



United Nations Program

Delegate Handbook 2025-2026

Brief Overview of the UN.....	Page 2
Organizational Chart of the UN.....	Page 3
Researching a Resolution and Topics.....	Page 4
Country Research Sheet.....	Page 5
Blank Resolution Template.....	Page 7
Sample Resolution.....	Page 8
Presenting a Resolution, Elevator Pitch.....	Page 9
Sample Elevator Pitch.....	Page 10
The Basics of Resolution Funding.....	Page 11
An In-Depth Guide to Paying For Your Resolution..	Page 12
Info on 25 Richest & 25 Poorest Nations.....	Page 14
Intro to Your UN General Assembly Session.....	Page 16
Responding to a Resolution.....	Page 17
Summary of UN Dues.....	Page 19
Other Civitas Programs.....	Page 23

BRIEF OVERVIEW of the UNITED NATIONS

1. The United Nations was founded in 1945 with the main impetus coming from the United States and other victors in World War II. One of the main goals was to take steps towards a form of “collective security” to help maintain peace following World War II in which 60 million people died. The structure of the U.N. in many ways reflects the wishes of the victors of WW II. This is most evident by the five nations which have veto power in the Security Council: United States, Russian Federation (the former U.S.S.R.), United Kingdom, France, and China.
2. The structure includes a General Assembly, a Security Council, the International Court of Justice, a Secretariat, and a number of other lesser known agencies. Most of these other administrative arms of the United Nations have responsibility for peace-keeping (Mali, Kosovo, Syria, Haiti), for aid to developing nations, or for a variety of tasks ranging from managing international postal service to coordinating international air traffic control.
3. When the U.N. was founded in 1945, it had only 51 members. That number has presently grown to 193. In the General Assembly, voting is based on a one-nation one-vote system. Thus, a country such as Monaco (with a population the size of University City) has equal voting power to that of China (with a population of 1.4 billion, almost 1/5 of the planet’s population). It is actually possible to form a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly from countries representing only 10% of the world’s population and who pay only 5% of the United Nations dues.
4. The budget for the UN’s core functions — the Secretariat operations in New York, Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna and five Regional Com-missions — is \$3.7 billion every year. This is about 7% of Missouri’s annual budget (a whopping \$56 billion) — and less than the cost of the 2024 U.S. election cycle (Spending for the Presidential race and Congressional races is estimated to be at least \$14 billion.) The USA’s share of the UN’s regular budget is \$820 million a year — the equivalent of \$2.40 per American. The United States (and other nations) are often in arrears on payments. When countries do not pay dues, less UN programs get funded and less problems get solved.
5. The Security Council has primary responsibility for international peace-keeping. A United Nations peace-keeping force can be formed to enter a conflict only with the consent of nine of the fifteen members of the Council, including all five permanent nations. The most significant conflict in which the United Nations has become involved was in Korea (1950-53). There are a number of other major disputes in which the U.N. has not become involved (such as Vietnam, Nicaragua, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and more recently Iraq and Afghanistan.) However, perhaps a true evaluation of how well the U.N. has done in maintaining peace since 1945 is by noting the numerous successes which it has had when nations have been about to engage in war. The United Nations provides a forum for countries to concurrently debate their cases and seek an alternative to war.

WHAT A STUDENT LEARNS FROM MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Model United Nations is an experience in which students take on the roles of representing various nations in the U.N. and engaging in debate and voting about the issues. They can be very significant learning experiences for students because:

- A-- Students learn a considerable amount about global awareness. They come to see that there are scores of interests which nations have in the world, and they do not necessarily match the positions of the United States.
- B-- They learn a great deal about conflict resolution.
- C-- They learn to take on the roles of delegates from different countries.
- D-- They learn to discuss an issue in a fashion in which there are rules of procedure governing when, how, and under what conditions they may speak.
- E-- They learn to work with others in building coalitions and acting in the form of bloc politics.
- F-- They learn to speak in front of a larger group, enhancing both their speaking and listening skills.
- G-- They learn to have fun in another constructive way.
- H-- They learn better respect for one another.



The United Nations System

Building
Our Future
Together

PRINCIPAL ORGANS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Intergovernmental and Expert Bodies

- Disarmament Commission
- Human Rights Council
- International Law Commission
- Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)
- United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
- Main Committees
- Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Funds and Programmes¹

- UNDP** United Nations Development Programme
 - **UNCDF** United Nations Capital Development Fund
 - **UNV** United Nations Volunteers
- UNEP**⁵ United Nations Environment Programme
- UNFPA** United Nations Population Fund
- UN-HABITAT**⁶ United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- UNICEF** United Nations Children's Fund
- WFP** World Food Programme (UN/FAO)

Research and Training

- UNIDIR** United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
- UNITAR** United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- UNSSC** United Nations System Staff College
- UNU** United Nations University

Other Entities

- ITC** International Trade Centre (UN/WTO)
- UNCTAD**^{1,6} United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- UNHCR**⁷ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UNOPS**⁸ United Nations Office for Project Services
- UNRWA**¹ United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- UN-WOMEN**¹ United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

- Counter-Terrorism Committee
- International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Functional Commissions

- Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Narcotic Drugs
- Population and Development
- Science and Technology for Development
- Social Development
- Statistics
- Status of Women
- United Nations Forum on Forests

COMMISSIONS AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

Regional Commissions⁶

- ECA** Economic Commission for Africa
- ECE** Economic Commission for Europe
- ECLAC** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- ESCAP** Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- ESCWA** Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Other Bodies⁸

- Committee for Development Policy
- Committee of Experts on Public Administration
- Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
- UNAIDS** Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
- UNGEGN** United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
- UNGIM** Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

Research and Training

- UNICRI** United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
- UNRISD** United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

SECRETARIAT

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

EOSG Executive Office of the Secretary-General

DCO Development Coordination Office

DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs

DGACM Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

DGC Department of Global Communications

DMSPC Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance

DOS Department of Operational Support

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL⁴

RELATED ORGANIZATIONS³

- CTBTO Preparatory Commission**
Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
- IAEA**¹ International Atomic Energy Agency
- ICC** International Criminal Court
- IOM**¹ International Organization for Migration
- ISA** International Seabed Authority
- ITLOS** International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
- OPCW** Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
- WTO**¹ World Trade Organization

Peacebuilding Commission

HLPF⁹
High-level Political
Forum on Sustainable
Development

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES^{1,3}

- FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- ICAO** International Civil Aviation Organization
- IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development
- ILO** International Labour Organization
- IMF** International Monetary Fund
- IMO** International Maritime Organization
- ITU** International Telecommunication Union
- UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNIDO** United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- UN TOURISM** World Tourism Organization
- UPU** Universal Postal Union
- WHO** World Health Organization
- WIPO** World Intellectual Property Organization
- WMO** World Meteorological Organization
- WORLD BANK GROUP**⁵
 - **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 - **IDA** International Development Association
 - **IFC** International Finance Corporation

Notes:

- 1 Member of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).
- 2 The United Nations Office for Partnerships is the focal point vis-a-vis the United Nations Foundation, Inc.
- 3 These organizations are separate and independent from the United Nations. They have been brought into relationship with the United Nations through relationship agreements.
- 4 The Trusteeship Council suspended operations on 1 November 1994, as Palau, the last United Nations Trust Territory, became independent on 1 October 1994.
- 5 International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are not specialized agencies in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, but are part of the World Bank Group.
- 6 The secretariats of these organs are part of the United Nations Secretariat.
- 7 The Secretariat also includes the following offices: the Ethics Office, United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services, and the Office of Administration of Justice.
- 8 For a complete list of ECOSOC subsidiary organs see un.org/ecosoc.
- 9 HLPF was established by the General Assembly. Meetings of HLPF are separately convened under the auspices of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council.

This Chart is intended to provide a graphical reflection of the functional organization of the United Nations system and is for informational purposes only. The relevant rules of the organization concerned should be consulted in order to establish the legal status, functions and reporting lines of each entity shown in this Chart. The Chart does not include all offices or entities of the United Nations system. Published by the United Nations Department of Global Communications. 23-00005 — March 2025 © 2025 United Nations. All rights reserved worldwide.

COUNTRY INFO, RESOLUTION RESEARCH, & TOPICS!
Links to all of these sites, previous resolutions, & more can be found at the Civitas site.
www.civitas-stl.com/resources

Country Research
CIA World Factbook
<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/>

U.S. State Department Fact Sheets
<https://2021-2025.state.gov/u-s-bilateral-relations-fact-sheets/>

RESOLUTION RESEARCH

UNICEF
www.unicef.org

Human Rights Watch
www.hrw.org

United Nations News Center
<http://news.un.org>

World Health Organization
<https://www.who.int/>

UN Sustainable Development Goals
<https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

POSSIBLE RESOLUTION TOPICS

Air Pollution	Terrorism	Nuclear Weapons Corruption
Hunger/Food Insecurity	Healthcare	Landmines
Climate Change	Child Soldiers Refugees	Fair Elections
Education	Police Brutality	Economic Aid
AI/Technology	Gang Violence	Womens' Rights & Equality
Deforestation	Human Trafficking	Mental Health
Clean Drinking Water	Natural Disaster Relief	Democracy Vs. Authoritarianism
Unemployment	Border Disputes/Security	Any of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals!
Sustainable Development & Renewable Energy	Climate Migration	

Model United Nations Research Sheet
(Click here for a digital version you can save & complete!)

Delegate's Name: _____ Country: _____

On what continent is your country? _____

What is the capital of your country? _____

What countries does your nation border? _____

If your country is not landlocked, what ocean/sea does it border? _____

How many people live in your country? _____

Does your country have a national religion? If so, what is it? _____

What is an official language of your country? _____

Are you a wealthy, poor, or middle class nation? **(Hint, see page 14 & 15)**

How much does your country pay in U.N. dues? **(Pages 19-22)** _____

What is the literacy rate of your nation? _____

What is the infant mortality rate in your nation? _____

What goods does your country produce? (Hint, look at exports) _____

What natural resources does your country have? _____

Who is the leader of your government? _____

Model United Nations Research Sheet (continued)

How would you characterize the political situation in your country? Stable? In turmoil? _____

Has your country been in the news lately? If so, why? _____

What are some political, social, economic or military issues facing your country? _____

What nations are your allies? _____

Does your country have any enemies? _____

How corrupt is your country according to Transparency International's country index? (<https://www.transparency.org/>) _____

According to the World Happiness Report, how happy is your country? (Note, some countries may not be included. <http://worldhappiness.report/>)

What is something fun or interesting you've learned about your country? _____

RESOLUTION WRITING

HEADING

Re.: (Topic of resolution goes here)

Resolution submitted to:

Resolution submitted by: (Your country/countries)

Date:

PREAMBLE

Preambulatory phrases to use with your problems & facts

Affirming
Alarmed by
Approving
Aware of
Confident

Convinced
Deeply concerned
Emphasizing
Fully aware
Guided by
Having considered

Keeping in mind
Noting with deep concern
Observing
Realizing
Reaffirming

Recalling
Recognizing
Seeking
Taking into consideration
Whereas

A – Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or Sustainable Development Goal

*
*
*

B – Problems & Facts -- acts which violate human rights & explain your resolution:

*
*
*

Articles and Problems

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:

1. Action Plan
2. Funding
3. Timeline
4. Evaluation

Suggestions or Solutions

SAMPLE CIVITAS UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION

Heading:

Re: Stopping Child Labor in Madagascar
Submitted to: General Assembly
Submitted by: Norway, France
Date: September 2025

Establishing in the PREAMBLE the principles that apply in this resolution:

Whereas Sustainable Development Goal #4 is Quality Education, and

Whereas Sustainable Development Goal #1 is No Poverty, and

Whereas Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”, and

Saddened that the poverty rate in Madagascar is 75%, making it one of the poorest nations in the world, and

Shocked that an estimated 10,000 children work alongside their families in mica mines in Madagascar. These children are unable to go to school and must work for food due to the extreme poverty, and

Acknowledging that mining is dangerous work. Children and adult mica miners in Madagascar are subject to landslides, cave-ins, injuries from falling into holes and pits, respiratory diseases, and blindness, and

Noting that the literacy rate of Madagascar is 77%. If children are unable to attend school this number will surely go down,

Be It Hereby Resolved That the General Assembly:

1. The United Nations will begin a program called MEOW (Madagascar Education Outreach for Workers) MEOW will reduce child miners by providing educational opportunities, free lunches, and healthcare for children who work in Madagascar.
2. MEOW will start by selecting 10 rural areas with large populations of unschooled children in Madagascar. Each designated area will build 1 school and 1 health clinic. MEOW will try to hire local adults in the region for this construction.
3. These facilities will provide free services (education and basic healthcare) to anyone in the region under the age of 18. One night a week will be reserved for adults to attend classes or see a doctor for free as well. Staffing will be provided by Doctors Without Borders for the health care clinics. Local teachers will be hired by MEOW for the schools. If there are not enough teachers, the UN will train and provide some.
4. Each designated area will cost \$1 million to construct, staff, and supply. The total needed for this program is \$10 million dollars.
\$200,000 for school construction
\$200,000 for health clinic construction
\$100,000 for staffing
\$500,000 for food, school supplies, medical supplies, transportation and anything else
5. This \$10 million will come from the 20 wealthiest nations. We are requesting each nation contribute \$500,000. If a country declines to send funds, we will ask that the government of Madagascar raises a small tax on mica exports to help fund MEOW.
6. After 2 years, MEOW will be evaluated by the UN General Assembly. If the literacy rate in Madagascar increases by 5%, this program will be deemed successful. If successful, MEOW will expand to 5 more regions in Madagascar. At this time it will also be expand to 3 nations with high child labor rates. We recommend Guinea-Bissau, Vanuatu, and Nigeria because they all have at least 25% of children working instead of receiving an education.

Elevator Pitch Worksheet

Sponsors of resolutions: Instead of reading word-for-word your entire resolution, we're asking you to give a short pitch to introduce and explain your plan. Here is a basic outline of what your remarks should include.

1. The title of your resolution:

2. The most compelling facts about your issue: [Do NOT read your preamble. Summarize the most compelling argument.]

3. The key parts of your action plan:

4. Other countries directly affected by this problem:

5. A final powerful statement about why the UN should support this resolution:

Elevator Pitch Worksheet

Using the blank template found on page 9, here's what a sample elevator pitch would look like for the sample resolution found on page 8.

1. The title of your resolution:

"My resolution is about child labor in Madagascar."

2. The most compelling facts about your issue:

"Madagascar is one of the poorest nations in the world. Around 10,000 children are forced into mica mining instead of receiving an education. Mining is dangerous and children suffer blindness and other injuries while working."

3. The key parts of your action plan:

"Our resolution would have 10 rural areas in Madagascar build a school and health clinic to provide free resources for anyone under 18. Adults would also be able to see a doctor or attend school once a week to assist them as well."

4. Other countries directly affected by this problem:

"This resolution is going to start in Madagascar. If it helps increase the literacy rate it will be expanded to Guinea-Bissau, Vanuatu, and Nigeria. Those 3 nations have more than 25% of their children in the workforce because of poverty."

5. A final powerful statement about why the UN should support this resolution:

"Education is one of the foundations to being a successful adult. Without the ability to read it creates a lack of doctors in a community. It creates corrupt politicians. It's harder to find a good paying job or for a country to have a strong economy. Madagascar needs help with this and my resolution is a surefire way to help those who do not have the resources to help themselves."

The basics of resolution funding:

Step 1: Figure out an approximate cost

You will often have to make “educated guesses” at how much your programs will cost, but it’s useful to at least go through that process of estimation. You can actually find out a lot about approximate costs just by googling your budget items. Often the cost of something varies depending on geography. However, here are a few useful facts:

More supplies & prices can be found at the UNICEF site or on the Civitas resources page. (<http://www.unicef.org/supply/>)

\$2	Polio vaccine: 10 doses of vaccines that will protect 3 children from polio
\$3	Mosquito net: Treated with long lasting insecticide, protects 2 people for 4 years from mosquitos/pests
\$7	Fleece blankets: Used for children in hospitals, refugee camps, and day care centers
\$17	Chlorine water testing kit: Basic kit used for monitoring water quality, 250 tests
\$23	HIV Rapid Diagnostic Test: 30 test kits to quickly detect HIV
\$23	Squatting plate: Helps create hygienic sanitation stations in disaster zones or emergency situations
\$24	First aid kit: Basic kit designed for treating a range of minor injuries
\$24	Deworming tablets: Kills parasites found in local foods/water which stops disease and improves health. Treats 700 kids.
\$52	Micronutrient powder: Packets of vitamin powder to be added to food for children. (Prevents blindness and brain damage from dietary deficiencies, builds up immune system) Provides 1,700 packets, covering 4 children for 7 months.
\$55	K.I.N.D. (Kids in need of desks): Provides a work desk and bench for 3 students, so they do not have to work on the floor.
\$76	Therapeutic milk: 90 packets of therapeutic milk which saves children suffering from acute malnutrition
\$130	WASH & Dignity Kit: Provides water purification tablets, soap, bucket, wash cloths, and other toiletries for 5 families (25 people) for 1 month
\$162	School in a box: Education supplies for 40 students and 1 teacher, lasts 3 months
\$319	AFRIDEV Handpump: Complete kit to install a durable handpump that can provide water for community of 300 people
\$1,100	Better Shelter: Tent/portable housing designed by IKEA that has solar powered lights & can house a family for 3 years.
\$2,114	Midwifery kit: Provides sanitation and medical gear to help a midwife safely deliver 50 babies. Helps decrease infant mortality.
\$5,032	Diesel generator set: A small diesel operated generator used for providing lights/cooling in emergency situations
\$6,516	Solar water pump: Complete kit to install a solar powered water pump ideal for farming and livestock. Works well in rural/remote regions.
\$40,500	Transport van: A vehicle that can carry 5,000 lbs of supplies, equipment, and/or staff to rural areas. Often used as portable schools and medical clinics.

Step 2: Decide on your funding mechanism

In the past, students have devised a number of ways to fund their programs: asking for donations from wealthy countries, requesting a fee (*see bit about taxes below) be placed on international airline flights, organizing a benefit concert, and (perhaps the most popular) raising UN dues. While it may be difficult, try to crunch the numbers and see if your method of funding will actually come close to paying for their program. *Reminder, the UN cannot raise taxes. It doesn’t collect any taxes and is a voluntary organization. But it can request taxes from countries or on certain items to help pay for things. Many times, businesses/countries will donate because they know it benefits them in the long run.

This packet (beginning on page 21) has information about UN Dues. The UN budget generated by dues is roughly 5.6 billion, (or 2.8 billion per year) so keep that in mind when funding your programs by raising dues. For example:

Raising dues for the 10 nations that pay the highest amount of dues would create about:	If you raised dues on the 10 wealthiest nations (by GDP (PPP) per capita) it would look more like this:
0.1%= \$1,985,983	0.1%= \$111,668
0.5%= \$9,929,917	0.5%= \$558,342
1%= \$19,859,835	1%= \$1,116,685
5%= \$99,299,179	5%= \$5,583,423
10%= \$198,598,359	10%= \$11,166,847
The countries affected would be Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, and USA.	The countries affected would be Brunei, Ireland, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Norway, Qatar, San Marino, Singapore, Switzerland, and the United Arab Emirates.

Although raising dues for the 10 richest nations sounds pretty straight forward, as you can see from the example above, you need to be specific. Those are two very different sets of countries and two very different amounts.

An in-depth guide to paying for your resolution

The United Nations does not have a lot of spare cash lying around so if you create a new program in your resolution, you're going to have to figure out how to pay for it. These pages will help you make a budget and show you the most common ways the UN pays for things.

Step 1: Estimate a cost. Most UN resolutions cost between \$1-\$100 million dollars. (some real-life examples can be found on page 11 in this book!) The three main components you will need to pay for are 1. Staffing, 2. Your action plan, 3. Equipment/transportation.

You do not have to have this budgeted out to the penny.

For example, let's say we're working on improving education in Madagascar. For my program, I want to build 5 schools. I'm going to need to hire teachers, construct the buildings, and fill the schools with educational stuff.

Let's start with staffing. I want each school to teach 500 students. I'll guess that I need 20 teachers per school. Doing some research, I've learned that the average yearly salary in Madagascar is \$400. I want to overpay my teachers so I will give them \$500 a year.

If I have 5 schools with 20 teachers each and I pay everyone \$500, I will need \$5,000 for staff. (5x20= 100 teachers x \$500 wages = **\$5,000** for staff)

Knowing that things are cheaper in Madagascar than in the United States, I'm just going to guess that building a school will be about \$500,000 for land, workers, construction materials. (\$500,000 per building x 5 schools total = **\$2,500,000.**)

Last are supplies. I want every student to have a \$100 tablet and \$50 of other supplies like a book bag, art supplies, paper, whatever.

(500 students x 5 schools = 2,500 students total. 2,500 tablets at \$100 each = **\$250,000** PLUS I wanted 2,500 x \$50 misc school stuff = **\$125,000.**)

Proposed Budget for Education in Madagascar	
Staff	\$5,000
Buildings	\$2,500,000
Tablets	\$250,000
School Supplies	\$125,000
Total	\$2,880,000

All total it looks like I need **\$2.8 million** for my education program. I'm going to round it up to **\$3 million** because maybe they need lunches, transportation, or more teachers. Having a little extra funding in case of emergency is a good idea.

Step 2. Figure out where the money should come from.

Most resolutions are funded by the dues nations pay to belong to the UN. Let's go back to our \$3 million education resolution. I could raise dues on countries with excellent education systems or wealthy places with tons of money. (Hi Monaco!) If I asked to raise dues on the 25 wealthiest nations, I would only need to increase it by 0.25% to raise \$5 million.

I can also just flat out ask 10 countries to help me pay for this. If 10 nations all chipped in, they'd only have to pay \$300,000 each. The more countries you ask to pay for something, the less everyone has to pay. Just remember to clearly state who you are asking money from/why.

An in-depth guide to paying for your resolution (continued)

Another way I can pay for education in Madagascar is by asking companies and non-profit organizations (NGOs) for donations. Maybe Samsung or Apple will donate some tablets. Maybe I can work with Teachers Without Borders for half of my staff. You can't rely on partnerships, volunteers, and donations to pay for 100% of a program but they can help you keep down the cost. Even hosting a general fundraiser like a benefit concert can help you make some well needed money.

The third way the United Nations pays for things are fines and suggested surcharges. The key thing to keep in mind is that the UN is a voluntary organization. It cannot force a country or government to do something. It can ask very nicely though and often times that works. Companies like I might suggest that a voluntary surcharge of 1 cent be put on all flights to islands. Or that ½ cent surcharge be placed on every quart of vanilla ice cream sold. (Vanilla comes from Madagascar!) That would raise more than enough money to support my program, but I cannot force a company to do it. The same thing goes for fines. I can fine companies who hire 15-year-olds instead of letting them go to school to pay for my program or fine countries that have low literacy rates. I can request whatever I want, but it might not get honored.

To recap:

- Estimate a cost for your program.
- List a budget.
- Say specifically how much \$\$\$ you want. No one will vote for a program without seeing a price tag.
- The three ways to raise money are 1. Dues, 2. Donations/Partnerships, 3. Fines & Taxes. Feel free to use a combo of any of those things.

BASIC INDICATORS for the 25 Richest Countries in the World

Country	GDP per capita (nominal, in US \$)	Infant/U5 mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 births)	Total population	Total adult literacy rate (%)	Life Expectancy (in years)
	2024	2020	2024	2024	2023
1. Monaco	\$270,100	1.9	38,423	97%	86
2. Liechtenstein	\$210,600	4.2	40,900	100%	85
3. Singapore	\$132,600	2.3	6,036,900	98%	84
4. Luxembourg	\$128,200	3.3	681,973	100%	82
5. Ireland	\$115,300	3.6	5,458,600	99%	82
6. Qatar	\$110,900	5.7	3,173,024	94%	82
7. Norway	\$91,100	2.5	5,606,944	100%	83
8. Switzerland	\$82,000	3.5	9,082,848	99%	84
9. Brunei	\$79,200	8.8	455,500	97%	75
10. Guyana	\$70,300	27.6	772,975	89%	70
11. United States of America	\$75,500	5.3	340,110,988	99%	79
12. Denmark	\$73,700	3.2	6,004,342	99%	82
13. Netherlands	\$70,900	3.5	18,080,943	99%	82
14. San Marino	\$70,900	4.2	34,132	100%	86
15. United Arab Emirates	\$68,600	5.3	10,678,556	98%	83
16. Iceland	\$65,600	2.1	391,810	99%	83
17. Malta	\$60,500	4.6	574,250	95%	83
18. Belgium	\$63,100	3.3	11,825,551	99%	82
19. Sweden	\$63,300	2.6	10,596,652	99%	83
20. Austria	\$63,300	3.3	9,200,931	98%	82
21. Germany	\$62,800	3.3	83,517,030	99%	81
22. Australia	\$60,100	3.1	27,536,874	99%	84
23. Andorra	\$65,900	3.5	88,306	100%	84
24. Bahrain	\$59,100	8.3	1,594,654	98%	81
25. Finland	\$55,600	2.5	5,650,325	100%	82
WORLD	\$25,591	29.6	8,232,000,000	86%	73

*GDP nominal data taken from UN statistics at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/selbasicFast.asp>

BASIC INDICATORS for the 25 Poorest Countries in the World

Country	GDP per capita (nominal, in US \$)	Infant/U5 mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 births)	Total population	Total adult literacy rate (%)	Life Expectancy (in years)
	2024	2020	2024	2024	2023
1. Yemen	\$200	41.9	32,684,503	70%	69
2. South Sudan	\$400	69.9	15,786,898	35%	58
3. Burundi	\$800	40.1	12,332,788	68%	64
4. Central African Republic	\$1,100	80.6	6,470,307	37%	57
5. Somalia	\$1,400	89.5	19,655,000	35%	59
6. Dem. Republic of Congo	\$1,500	64.5	112,832,000	77%	62
7. Mozambique	\$1,500	64.7	34,090,466	61%	64
8. Malawi	\$1,600	39.5	20,734,262	62%	67
9. Liberia	\$1,700	47.4	5,437,249	48%	62
10. Madagascar	\$1,700	37.8	31,727,042	77%	64
11. Niger	\$1,800	67.7	26,312,034	35%	61
12. Sudan	\$1,900	41.8	51,662,000	61%	66
13. Afghanistan	\$2,000	104.3	43,844,000	37%	66
14. Burkina Faso	\$2,500	52.0	24,070,553	39%	61
15. Solomon Islands	\$2,500	13.4	750,325	77%	71
16. Chad	\$2,600	68.6	19,340,757	22%	55
17. Lesotho	\$2,600	41.5	2,116,427	79%	57
18. Guinea-Bissau	\$2,700	51.9	1,781,308	60%	64
19. Haiti	\$2,800	42.6	11,867,032	62%	65
20. Togo	\$2,800	38.5	8,095,498	67%	63
21. Ethiopia	\$2,900	35.8	111,652,998	52%	67
22. Mali	\$2,900	64.0	22,395,489	36%	60
23. Uganda	\$2,900	32.6	45,905,417	77%	68
24. Gambia	\$3,000	54.9	2,422,712	51%	66
25. Sierra Leone	\$3,100	63.6	9,077,691	43%	62
WORLD	\$25, 591	29.6	8,232,000,000	86%	73

*GDP nominal data taken from UN statistics at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/selbasicFast.asp>

**North Korea should be on this list as #3 or #4, but they withhold data from the international community. However, they are a member of the United Nations.

INTRO TO MIDDLE SCHOOL U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Your field trip will simulate a United Nations General Assembly session. Your session is on _____.

1. Bring a pencil/pen, your delegate handbook, and a country placard or sign. Make sure your placard is easy to read from a distance! (Also spell your country's name correctly!)
2. Vote and talk from the perspective of your country. The country you will represent is: _____.
3. If you are presenting your resolution:
 - Prepare a short elevator pitch on why others should care about your issue. (Check out page 9!)
 - Explain why your resolution is important for the world.
 - Take notes while delegates ask questions and propose amendments.
 - Respond to the questions and amendments.
4. After a resolution is presented, you may join the Speakers' List. On the list you can:
 - Ask questions about the resolution.
 - Suggest an amendment (change) that would be better for your country and/or the world community.
 - Make a comment in favor of the resolution, or in opposition to the resolution.
5. Vote on the resolution!
 - Yes
 - No
 - Every country must vote.
 - A resolution needs a majority to pass.

Responding to Resolutions—Student Name:_____ **Country:**_____

Hopefully all resolutions for scheduled sessions will be posted about two weeks in advance on the Civitas website (www.civitas-stl.com). This handout should be brought to our session in your folder to use during resolution discussion and for documenting outcomes of the resolutions. Usually 5-6 resolutions are discussed per session.

Resolution Topic:_____ ***Read through the resolution carefully and jot down some notes below. Look up the countries proposing the resolution, and countries addressed in the resolution, on a map, for stronger context.***

1. What would the potential impact be on YOUR COUNTRY if the resolution is passed? It might be beneficial to do a little research on the topic and your country's involvement or need.
2. What clarifying questions do you have? Are operative clauses plausible? Would an amendment strengthen the plan?
3. What would the potential impact be on the GLOBAL COMMUNITY if the resolution is passed?

At Session: Did this resolution pass? ____YES ____NO Were any amendments approved? ____YES ____NO
Any thoughts to bring up later about the discussion of this resolution?

Resolution Topic:_____ ***Read through the resolution carefully and jot down some notes below. Look up the countries proposing the resolution, and countries addressed in the resolution, on a map, for stronger context.***

1. What would the potential impact be on YOUR COUNTRY if the resolution is passed? It might be beneficial to do a little research on the topic and your country's involvement or need.
2. What clarifying questions do you have? Are operative clauses plausible? Would an amendment strengthen the plan?
3. What would the potential impact be on the GLOBAL COMMUNITY if the resolution is passed?

At Session: Did this resolution pass? ____YES ____NO Were any amendments approved? ____YES ____NO
Any thoughts to bring up later about the discussion of this resolution?

Resolution Topic:_____ ***Read through the resolution carefully and jot down some notes below. Look up the countries proposing the resolution, and countries addressed in the resolution, on a map, for stronger context.***

1. What would the potential impact be on YOUR COUNTRY if the resolution is passed? It might be beneficial to do a little research on the topic and your country's involvement or need.
2. What clarifying questions do you have? Are operative clauses plausible? Would an amendment strengthen the plan?
3. What would the potential impact be on the GLOBAL COMMUNITY if the resolution is passed?

At Session: Did this resolution pass? ____YES ____NO Were any amendments approved? ____YES ____NO
Any thoughts to bring up later about the discussion of this resolution?

Resolution Topic: _____ *Read through the resolution carefully and jot down some notes below. Look up the countries proposing the resolution, and countries addressed in the resolution, on a map, for stronger context.*

1. What would the potential impact be on YOUR COUNTRY if the resolution is passed? It might be beneficial to do a little research on the topic and your country's involvement or need.
2. What clarifying questions do you have? Are operative clauses plausible? Would an amendment strengthen the plan?
3. What would the potential impact be on the GLOBAL COMMUNITY if the resolution is passed?

At Session: Did this resolution pass? ____YES ____NO Were any amendments approved? ____YES ____NO
Any thoughts to bring up later about the discussion of this resolution?

Resolution Topic: _____ *Read through the resolution carefully and jot down some notes below. Look up the countries proposing the resolution, and countries addressed in the resolution, on a map, for stronger context.*

1. What would the potential impact be on **YOUR COUNTRY** if the resolution is passed? It might be beneficial to do a little research on the topic and your country's involvement or need.
2. What clarifying questions do you have? Are operative clauses plausible? Would an amendment strengthen the plan?
3. What would the potential impact be on the **GLOBAL COMMUNITY** if the resolution is passed?

At Session: Did this resolution pass? ____YES ____NO Were any amendments approved? ____YES ____NO
Any thoughts to bring up later about the discussion of this resolution?

Resolution Topic: _____ *Read through the resolution carefully and jot down some notes below. Look up the countries proposing the resolution, and countries addressed in the resolution, on a map, for stronger context.*

1. What would the potential impact be on **YOUR COUNTRY** if the resolution is passed? It might be beneficial to do a little research on the topic and your country's involvement or need.
2. What clarifying questions do you have? Are operative clauses plausible? Would an amendment strengthen the plan?
3. What would the potential impact be on the **GLOBAL COMMUNITY** if the resolution is passed?

At Session: Did this resolution pass? ____YES ____NO Were any amendments approved? ____YES ____NO
Any thoughts to bring up later about the discussion of this resolution?

Summary of United Nations Dues

How are membership dues calculated?

Membership dues (which are also known as assessments) are based primarily on each nation's share of the global economy. Additional criteria are based on a series of variables including the country's GNP, external debt, and per capita incomes. The General Assembly decides what percent each country will pay based on those figures. For 2023, the 30 countries contributing at the minimum rate were assessed \$27,883 each. The largest contributor – the United States – was assessed \$670,206,698. That may seem like a lot of money, but keep in mind that membership dues do not pay for all of the United Nations' entire yearly budget. **As of September 2024, 135 member states (out of 193) have paid their U.N. member dues in full.** (Check out the updated UN Honour Roll at <https://www.un.org/en/ga/contributions/honourroll.shtml> or on the Civitas resources page. Often countries do pay late!)

Country	% Share of Total Dues	Dues Owed 2024	Member Dues Per Capita	Dues Paid in 2024?
Afghanistan	0.007	\$195,176	\$0.01	
Albania	0.008	\$223,058	\$0.08	YES
Algeria	0.138	\$3,847,752	\$0.09	YES
Andorra	0.005	\$139,412	\$1.81	YES
Angola	0.010	\$278,823	\$0.01	YES
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.55	YES
Argentina	0.915	\$25,512,271	\$0.58	
Armenia	0.007	\$195,176	\$0.07	YES
Australia	2.210	\$61,619,804	\$2.52	YES
Austria	0.677	\$18,876,293	\$2.16	YES
Azerbaijan	0.049	\$1,366,230	\$0.14	YES
The Bahamas	0.018	\$501,881	\$1.27	YES
Bahrain	0.050	\$1,394,113	\$0.93	YES
Bangladesh	0.010	\$278,823	\$0.00	
Barbados	0.007	\$195,176	\$0.68	YES
Belarus	0.049	\$1,366,230	\$0.14	
Belgium	0.821	\$22,891,339	\$2.00	YES
Belize	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.07	YES
Benin	0.003	\$83,647	\$0.01	YES
Bhutan	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.03	YES
Bolivia	0.016	\$446,116	\$0.04	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.012	\$334,587	\$0.10	YES
Botswana	0.014	\$390,351	\$0.17	YES
Brazil	2.948	\$82,196,915	\$0.39	YES
Brunei	0.025	\$697,057	\$1.63	YES
Bulgaria	0.046	\$1,282,584	\$0.18	YES
Burkina Faso	0.003	\$83,647	\$0.00	
Burundi	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.00	YES
Cambodia	0.006	\$167,294	\$0.01	YES
Cameroon	0.013	\$362,470	\$0.02	
Canada	2.734	\$76,230,111	\$2.08	YES
Cape Verde	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.05	
Central African Republic	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.01	
Chad	0.004	\$111,529	\$0.01	YES
Chile	0.407	\$11,348,081	\$0.63	
China	12.005	\$334,726,585	\$0.24	
Colombia	0.288	\$8,030,091	\$0.16	YES
Comoros	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.03	YES
Congo	0.006	\$167,294	\$0.03	
Costa Rica	0.062	\$1,728,700	\$0.35	
Côte d'Ivoire	0.013	\$362,470	\$0.01	

Country	% Share of Total Dues	Dues Owed 2024	Member Dues Per Capita	Dues Paid in 2024?
Croatia	0.077	\$2,146,934	\$0.51	YES
Cuba	0.080	\$2,230,581	\$0.19	YES
Cyprus	0.036	\$1,003,761	\$0.85	YES
Czech Republic (Czechia)	0.311	\$8,671,384	\$0.82	YES
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.010	\$278,823	\$0.00	YES
Denmark	0.554	\$15,446,774	\$2.69	YES
Djibouti	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.03	YES
Dominica	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.38	YES
Dominican Republic	0.053	\$1,477,759	\$0.14	YES
Ecuador	0.080	\$2,230,581	\$0.13	
Egypt	0.186	\$5,186,101	\$0.05	YES
El Salvador	0.012	\$334,587	\$0.05	
Equatorial Guinea	0.016	\$446,116	\$0.35	YES
Eritrea	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.01	YES
Estonia	0.039	\$1,087,407	\$0.83	YES
Ethiopia	0.010	\$278,823	\$0.00	YES
Fiji	0.003	\$83,647	\$0.09	YES
Finland	0.421	\$11,738,432	\$2.13	YES
France	4.427	\$123,434,785	\$1.90	YES
Gabon	0.015	\$418,234	\$0.21	
The Gambia	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.01	YES
Georgia	0.008	\$223,058	\$0.06	YES
Germany	6.090	\$169,802,990	\$2.07	YES
Ghana	0.015	\$418,234	\$0.01	
Greece	0.366	\$10,204,909	\$0.91	YES
Grenada	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.26	
Guatemala	0.036	\$1,003,761	\$0.06	YES
Guinea	0.003	\$83,647	\$0.01	YES
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.01	
Guyana	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.07	YES
Haiti	0.003	\$83,647	\$0.01	
Honduras	0.009	\$250,941	\$0.03	YES
Hungary	0.206	\$5,743,746	\$0.59	YES
Iceland	0.028	\$780,703	\$2.33	YES
India	0.834	\$23,253,808	\$0.02	YES
Indonesia	0.543	\$15,140,069	\$0.06	YES
Iran	0.398	\$11,097,141	\$0.14	
Iraq	0.129	\$3,596,812	\$0.09	
Ireland	0.371	\$10,344,319	\$2.17	YES
Israel	0.490	\$13,662,309	\$1.64	
Italy	3.307	\$92,206,648	\$1.55	YES
Jamaica	0.008	\$223,058	\$0.08	YES
Japan	8.564	\$238,783,713	\$1.87	YES
Jordan	0.021	\$585,527	\$0.06	YES
Kazakhstan	0.178	\$4,963,043	\$0.27	YES
Kenya	0.024	\$669,174	\$0.01	YES
Kiribati	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.24	YES
Kuwait	0.252	\$7,026,330	\$1.70	YES
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.01	YES
Laos	0.005	\$139,412	\$0.02	

Country	% Share of Total Dues	Dues Owed 2024	Member Dues Per Capita	Dues Paid in 2024?
Latvia	0.047	\$1,310,466	\$0.67	YES
Lebanon	0.047	\$1,310,466	\$0.22	
Lesotho	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.01	YES
Liberia	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.01	
Libya	0.030	\$836,468	\$0.13	
Liechtenstein	0.009	\$250,941	\$6.62	YES
Lithuania	0.071	\$1,979,641	\$0.68	YES
Luxembourg	0.067	\$1,868,112	\$3.20	YES
Madagascar	0.004	\$111,529	\$0.00	
Malawi	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.00	
Malaysia	0.341	\$9,507,852	\$0.30	YES
Maldives	0.004	\$111,529	\$0.26	YES
Mali	0.004	\$111,529	\$0.01	YES
Malta	0.017	\$473,998	\$1.10	YES
Marshall Islands	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.52	YES
Mauritania	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.01	
Mauritius	0.011	\$306,705	\$0.24	YES
Mexico	1.292	\$36,023,885	\$0.28	
Micronesia	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.26	YES
Moldova	0.003	\$83,647	\$0.02	YES
Monaco	0.011	\$306,705	\$7.93	YES
Mongolia	0.005	\$139,412	\$0.05	YES
Montenegro	0.004	\$111,529	\$0.18	YES
Morocco	0.055	\$1,533,524	\$0.04	YES
Mozambique	0.004	\$111,529	\$0.00	YES
Myanmar	0.010	\$278,823	\$0.01	
Namibia	0.009	\$250,941	\$0.10	YES
Nauru	0.001	\$27,883	\$2.45	YES
Nepal	0.007	\$195,176	\$0.01	YES
The Netherlands	1.356	\$37,808,350	\$2.22	YES
New Zealand	0.291	\$8,113,739	\$1.72	YES
Nicaragua	0.005	\$139,412	\$0.02	
Niger	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.00	YES
Nigeria	0.250	\$6,970,566	\$0.04	YES
North Korea	0.006	\$167,294	\$0.01	
North Macedonia	0.007	\$195,176	\$0.09	YES
Norway	0.754	\$21,023,227	\$3.96	YES
Oman	0.115	\$3,206,460	\$0.69	
Pakistan	0.115	\$3,206,460	\$0.02	
Palau	0.001	\$27,883	\$1.28	YES
Panama	0.045	\$1,254,701	\$0.31	
Papua New Guinea	0.010	\$278,823	\$0.03	
Paraguay	0.016	\$446,116	\$0.07	
Peru	0.152	\$4,238,104	\$0.13	YES
Philippines	0.205	\$5,715,863	\$0.05	YES
Poland	0.802	\$22,361,577	\$0.59	YES
Portugal	0.350	\$9,758,792	\$0.94	YES
Qatar	0.282	\$7,862,799	\$2.98	YES
Romania	0.198	\$5,520,688	\$0.28	YES
Russian Federation	2.405	\$67,056,845	\$0.47	YES
Rwanda	0.003	\$83,647	\$0.01	YES

Country	% Share of Total Dues	Dues Owed 2024	Member Dues Per Capita	Dues Paid in 2024?
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.50	
Saint Lucia	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.16	YES
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.25	
Samoa	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.14	YES
San Marino	0.002	\$55,765	\$1.67	YES
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.14	
Saudi Arabia	1.172	\$32,678,013	\$0.99	YES
Senegal	0.007	\$195,176	\$0.01	YES
Serbia	0.028	\$780,703	\$0.09	YES
Seychelles	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.59	YES
Sierra Leone	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.00	
Singapore	0.485	\$13,522,898	\$2.37	YES
Slovakia	0.153	\$4,265,986	\$0.78	YES
Slovenia	0.076	\$2,119,052	\$1.02	YES
Solomon Islands	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.05	
Somalia	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.00	
South Africa	0.272	\$7,583,975	\$0.13	YES
South Korea	2.267	\$63,209,094	\$1.24	YES
South Sudan	0.006	\$167,294	\$0.01	
Spain	2.146	\$59,835,339	\$1.29	YES
Sri Lanka	0.044	\$1,226,819	\$0.06	YES
Sudan	0.010	\$278,823	\$0.01	YES
Suriname	0.005	\$139,412	\$0.25	
Swaziland/Kingdom of Eswatini	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.04	
Sweden	0.906	\$25,261,332	\$2.55	YES
Switzerland	1.151	\$32,092,485	\$3.79	YES
Syrian Arab Republic	0.011	\$306,705	\$0.02	
Tajikistan	0.004	\$111,529	\$0.01	YES
Tanzania	0.010	\$278,823	\$0.00	
Thailand	0.307	\$8,559,855	\$0.12	
Timor-Leste	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.04	YES
Togo	0.002	\$55,765	\$0.01	
Tonga	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.26	YES
Trinidad and Tobago	0.040	\$1,115,290	\$0.81	YES
Tunisia	0.025	\$697,057	\$0.06	YES
Turkey	1.371	\$38,226,584	\$0.47	YES
Turkmenistan	0.033	\$920,114	\$0.16	YES
Tuvalu	0.001	\$27,883	\$2.49	YES
Uganda	0.008	\$223,058	\$0.01	
Ukraine	0.057	\$1,589,288	\$0.04	YES
United Arab Emirates	0.616	\$17,175,474	\$1.83	YES
United Kingdom	4.567	\$127,338,301	\$1.92	YES
United States of America	22.000	\$670,206,698	\$2.08	
Uruguay	0.087	\$2,425,757	\$0.70	
Uzbekistan	0.032	\$892,232	\$0.03	YES
Vanuatu	0.001	\$27,883	\$0.10	YES
Venezuela	0.728	\$20,298,288	\$0.63	
Vietnam	0.077	\$2,146,934	\$0.02	YES
Yemen	0.010	\$278,823	\$0.01	
Zambia	0.009	\$250,941	\$0.01	YES
Zimbabwe	0.005	\$139,412	\$0.01	YES
Total	100.000	\$2,849,023,329	\$0.38	—



Like Model United Nations? Check out these other great programs from Civitas!



♦ **Model United Nations and other simulations**

Represent a country at a U.N. General Assembly. Do some research, write a resolution, and work with delegates from other schools to solve world problems. We also have other simulations like an international crisis, think tank meeting, or mock city council session where students role play to solve conflicts.

♦ **Issues Roundtables**

Get together with students from other schools to talk about a wide range of issues. At each roundtable we cover something different like immigration, poverty in America, human trafficking, environmental issues, campaign finance reform, gender politics, what's going on in St. Louis, and more! You don't need to prep or do any homework, just show up and talk about your ideas.

♦ **Guest Speakers and Field Trips**

Civitas brings a wide variety of experts — politicians, nonprofits, professors, lawyers, activists, journalists, and others to speak to students. These talks aren't boring and one-sided either. You're encouraged to ask questions and interact with professionals that students normally don't have access to. Sometimes we have experts lead a group on a tour somewhere in the St. Louis community.

♦ **Documentary/Pizza Nights and Trivia Nights**

Watch movies, learn about issues, and talk about your thoughts afterwards with Civitas. We host movie nights (usually Fridays) where students can come together and watch contemporary films on important issues. (There's also pizza!) Our Trivia Nights are fun-filled evenings where teams of students engage in a (very) friendly competition answering rounds of diverse trivia questions. There are prizes—and pizza! (Unfortunately snacks aren't provided for Zoom events—but attendance drawings for gift certificates are done at Zoom events.)

♦ **Game Changers (high school only)**

Civitas will “go-to-bat” for students who attend a certain number of events in one school year. You will earn a special certificate, and an outing and/or gift card reserved just for Game Changers. By becoming a Game Changer, especially for more than one school year, you can create an impressive college application opportunity, including a letter of recommendation from a Civitas staff member. Being a Game Changer also means you can apply for the Civitas paid summer internship.

♦ **Civitas Examiner**

The Examiner is a student-run newspaper published by Civitas. Students are encouraged to write stories on topics they are passionate about. While many of the stories are political, it's also a place for movie reviews, personal reflections, local pieces, and whatever thoughts student reporters want to share.

♦ **Civitas Internship (high school only)**

Each summer, Civitas invites Game Changer students to apply for a paid internship program. The overall focus of the program varies each year, depending on what's happening locally and nationally. In 2024, our topic was Election 2024. Students got to meet local activists and politicians to learn about the candidates and issues on the ballot in November. They also collaborated to write a newspaper!

Everything above is free for high school students! Middle school students are welcome to sign up for many of our events.

Check out www.civitas-stl.com for more info!