concerning youth employment and the potentials regarding renewable energy technologies reducing youth unemployment rates, to utilize youth entrepreneurship projects in the field of renewable energy industries in order to connect educational

programs to real life situations and the establishment of curricula for educating the youth about benefits of renewable energy technologies for humankind.

As it can be seen the resolutions passed by the UNIDO Committee are rather complex and detailed, addressing many important points and being able to combine the issues of youth employment and renewable energy technologies in a very innovative way. As a conclusion of the UNIDO Committee these resolutions show how much commitment the delegates put into their negotiations in order to come to a result – the resolutions. Essentially, all delegates were able to transport the fact of being well prepared which resulted and was reflected in these two well developed resolutions.

Irene B. Stöckl, MA



## Report on the External Discussion Forum



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### A new forum's hard work

This year's VIMUN simulation was the first ever to host the External Discussion Forum (EDF). Accordingly, setting up the forum required extra work on the part of the Chair Team, and extraordinary preparation on the part of our delegates.

In my capacity as Co-Chair 1, I had the honor of chairing the committee, with the assistance of Co-Chair 2, Mr. Olivier P. Naray, and, most importantly, Ms. Katja Gasperic, the Honorable Usher, for most of the conference. Our designated Chairperson, Ms. Bettina T. Kölbl, was – understandably – busy running the conference itself as Secretary General of VIMUN. She did a superb job, putting in many, many hours – and her committee, the EDF, did a wonderful job, as well.

During the preparatory talks on Sunday night, the EDF already agreed on the five most important topics of the extensive agenda prepared by the Chair team. The first (and as we later found out, only) point of discussion was agreed upon during these

preparatory talks: the relationship between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the United Nations (UN).

During Opening Speeches on Monday, August 11, 2003, the EDF had a visitor from NATO Headquarters: Dr. Knut Kirste, who had just been one of the speakers at VIMUN Opening Ceremonies, and expressed great interest in the EDF as the new forum at VIMUN, and a forum, at that, concerning NATO's relations with the UN. The Opening Speeches were informative and well-prepared, already giving the Chair Team a general idea of who might be nominated for the Best Speaker Award in the end.

When the floor was opened for debate, more than 30 delegates were ready and eager to discuss issues and challenges in the international security structure for years to come. As in most committees over the years, we had a few well-versed MUN-veterans, as well as talented newcomers. There was an overall feeling that the issues presented by the Chair Team were centered on Western concerns, leaving especially the representatives of African and Middle Eastern countries out of the main discussion. The necessary and helpful presence of representatives of international secu-

rity organizations such as NATO, the OSCE, the AU and others, furthermore complicated procedures, as these representatives were allowed to participate in the debate and in lobbying, but had no official voting power. By the end of the day, however, most of the insecurities about Rules of Procedure and who can or cannot vote had subsided and given way to constructive discussion and caucus sessions.

Tuesday turned out to be the most important day for Informal and Caucus Sessions. The bulk of the work on the resolution was done then.

On Wednesday, the delegate of the Czech Republic – who also received the Best Speaker Award in the end – submitted a draft resolution that combined Tuesday's draft resolutions into one. This was the basis for the debates on Wednesday, and a great help, since time to find a final resolution was running out. During the course of the morning, however, more proposals for resolutions circulated among the delegates, making it difficult for the Chair Team to judge whether or not any resolution at all would be passed. Therefore, it was decided to have an informal, "mock" voting procedure before the delegates had to vote on the final resolution. The outcome was favorable, and

minutes before the closing of the session that afternoon, the EDF Resolution was passed.

During discussions, the issue of Security Council Reform kept reappearing in connection with the democratic deficit of international organizations (especially the UN), sometimes requiring the attention of almost all delegates. However, while Security Council Reform is an important issue, the EDF is a recommending forum. Therefore the delegates came to the conclusion to mention the issue in the resolution, but not to make it the primary issue of the final resolution.

Accordingly, the most important feature of the EDF Resolution is the notion of close cooperation between regional alliances and the UN. This includes NATO as a regional alliance, and as an exemplary organization after which existing but primarily non-military regional organizations should model their military capacities before becoming the foremost providers of military security in their respective regions.

NATO-out-of-area deployment was another critical point of debate in the Forum. Non-NATO countries felt that NATO should not be deployed out of area. Realistically, however, NATO needs to be recognized as the most advanced and experienced military security organiza-

tion, and therefore needs to be incorporated in the overall international security structure. The way to do this best is through the above-mentioned close cooperation between UN, NATO and regional alliances.

A word about our Honorable Usher: Ms. Gasperic soon proved to be probably the most valuable asset to the Chair Team. She was in charge of relaying messages among the delegates during Formal Session; and always quick to make copies of the many different draft resolutions to be circulated in the EDF.

And I'm pretty sure I can speak for all of us from the Chair Team: we learned a lot about various countries, organizations, the art of lobbying, and last, but not least, about how to keep a committee of 30 plus people on track and talking about the agreed topic of discussion. A special thanks at this point to VIMUN Secretary General Ms. Kölbl, and Under-Secretary General, Mr. Klaus Iro, for their tremendous support throughout the conference. And a truly heartfelt thank you to the delegates of this year's EDF: you were awesome!



Over all, the Chair Team of the EDF is very pleased with the commitment of the delegates to this new VIMUN forum. Discussions were plenty and heated, with many different ideas zooming around Conference Room III. We were also proud to find out that due to the success of the EDF this year, it will be continued as a forum at subsequent VIMUN conferences.

Solveig C. Ströer  
Co-Chair 1, External Discussion Forum

## Social Program



Philipp Essl

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Isn't it astonishing, how quickly time can pass. We just met a couple of days ago, the first time probably on Sunday on our way to Styria, and now we already look back on 5 intense and hopefully interesting days of diplomatic discussions, social activities and most notably meeting people from all over the world. Unfortunately the time has also come to say good bye, but before I do so I would like to review with you some of the highlights of VIMUN 2003.

Let's just start with Sunday evening. I am sure you still remember this wonderful castle, built in the 12 century ... However, some of you might even better remember the strong Austrian Schnaps served by traditional austrian sutler. I hope you can keep it positively in mind! Schnaps can be pretty dangarous as some of you might have experienced. I guess also the Austrian type of Oompah music was new to most of you.

It was quite a contrast to the classical music performed by the piano player on

Monday evening at the Vienna town hall. It was pretty embarrassing to notice that some of you are able to dance much better walzer than we Austrians do, but you'll see: Next time we will see you in your home countries and we will dance incredibly well Tango, Samba, Salsa, Bachata, Afro, Oriental dances... Unfortunately the mayor of Vienna was not able to attend the reception himself. Probably he was also scared by your dancing skills! Nevertheless refreshments through warm and cold food were provided and the old gothic townhall definitely provided a pleasant and beautiful surrounding to recover from the first day of commitee session with a glass (or probably lots of glasses) of Austrian wine or beer. And to those, who by that time still preferred non-Austrian wine and food, (which is really hard to understand and which has changed in the meanwhile for sure) the Film Festival on town hall square provided a delicious alternative. The proper multicultural social event to an even more multicultural VIMUN 2003 with delegates from more than 50 different countries.

However, despite the special social program we or-

ganised, I have this idea that the free afternoon on Tuesday might have been one of the highlights, at least to the "professional shoppers" of you (and for sure to some of Vienna's shopowners). Sales, sales, sales, 30% off, 50% off and if you were lucky may be even 70% off - well, you had to get this one! Hopefully your shopping obligations have still given you some time to get to know Vienna a little bit better or simply to realise that it is definitely worth to come back in the near future.

Possibly also the reception and presentation of the current academic offering of the Diplomatic Academy Vienna on Tuesday evening could have been the initiation for a return to Vienna to continue your adcademic career.

Wednesday was certainly an exciting day! Highly interesting discussions had to be completed and finally all participants were rewarded for their great diplomatic efforts by passing each committee's resolution. But may be some of you felt even more rewarded by the VIMUN clubbing at the impressive Schloss Wilhelminenberg. It was our last oportuntiy to show some of our additional skills such as

dancing and drinking schnaps and enjoy the performance of certain representatives of Austria's music society, such as Chyke David Jones, Tanja Hilber and D-JMC. Some of you might have even had the chance to talk to some Austrian VIP's such as Herbert Fuchs or Marianne Ment, both famous Austrian actors.

And in case that some of you still have a headache because of rewarding your-

self excessively, please keep in mind that the clubbing was a charity event and the money you spent will be donated to a children's home in Slovakia. You suffer for a great purpose!

Dear delegates, dear friends, we have arrived at the present moment and it is finally time for me to say good bye. Let me once again thank you for your great participation, it has been a pleasure to meet

you! I wish you all the best for the future and hope to hear from you soon!

By september you will be able to download various photos and a documentary film of the VIMUN 2003.

Kind regards  
Philipp Essl  
Vice-President - Security Council



*VIMUN 2003 Clubbing*

## UNYSA, VIMUN and the summer 2003 in Vienna



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As a student of politics moving in to the end-phase of studying, the creeping realization that I will eventually have to leave the books and the theorizing behind to join others in the employment sector prompted me to seek an internship this summer. It is clear that the enormous amount of students of politics around the globe will not all become politicians, diplomats and professors, even though we may all aspire to; there is simply too many of us and too much competition from other professions such as lawyers and economists.

What to do then? Are we studying in vain? I had these questions answered for me throughout my time here in Vienna with the United Nations Youth and Student Association of Austria (UNYSA) and the Vienna International Model United Nations (VIMUN), and I will try to submit this through a brief summary of my experience with the organization and the conference.

I joined the UNYSA in the final phase of the preparations for the ninth VIMUN, and I admit that it was rather confusing initially: what ex-

actly were we organizing, and what was my role in that? It did however not take long before I was included in the organizational mechanism, and made it a personal aim to contribute to a successful completion of the modeling of our 'mother organization'. This was mainly caused by the inspiration acquired from the other students involved, especially Secretary General Bettina T. Kölbl, their commitment and engagement to the project. My work at the UNYSA ranged from filling in databases to communicating with embassies, which may seem boring to some, and indeed it was at times, but keeping the personal aim described above in mind, it all made sense. There are simply some things, however boring they may be, that have to be done in order to ensure a well-functioning and well-organized conference, and the fact that they may be boring does not mean that they are not important, not essential.

I was proud, in my exhaustion, at the closing ceremony of the Vienna International Model United Nations 2003, I believe like all the other staff. Proud of the fact that we were concluding a successful event, which had not only been a great experience for the delegates, but also for me/us. Exhausted because the extent of my sleep over

the five days of conference reached about 15 hours, which is never enough for a young student of politics like me, used to a good 9 hours per night!

I was also proud as a delegate of the conference. I must admit that I was skeptical when, on my first day at the UNYSA office, Ms. Secretary General Kölbl suggested that I should take the role of the Russian Federation in the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ). Skeptical for two reasons: First, the topic of the CCPCJ was the link between illicit arms trafficking and terrorism; and second, my knowledge about Russia in this topic was limited to knowing that the nation is the second-largest contemporary manufacturer and exporter in the world! So I took a big gulp and got on with it.

Now I am very grateful for the suggestion to represent the Russian Federation in the CCPCJ, because it was the greatest (in both its meanings) experience that I have yet had in my 'political' life. We were in the United Nations conference room, we discussed, we negotiated, we presented our ideas and solutions in a resolution. For a moment I forgot that I was in fact a 22-year old student and not a middle-aged diplomat to the UN. I believe or

know (I have personally read through all the evaluation sheets) that I can speak on behalf of the majority of the delegates from this years VIMUN when I say that it was a very good and enriching experience that can only be recommended to others with interest in politics.

As my internship with UNYSA and my time in Vienna was in its last days, the organization's President Michael Pfeifer stated that he believed that I should stay in Vienna; I believe his exact words were the following: "You are part of the team now". I took it with a little smile and excused that I had to return to my studies, grateful for a superficial remark which acknowledged my work for the organization. However, I soon realized that the remark did not belong to the usual superficial gratitudes, and Mr. President was not smiling: he was dead serious.

The episode described above encapsulates my experiences in Vienna during the summer 2003. Michael Pfeifer concluded something that I had remarked all the way along my participation in the UNYSA and during its project, the Vienna International Model United Nations: Team spirit! Team spirit to an extent that I have not experienced before myself, and, without boasting, I have been involved in several forms of collective work. Call it cheesy, corny,

kitschig, or whatever other expression there may be for it; call me emotional, but team spirit is what I found here in Vienna. A group of young people ready to work extremely hard, get up in the middle of the night, and put a constant (although not forced) smile on their faces for a short week, in order to launch a successful project.

My internship here with the UNYSA in Austria gave me a direction, and showed me that political science can be applied in the real world. During my too short stay (I feel) I was able to experience both an introduction to the practical operations within a political organization, and an introduction to the diplomatic world, which seemed so distant before, of the United Nations through the VIMUN.

I am sorry to have misled you in the beginning dear reader, but I will not be able to give you an answer to the two very important questions I posed. This is something that you will have to find an answer to yourself, but I'll give you a hint from my experiences here in Vienna: do an internship before you finish your studies, since it will smooth the transition between student- and employment-life. The UNYSA is a good tip since it provides the practical aspects of a working-life and allows you to realize at least a bit of the dream of once working for the United Nations.

Jakob Ravnborg



*Jakob's Farewell Party*

## A Team for Freedom of the Press



Simone Leonhartsberger

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The Commission on Human Rights (CHR) of VIMUN 2003 dealt with the freedom of the press under the motto “Speaking the Truth can be dangerous”. Before having chosen a country to represent in the Commission, I was convinced, that after some discussions each delegation in the CHR would be ready to find ways,

how to guarantee freedom of the press and the security of the work and life of journalists, disregarding national interests.

Then I decided to represent Italy in this topic, and I lost a bit of my idealistic way of thinking. Italy is a democratic state, but its media politics is criticized a lot. I changed my point of view and was ready to defend “my” country against the attacks of the other participants. The critics never came.

There were too many countries, dealing with their own problems. The observers from the International Press Institute (IPI), OSCE and the UNESCO gave their best to call the attention to countries with restricted freedom of the press. Compared to the states, their potential to influence was not powerful enough. There were some disputes between one or two states, but most of the delegates did not dare to criticize. That gives us the possibility to work more effectively on our issues.

We concentrated on our topic of the Agenda “How to Secure journalists”, and discussed a lot during the sessions and coffee breaks. Soon there were two main camps built. During the ses-

sion a competition started which alliance will be quicker in writing the first draft resolutions and creating solutions— the one of the Western states or the working group of the Asian and African states? A joint effort of the Western and Latin American States suggested to establish national press councils in order to promote education for freedom of the press and to assist to cases where there can be a violation of freedom of the press.

We all worked on the topic of the Agenda “How to secure journalists” but nevertheless each country tried to ensure the security of journalists, not forgetting their national interests. “We have to ensure, that the structures and functions of these councils are not too strict, that each country can go along with this idea”, stated one of the delegates. Bearing in mind his proposition we tried to define our resolution as unrestricted as possible. Due to the efforts of the delegate of Zambia we finally succeeded in merging the ideas discussed in the Commission. He convinced the Asian and African group to make compromises. They accepted the proposition of the establishment of national councils – as a compensation they could arrange the encouragement of financial support from international organizations in the resolution.

Finally the writing of the resolution was a co-production of the two main alliances. Even if not each country represented in the Commission could agree with the whole work - the Western and South American Countries reached a majority. Nevertheless during the voting procedure you could hear a loud sigh of relief when one of the main points came – barely sufficient – to a majority.

We gave just recommendations, without any restrictions to the various countries. Nevertheless our efforts were worth to be done. After some time of competition we finished our ideas together in team-work. The news and contacts of my colleagues after the VIMUN-week show, that our work did not stop after having finished our resolution. Maybe one day some of us will work together on maintaining peace and human rights in real life.



Statistics of VIMUN 2003

# VIMUN 2003:

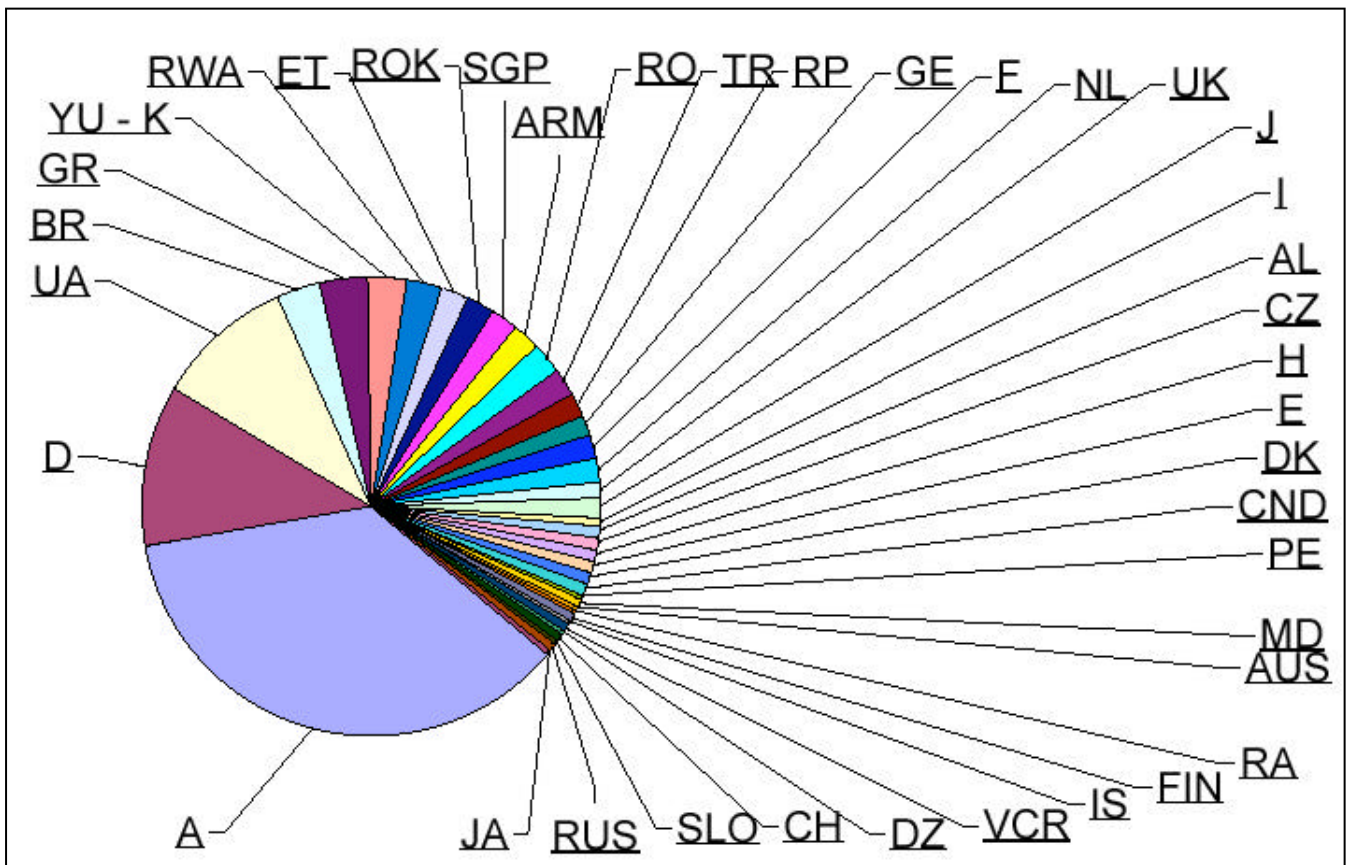
200 Participants

6 Continents

40 Nationalities

5 Days

8 Resolutions



## Impressions ...



Registration



Welcome Speakers



Welcome Dinner at Kirchberg Castle (Styria)



Opening Ceremony at the UN-Headquarters



Reception at the Vienna City Hall



Reception at the Diplomatic Academy Vienna



Clubbing at Wilhelminenberg Castle



General Assembly



Honorary Speaker at the Closing Ceremony  
Former UN Secretary General  
Kurt Waldheim



Official Group Picture



Time to say good-bye ...

## Announcements for VIMUN 2004

VIMUN 2003 is over, but we are already looking forward to VIMUN 2004!! The Vienna International Model United Nations is going to take place from 8 to 12 August 2004 at the UN Headquarters in Vienna. It will be a special event since it will mark the 10th anniversary of the Vienna International Model United Nations! Therefore, you should not miss the opportunity to participate at the conference either as a Delegate or volunteer as Chairperson, Usher or Staff Member.

If you would like to be the one moderating discussions, then you should apply for a chairposition. You might also apply for the position of Usher. Fulfilling the requirements of an internship will give you the opportunity to participate at the conference as a volunteer. Please read the following application requirements for positions as staff members carefully.

### Chairperson, Co-Chairperson and Usher

- Fields of study: Political Science, Law, Journalism, Economy, Environmental Studies as well as throughout knowledge and interest in the topics under discussion.

- Ideally located in Vienna or feasible access to Vienna at times of convening.

- Excellent knowledge of English and German (language course certificates and studies abroad in an English speaking country of advantage).

- Time-frame: November - January: writing of Position papers, February - March: meetings every second week, March - June: one half-day at the office every second week, meetings with the delegates once a month, July - August: regular work at the office and meetings with delegates, attendance at all dates as set by the Secretary General mandatory from June to August

### Internship / Volunteer

- Fields of study: no special requirement

- Living in or feasible access to Vienna at the time from January up to the post-conference process.

- Excellent knowledge of English and German

- Job description: administration, composition of texts, preparation of conference materials, proof-reading, etc.

- Time-frame: two half days a week at the office from the beginning of March participation at VIMUN is obligatory (volunteers cannot participate as delegates)

### General Requirements

Please note that all VIMUN staff members work voluntarily meaning that they are not receiving any financial benefits for their work. Still, after having successfully completed all tasks, each staff member will receive a certificate for his/her work.

Work has to be taken seriously and the application for any position has to be well thought through. You have to be aware that your position requires lots of time, responsibilities and efforts. What is even more important is that you need to keep in mind to adjust your schedules and time for vacations in advance to prevent them from conflicting with the conference and VIMUN related meetings. In case of job commitments you need to make sure to find time for participation at the conference and gatherings during the preparatory process.

Essentially, preparatory meetings take place in the evening and on weekends (typically on Saturday). For your benefits and the success of the conference it is highly recommended to attend these preparatory meetings.

Resignation from your position is possible till the 1 March 2004.

The Secretary General together with the Executive Board of the UNYSA-Austria are the supervisors of VIMUN 2004.

Although demands for each position seem to be rather high, you will definitely gain in earning experience, getting to know many different people, establishing new contacts, involving yourself in various exciting activities and getting a throughout insight into the organizing of this conference as well as into the world of diplomacy.

**If you think you match the above mentioned criteria and would like to apply, please send us:**

- a motivation letter in English (1 - 2 pages)

- Curriculum Vitae (Resumé) in English (1 - 2 pages)

- photograph

**to the following address:**

United Nations Youth and Student Association of Austria - Academic Forum for Foreign Affairs  
Johannesgasse 2/2/32  
A-1010 VIENNA

Deadline for application: 1 December 2003.

Please note that application for delegate positions at VIMUN 2004 starts at the beginning of 2004.

You can stay up-to-date by regularly visiting our website:

<http://afa.at>



Live Act of D-JMC at the VIMUN 2003 - Clubbing

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 AUSTRIAN COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL YOUTH COOPERATION

**Next Issue:**

Conflict Prevention and  
 Conflict Management

Beiträge sind uns jederzeit herzlich willkommen!

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