

出國報告(出國類別:帶學生參加國際會議)

2013 模擬聯合國新加坡會議報告書

服務機關：國立科學工業園區實驗高級中學

姓名職稱：實驗研究組吳珮蓁組長

雙語部王以思老師

派赴國家：新加坡

出國期間：102 年 11 月 18 日至 22 日

報告日期：103 年 2 月 12 日

摘要

國立科學工業園區實驗高級中學雙語部吳珮蓁, 王以思(Elizabeth Wyant)兩位老師率領實驗中學 11 位學生於 2013 年 11 月 18 日至 11 月 22 日赴新加坡參加 2013 模擬聯合國新加坡會議(THIMUN Singapore 2013), 此為今年度本校參與海外模擬聯合國活動會議的唯一一次;也利用在新竹舉辦的新竹模擬聯合國活動, 作為新加坡會議的會前訓練。

這次會議是在新加坡華僑中學(Hwa Chong Insitute)舉行, 會議中的大會主席、秘書長、委員會主席、法官或是各國代表皆由學生擔任, 每年有來自世界各國上千名學生參加、會議全程以英語進行。

所謂模擬聯合國, 顧名思義就是模仿聯合國某一機構的運作方式和議事規則, 針對聯合國所關注的某一熱點問題所召開的國際會議、透過該活動的參加可以使學生學習及熟悉國際性議題、培養學生辯論及談判等溝通技巧、並使學生有機會與外國學生作跨文化及外交禮儀及事務等方面之經驗交流, 深富教育意義。

壹、目的

國立科學工業園區實驗高級中學雙語部吳珮蓁，王以思(Elizabeth Wyant)兩位老師率領實驗中學 11 位學生於 2013 年 11 月 18 日至 11 月 22 日赴新加坡參加 2013 模擬聯合國新加坡會議(THIMUN Singapore 2013)，此為今年度本校參與的海外模擬聯合國活動，也利用在十月份於本校舉辦新竹模擬聯合國活動的參加經驗，作為新加坡會議的會前訓練。辦理該活動之機構(THIMUN Office)總部位於荷蘭海牙，除了在歐洲舉辦高中生模擬聯合國會議，亦在亞洲新加坡舉辦第九屆會議。

所謂模擬聯合國，顧名思義就是模仿聯合國某一機構的運作方式和議事規則，針對聯合國所關注的某一熱點問題所召開的國際會議、透過該活動的參加可以使學生學習及熟悉國際性議題、培養學生辯論及談判等溝通技巧、並使學生有機會與外國學生作跨文化及外交禮儀及事務等方面之經驗交流，深富教育意義。

模擬聯合國仿照真正的聯合國，分有以下委員會：聯合國安全理事會(Security Council)，聯合國經濟及社會委員會(Economic and Social Council, ECOSOC)，聯合國大會(General Assembly, GA)，國際法庭(International Court of Justice, ICJ)，人權理事會(Human Right Council, HRC)，東北亞問題諮詢專門小組(Advisory Panel on the Question of North East Asia, APQNEA)。會議中的大會主席、秘書長、委員會主席、法官、各國代表，及記者皆由學生擔任。

本校今年代表非洲國家摩洛哥 Moroccos，由於過去學生表現不錯，所以今年有幸參加成為聯合國安全理事會一員。有兩名學生參加國家安全理事會，各有一名學生參加聯合國大會(GA1, GA2, GA3, GA5, GA6)，有三位學生參加國際法庭 ICJ，有一位學生參加東北亞問題諮詢專門小組 APQNEA，共計 11 名學生。

貳、過程

2013/11/18 (星期一)

搭乘早上六點十分的國泰航空前往香港轉機，約下午一點抵達新加坡，由新加坡 Tour east 旅行社派人車前來接機，約下午兩點抵達旅館，本次停留的旅館為 V Hotel, Lavender。由於有三位學生需要參加國際法庭的會議，所以由王以思老師帶領這幾位學生前往華僑中學報到，領取會議資料，並參加國際法庭的會議。其餘師生回旅館準備明日會議需要的草案與練習演講。稍晚，王以思老師幫

同學批改欲通過的決議草案。門禁時間為晚上 10 點。

2013/11/19 (星期二)

早上七點開始用餐，七點五十分集合出發，八點由旅館搭接駁車前往華僑中學，八點半到位於華僑中學內的 SALT CENTER。由兩位老師分工將學生帶領至該委員會開會地點就定位。

自九點到十點半為會議準備時間，各國代表利用此段時間自我介紹，開始認識對方。接下來自十點半到下午五點是遊說時間，在此時間內，欲提出草案的國家代表需要得到一定數量國家的支持來讓自己的草案，所以各國代表針對擬定草案進行遊說與協商。有些國家會進行策略聯盟，共同說服其他國家的同意，這考驗學生的演說能力及勇氣。下午四點舉行開幕儀式，各委員會前往活動中心參加。

晚上王以思老師指導鄭聖儒同學的開幕致詞，隔天他要代表摩洛哥在聯合國大會上致詞。十點晚點名並就寢。

2013/11/20 (星期三)

早上九點的聯合國大會集會，由各國代表上台演講表述立場。本校由鄭聖儒同學擔任摩洛哥代表，雖然是第一次發表，但表現落落大方。其餘委員會繼續在各自的會議室進行提案討論。

GAI 討論有關解除武裝與國際安全的議題，例如東北亞的非核武區，電信戰爭，反恐行動使用的無人導彈，性別平等與解除武裝的關聯性；GA2 討論國際間經濟與財金問題，包括外債償還與發展，新能源的發展，中國南海的永續發展；GA3 討論社會，人文與文化問題，保護戰爭中國家的文化遺產，人口非法交易相關議題，緬甸的調停與機構重新建立。

2013/11/21 (星期四)

今天一整天各委員會仍在針對各議題討論提案與辯論。GA5 討論管理與預算，包含聯合國與東北亞國家間的合作，聯合國在阿富汗救援活動的預算等等。GA6 討論有關法律問題，包含建構一個國際法律架構來保護媒體從業人員，國際司法權等議題。安全理事會討論西非國家馬利的狀況，防止核武在北韓擴散的議題，及中非共和國、敘利亞阿拉伯共和國的國家情勢。

國際法庭今年審理的案子：克羅埃西亞與塞爾維亞之間的巴爾幹半島種族屠殺，厄瓜多爾與哥倫比亞之間有毒殺蟲劑的使用。克羅埃西亞指控塞爾維亞為了融合塞爾維亞人，對克羅埃西亞人進行的種族屠殺，在經過幾天的激辯後，法庭認為塞爾維亞須為其行為負擔責任，所以判決克羅埃西亞勝訴。而厄瓜多爾控訴

哥倫比亞在兩國邊境的土地上使用有毒的殺蟲劑，造成生物突變和對人體的傷害，國際法庭最後判厄瓜多爾敗訴，因為沒有辦法提供有力的證據指出國際邊界的定義。國際法庭上擔任的法官與律師的學生代表必須熟知國際法律，聆聽律師與證人之間的對話，需要提問並且做出裁決。王以思教師擔任的是庭上指導教師，負責確保擔任證人的國家代表確實到場陳述，法庭流程的正確性，並協助學生研究議題。

2013/11/22 (星期五)

早上從九點開始草案的辯論及表決活動。下午一點開始各大會代表集合到成義中心一起進行會議，各委員會將通過提議再次提出，由聯合國會員代表共同表決。有些提案順利闖關，通過在場過半數的支持；而有些提案再會員大會中被打回票，各方代表再最後一刻仍在打角力戰。下午四點則是閉幕典禮開始，五點結束回到旅館。

2012/11/24 (星期六)

搭下午 4:30 國泰班機到香港轉機，晚上 12:20 到台灣，約半夜 1 點多回到學校。在確認學生均由家長接回家後，教師才離開學校。

參、心得與建議

(一) 藉著參加大型模擬聯合國的活動，學生面臨的挑戰會更大，因為不再是少少的 300 人，而是高達 1000 多人的活動。每個委員會都至少上百人，而學生要如何在短時間之內融入會議，認識新朋友，並且想出策略遊說其他國家代表同意自己的草案，再努力將草案推出至委員會獲得大會同意，這一切對學生來說都是新的挑戰。學生藉著參與模擬聯合國的活動，訓練自己的草案撰寫能力以及口語表達能力。事前學生針對議題進行資料蒐集與整理，從所代表國家的角度進行草案的擬訂或是揣摩該國家的立場練習發言。藉著收集資料與準備的過程中，學生對國際事務有基本的關心及認識。會上的辯論訓練學生臨場反應與口語表達。

(二) 參與者必須很熟悉開會的禮儀與制度，以展現外交家應有的風度與修養。因為模擬聯合國有非常嚴謹的議事規則，學生雖然對議題可有完全相反的意見，但辯論雙方絕不會有產生短兵相接肢體衝突的可能，對參與學生來說是上了一堂極具民主素養的課。

(三) 王以思老師長期擔任國際法庭的指導老師，今年有三位學生參與國際法庭，在將來本校舉辦的新竹模擬聯合國可以考慮增加國際法庭的模擬。在國際法庭中

學生需要擔任律師與法官的角色，這對學生未來職業規畫意有所幫助。我們社會科老師可以將法庭攻防戰融入課程中，訓練學生搜集資料及辯論的技巧。明年我們將討論新竹模擬聯合國增加國際法庭的可能性。

(四) 模擬聯合國的活動目前大多開放給高中生參與，但國際事務的討論其實不只限於高中生。所以為了增加中學生參與模擬聯合國的機會，去年雙語部多了模擬聯合國社團，在社團活動中提供給7年級~8年級的學生機會接觸模擬聯合國，也藉由平時課後的訓練與高中生一起切磋學習，今年的確有不少國中生對模擬聯合國的活動有持續的興趣，並在台灣各地舉辦的模擬聯合國活動中有不錯的表現。在今年的四月，會有一批國中生前往台北美國學校參加國中生的模擬聯合國。

附件一 :行程表

Date/ Remark	07:00 wakeup, Breakfast done by 07.50. Shuttle leaves at 0800. 1730 Shuttle bus back to hotel. Curfew is at 2200 in the lobby.
11/18 (MON)	09:00-17:00 Registration 09:00-17:00 Student Officer Workshop – Mandatory 16:00 ICJ and APQNEA briefings
11/19(TUE)	09:00-11:00 Late registration 09:00-16:00 Lobbying and informal meetings 09:00-17:00 APQNEA, ICJ, SC in Session 11:00-12:00 Mandatory Preparatory Meetings for GA committees, HRC and ECOSOC 11:00-12:00 MUN Director’s introductory meeting (mandatory) 13:00-14:00 Lunch available 14:00 Approval Panel opens 16:00-17:00 Formal Opening Ceremonies
11/20(WED)	09:00-17:00 ICJ, APQIO, SC, HRC and ECOSOC in Session 09:00-13:00 Plenary Session & Opening Speeches of General Assembly 09:00-17:00 Approval Panel open 13:00-14:00 Lunch available 14:00-17:00 GA Committees in Session
11/21 (THUR)	09:00-17:00 ICJ, APQIO, SC, HRC, ECOSOC and GA Committees in Session 09:00-17:00 Approval Panel open 13:00-14:00 Lunch available 19:00 Dinner & Dance
11/22 (FRI)	09:00-12:00 GA Committees in Session 09:00-16:00 ICJ, APQNEA, SC, HRC and ECOSOC in Session 12:00-13:00 Early lunch 13:00-14:00 MUN Directors debrief meeting 13:00-16:30 Plenary session GA 16:30 Closing Ceremonies
11/23 (SAT)	DEPARTURE

附件二：2013 新加坡模擬聯合國各大會討論議題

GENERAL ASSEMBLY (GA)

GA1 (Disarmament and International Security)

- Nuclear weapon free zones in North-East Asia
- Containing cyber warfare
- Use of drones in counterterrorism
- Gender and disarmament: the relevance of gender equality for effective and sustainable disarmament solutions

GA2 (Economic and financial)

- External debt, sustainability and development
- Financing the protection of shorelines against oil slicks
- Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
- Towards the sustainable development of the South Chinese Sea for present and future generations

GA3 (Social, humanitarian and cultural)

- Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief
- Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons
- Protecting cultural heritage in countries at war
- Promoting reconciliation and rebuilding institutions in Myanmar

GA5 (Administration and budgetary)

- Cooperation between the United Nations and the North East-Asian countries
- Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
- Financing of the International residual mechanism for the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)
- Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

GA6 (Legal)

- Legal measures to eliminate international terrorism
- Updating Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts
- Establishing an international legal framework for the protection of journalists and other members of the press
- Promoting sustainability through international jurisdiction

SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)

- The situation in Mali
- Non-proliferation / DPR Korea
- The situation in the Central African Republic
- The situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)

- Croatia vs. Serbia
- Ecuador vs. Colombia

ADVISORY PANEL ON THE QUESTION OF NORTH EAST ASIA (APQNEA)

- Upholding UNCLOS in the regional seas
- Setting up a framework to reduce nuclear threat in the region
- Protection of the environment versus fast growing economies
- Monitoring and safeguarding the food supply in the region
- Role of democracy in the region

附件三：學生活動心得

2013 THIMUN Reflection (1)

Committee: The Advisory Panel on the Question of North East Asia (APQNEA)

Delegate: 11年級鄭博文 Powen Jenq, Expert of the European Union

THIMUN 2013 is quite literally the highlight of one's MUN career. I am sure you would find everybody would testify to the high level of debate, great innovative thinking, and most of all the good Singaporean chow in the food courts. Haha. I am joking. THIMUN 2013 is most important due to the amount of student network and experience for actual diplomatic negotiations. This year in APQNEA, We've debated a total of 5 topics:

- Upholding UNCLOS in the regional seas
- Setting up a framework to reduce nuclear threat in the region
- Protection of the environment versus fast growing economies
- Monitoring and safeguarding the food supply in the region
- Role of democracy in the region

My role this time was as the expert of the European Union, which I'm honored to hold. This is my first time associating with the Advisory panel and as thus was quite impressed with what this model of debate. The NGOs may vote, and we were to be known as experts rather than delegates allowing us more freedom when voting for proposals. Also all of the experts assembled were well-seasoned veterans of MUN, and as thus I enjoyed highly intellectual discussions at length regarding ways to safeguard the food supply, champion democracy, and ensuring a peaceful world without nuclear weapons. The key strategy that I pushed for was under solidarity under the United Nation Flag and monetary/technical aid from More Economically Developed Countries in regards to incentives. In the final round, I've managed to be selected as the final panelist presenting the findings of the Advisory Panel before the Security Council. The honor was mine to attend THIMUN 2013.

Regarding the innovations to bring forth to HSINMUN, I propose to adopt a more thorough Administration training to be integrated with our delegate workshop. This is a result of the facts that their Admins are not only capable as helpers, but they are also all very excellent speakers. Some of the Admins took the place of experts who had to leave early, and they all performed very well. Another thing that could be considered would be the implementation is the International Court of Justice as a new committee is HSINMUN next year. Judging from the performance of the new International Court of Justice in TAIMUN 2014; there we could see to the facts to carry out said implementation. The school has already some decent student experience

in participating in International Court of Justice; the foresight of Ms. Wyant to push for our school's participation in International Court of Justice will serve us well in the long road ahead of the IBSH MUN club.

2013 THIMUN Reflection (2)

Committee: GA5

Delegate: 9年級江語萱 Rennie Jiang

A Lesson Worth Learning

THIMUN 2013 was certainly a memorable trip for me. Being a freshman this year in high school, I seldomly receive such honorable and educational opportunities. This is the main reason why I joined THIMUN 2013 this year. To be honest, before we arrive at the Campus, I was really really nervous. I was extremely afraid that I'll ruin our school's reputation at the conference because of my lack of experience. Before THIMUN, I have only attended one previous MUN event--HSINMUN. However, I am extremely grateful that I chose to take the opportunity and go to Singapore for THIMUN 2012 because it really helped me open my eyes to MUN as a whole.

The debate quality there certainly varies. Most of the delegates have extremely well constructed speeches that were to the point and extremely detailed. My issue that I worked on was improving the ties between the UN and NorthEast Asian countries. Upon hearing the first round of speeches, I realized there are different methods of speech in our committee. Some delegates like to talk slow and soft, while others loud and is comparatively more rough than others. I tried going up multiple times, but I only ended up going three times, due to the vastness of the room. I also tried to ask as many POI's as possible. Also, two of my amendments passed.

Overall I think THIMUN was a very educational and mind-opening experience for me, and I strongly recommend anyone interested to sign up for it. The debate quality there is pretty impressive, and you get to see some very well constructed resolutions, POI's and speeches.

2013 THIMUN Reflection (3)

Committee: ICJ

Delegate: 11年級王藝儒Stefanie Wang

THIMUN-Singapore IV Reflection: International Court of Justice

Stepping once again on the majestic maze of a campus, the Hwa Chong Institution, I entered the ninth THIMUN-Singapore conference with the same daze I had just one year ago--the same excitement, the same anticipation, and even the same professional attire. What was different this time, however, were my expectations and my role in the THIMUN conference. My first time participating in the International Court of Justice (ICJ)--a replica of the actual International Court of Justice in the Hague, I was nervous about the whole process yet thrilled to experience something new.

Serving as one of the fifteen judges in the ICJ, I got to witness the contentious debate of two actual court cases between the each of the highly qualified teams of advocates. *Croatia v. Serbia* was a case, still on trial at the ICJ, regarding genocide and ethnic cleansing. Croatia sued Serbia for committing genocide against Croats on Serbian land during the “Greater Serbia” campaign, a nationalistic movement to reclaim land that supposedly belonged to Serbia in order to reunite the whole “Serbian” population. The debate, in the end, turned into one on the definition of genocide and whether the present day Serbian Republic should be responsible for the actions of a historical entity of which it was a part. With strong evidence and persuasive witness testimonies from both sides, the court ruled in favor of the applicants (Croatia) as the historic evidence pointed its finger at Serbia even though the respondents were stronger advocates.

The second case, *Ecuador v. Colombia*, was about aerial herbicide spraying in the borderland region between the two nations by Colombia, which has allegedly caused the loss of biodiversity and hazardous human conditions. This was a less controversial case, as the applicants had failed to carry the burden of proof as well as provided relatively weaker witness testimonies, which drove the court to rule in the favor of the respondents (Colombia), even though the real ICJ held Colombia responsible for the herbicide spraying and the damage caused to the environment and to humans.

The most important thing that I learned through this ICJ experience, however, was not about the cases and the countries’ histories, though that played a large part in making the conference an educational one, but rather about how the actual ICJ is operated and the overwhelming amount of skill that it takes to be a lawyer, which was a rather personal learning experience for me, because I aspire to study international

relations and political sciences in college. In addition, I also learned, on a lighter note, that history can in fact be altered, though it be only in simulated trials, with enough preparation and a strong adherence to one's beliefs. As a bigger picture, this taught me the importance of self-confidence and preparation. I was surprised to find out that even though the ICJ has less members, it allowed for more passionate debate compared to normal committees.

Another point that I got from the conference is the idea that establishing an ICJ in our own HsinMUN conference would be beneficial and would add a variety to usual conference, allowing participating delegates to leave with a different and eye-opening experience. Even though we have been saying that for a while, I think that this time, it is actually feasible, because we have a strong team of MUN-ers who have had the ICJ experience, connections with Mr. Stern, the ICJ coordinator of THIMUN-Singapore, as well as the help and experience of the TAIMUN staff, who will also be having the first ever MUN ICJ in Taiwan. If we are to establish an ICJ at HsinMUN, it would be wise to host a pre-conference workshop, or workshops, if necessary, because the ICJ process is more complicated than normal committee procedures. I think that it is also important for the judges to get acquainted with each other before the trials start, so there would be a friendlier atmosphere that allows for more freedom to express one's opinions, as we had in the ICJ at THIMUN--I found the fact that we were not complete strangers to each other on the first day of the trial to be a major contributor to the court's success as a whole. I find the ICJ experience an extremely educational one that really should be brought to our HsinMUN conference.

附件四 :活動照片



全體 11 位學生代表與兩位帶隊老師



安全理事會國家代表合影



本校摩洛哥代表上台陳述草案



本校 APQNEA 代表至安全理事會發言並接受質詢



國際法庭審理案件中



GA5 會議中，本校摩洛哥代表質詢發言人



GA6 會議中，國家代表討論草案中



GA3 會議



會員大會針對各委員會提出的方案進行表決



APQNEA 會議中，本校代表(EU 專家)發言並接受質詢