**第九屆全國高中生模擬聯合國體驗營報名表**

**High School Model United Nations 2015 Application Form**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **姓名(中文)** |  | **English Name** |  |  照片（證件照）或半身照 |
| **護照英文名** |  | **性別** |  |
| **電話** |  | **個人手機** |  |
| **出生日期** | 民國 　年 月 日 | **身分證字號** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **通訊地址** |  |
| **就讀學校** | (縣／市) (學校全名)  | **就讀年級** |  |
| **Facebook****帳號(E-mail)** |  | **E-mail** |  |
| **緊急聯絡人** |  | **關係** |  | **緊急****連絡人****電話** | (O) ( )  |
| (H) ()  |
| (Mobile) |
| **緊急連絡人地址** |  |
| **特殊疾病、****過敏** |  | **葷／素** |  |
| **社團、志工、活動經驗** |  | **興趣與專長** |  |
| **曾/現為學校模聯成員** |  |
| **委員會志願序（請以1~4排序）** | 1.2.3.4. |
| **英文相關比賽或檢定結果** |  |
| **是否有模聯會議經驗(註明會議名稱、委員會與獎項)** |  |
| **是否曾有模聯會議學術工作經驗(註明會議名稱與職稱)** |  |

按：

1. 本報名表請用**電腦打字**填寫，並以.pdf檔案格式繳交。

2. 高三畢業生請在就讀學校填寫**畢業學校**；準高一生請填**即將就讀學校**。

3. 若有**暑期資料寄件地址**請標示，以免因為住宿、在外地就學等原因錯失資訊。

4. 確實填妥後請將檔案夾帶於郵件e-mail至：**hsmun2015@gmail.com**

5. **信件主旨**及**附檔檔名**請皆標為：**高中全名＿中文姓名＿HSMUN2015報名表**[如**復興實中＿周小廷＿HSMUN2015報名表]**。

|  |
| --- |
| **Question A:**Please introduce yourself in English. You may include your interests, past experiences in extra-curricular activities, what you have gained from these experiences, and whatever you think will make you stand out from the rest of the applicants. The word limit is 150 words.  |
|  |
| **Question B:**Please elaborate on your motivation and inspiration to apply for HSMUN 2015, and what you expect to gain or learn from this experience. The word limit is 150 words.  |
|  |
| **Question C:**Please tell us a joke or a funny story. The word limit is 150 words.  |
|  |
| **Question D:**The four topic introductions below are the topics that will be offered in HSMUN 2015. Please choose ONE topic (preferably the topic of your most-favored committee), and write a short essay reflecting your thoughts and opinions regarding this topic. The word limit is 250 words. ***SOCHUM: Rights of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Community****Throughout history, the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender) community has experienced victimization and unequal treatment. Across the globe, discrimination based on sexual orientation is prevalent, and violent acts of persecution including physical abuse, rape, and murder are inflicted upon LGBT people.**The UN Charter boldly states that the United Nations wishes to encourage “respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction.” Similarly, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights declares that “all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights,” and “everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind.” Inarguably, LGBT rights are human rights, yet it was not until 2011 that a UN resolution concerning the LGBT community was passed. While this was a historic step in the history of LGBT rights, it had not made much impact in societies where homophobic and transphobic sentiments are embedded deeply within.**The difficulty in ensuring fundamental human rights for LGBT citizens worldwide lies within the complications when balancing national sovereignty and human rights. While state sovereignty should not be undermined, universal human rights encoded within international law are intrinsic and to be guaranteed.***CCPCJ: Protection for Victims of Human Trafficking***Up to date, there are over 20.9 million people who have become victims of human trafficking, including men, women, and children around the world. This kind of modern-day slavery takes place for the purpose of conducting works such as laboring, domestic servitude, sexual exploitation and even recruiting child soldier. Normally, victims of human trafficking suffer from long-term torture in which they are held in custody without the right of leaving the place according to their free wills. Even after the victims have been rescued, there is a great possibility that they will not receive enough protection and recovery treatment. In many occasions, the lack of assistance and support for victims suffering from trafficking will force the victims to consent to accepting re-trafficked again. Extended assistance beyond the end of their exploitation and any criminal prosecution is needed. This year in CCPCJ, we will discuss the issues of victims of human trafficking with a view to enhance the assistance offered to the victims and to make sure that their fundamental human rights are not compromised.* **ECOSOC: Sustainable Development Practices through Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women***2015 marks the expiration of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In turn, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have become crucial to the renewal of international development policies. This year, 2015 HSMUN ECOSOC committee will highlight a much-discussed topic in the UN, which is the connection between sustainable development, gender equality and empowering women. Studies show that reducing the length of distance women and girls must travel for water increases school attendance by 12%. In Mauritania, households can sell a large number of loaves of bread through solar powered ovens. Through UNDP’s “Urban Partnerships in Poverty Reduction,” women turned slums into small businesses. How can we, despite all odds, continue to find innovative solutions, and make remarkable progress?***UNSC: Terrorism in the African Region***Ever since the tragic incident took place on September 11th, 2001, the threat of terrorism has been brought to the center of attention in the international community. Years after years, the United Nations Security Council has played an integral role in combatting terrorism across the globe, establishing specialized agencies and enforcing resolutions passed to counter the threat brought by the fierce terrorist attacks.* *However, globalization and advancements in telecommunication have imposed great challenges to the existing counter-terrorism framework. Terrorists can easily travel across borders to launch attacks that will harm innocent civilians, and extreme ideologies can spread efficiently via Internet. Tragedies in the African region that happened during the past years, including Al-shabaab based in Somalia and Boko Haram in Nigeria, are solid proofs that current UN measures are still ineffective in preventing the threat of terrorism. Corruption in governments, extreme political and religious ideologies, and diverse ethnic groups are all factors that further complicate the situation in this region.* *It is the Security Council’s primary obligation to develop comprehensive and effective measures to stabilize the hostile situation and prevent further humanitarian crises caused by terrorist groups in the African region.*  |
| Please start writing here.  |