보도자료

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# Fourth Hallym University Model United Nations General Assembly Discusses the International Community's Responsibility for Post-Conflict Reconstruction

## - "Final Resolution Announced Following Debates on Funding, Recipient-Country Sovereignty, and the Protection of Local Populations" -



제4회 HLMUN 공식회의 (사진=hlmun press)

At the Fourth Hallym University Model United Nations (HLMUN) General Assembly, held on November 18, 2026, national delegations deliberated on draft resolutions and amendments under

the agenda “International Assistance and the Sharing of Costs and Responsibilities for Post-Conflict Peacebuilding and Economic Recovery.” Through debates and votes on draft resolutions Ga-1, Ga-2, and Ga-3, delegates examined funding and allocation, recipient countries’ participation in decision-making, and the continuity of assistance.

Funding Reconstruction and Defining the Scope of Non-Financial Contributions

During discussions on draft resolution Ga-1, the Moroccan delegation presented a peacebuilding assistance target of US$900 million over three years. It outlined a plan to cover US$680 million through existing funding sources and US$220 million through additional sources. The Liberian delegation pointed out the need to establish project priorities in case contributions fell short of the target.

Opinions also differed on the proposed defense-industry peace tax as a source of additional funding. The Rwandan delegation proposed deleting the relevant provision, citing concerns about rising procurement costs and uncertainty. The Moroccan delegation questioned the likelihood of sharp price increases given the proposed tax rate, while the Netherlands, Liberia, and other delegations called for alternative measures to address the resulting funding gap. The amendment was rejected, with two votes in favor, seven against, and one abstention.

The Brazilian delegation explained that it would recognize the value of non-financial assistance, including technology and personnel, while preventing overvaluation through documentation of actual expenditures. Germany and other delegations expressed

concern that such valuations could overstate the actual scale of assistance and called for strict valuation criteria.

Seeking a Balance Between Recipient-Country Sovereignty and the Protection of Local Populations

The authority of recipient-country governments emerged as a key issue in discussions on project implementation. The Rwandan delegation pointed out that restricting governments' direct implementation responsibilities could negatively affect sovereignty and reconstruction. The Moroccan delegation explained that the provision was intended to respect recipient-country sovereignty.

During discussions on draft resolution Ga-2, the Brazilian delegation highlighted situations in which recipient countries were required to continue projects they did not want and outlined an approach requiring clear explanations for project termination. The Netherlands, Sweden, and other delegations emphasized the need for safeguards to ensure that government decisions reflected the wishes of local populations and prevented disruptions to essential services. The Liberian delegation also asked about procedures to guarantee recipient countries meaningful decision-making authority.

Emphasizing Access to Assistance in Vulnerable Areas and Evaluation Criteria Suited to Local Conditions

The Colombian delegation argued that residents with limited access to government services should not be given lower priority in assistance. It maintained that difficult operating conditions should be improved to make projects feasible, rather than used as a reason to restrict support. The related amendment, Ga-2-2, was adopted with seven votes in favor, none against, and three

abstentions.

Discussions on performance-based adjustments to assistance highlighted the need to consider the circumstances of areas where short-term results are difficult to achieve. The Japanese delegation explained that evaluations should focus on practical benefits for residents rather than numerical indicators and should protect basic services, including healthcare and drinking water. Colombia, Sweden, and other delegations called for specific safeguards. The related amendment, Ga-3-2, was rejected with four votes in favor, three against, and three abstentions.

The Fourth HLMUN concluded a process in which delegations coordinated their national positions through advance preparation and informal meetings and further developed their draft resolutions at the General Assembly.

The assembly provided students with an opportunity to deepen their understanding of post-conflict reconstruction and the international community's responsibilities while seeking shared solutions through negotiation and persuasion. Finding common ground among differing positions offered a valuable opportunity to learn firsthand about the meaning and importance of international cooperation.


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