

The Doon School Model United
Nations Conference 2017

BACKGROUND GUIDE



UNITED NATIONS
FRAMEWORK CONVENTION
ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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DSMUN '17

ABOUT DSMUN

The Doon School Model United Nations Conference is one of India's biggest and most reputed high school MUN conference. Inaugurated in 2007, the Doon School Model United Nations Society has consistently hosted a series of engaging, entertaining and intellectually stimulating conferences, with each leaving a unique legacy behind it. DSMUN has grown to be one of the key entries in every MUNning calendar. DSMUN has a history of attracting the best of, both, the Indian and the international delegates from the Pan-Asiatic Region. Over the years, DSMUN has never failed to surprise, with an array of committees ranging from the orthodox to specialised and unconventional simulations, from the regional to the international and covering a range of time periods.

The Doon School, one of India's most reputed and prestigious institutions, is a member of the G20 Group of Schools, The Headmasters' and Headmistresses' Conference, The International Boys' Schools Coalition and the Round Square Conference. With its motto, "Knowledge our Light", the school aims to mold its students into leaders for the future and gentlemen of service. Model United Nations has now become one of the largest and most popular activities in school with over 200 students being involved in it. The beautiful and serene 72 acre Chandbagh estate, in which the school is set, creates a scenic backdrop to the challenging and pertinent issues being discussed.

The DSMUN Secretariat is proud to host The 11th Doon School Model United Nations Conference from the 18th to the 20th of August, 2017. Popularly referred to as DSMUN '17, this year's conference promises to engage delegates with 14 diverse committees, each of which will discuss various relevant, thought-provoking agendas.

We look forward to seeing you in Dehradun later this year as the rains drench the Chadbagh estate.

Crises to keep you on your toes, unforgettable memories, interesting new people to meet and an experience worth a lifetime! DSMUN '17 will have it all.

DSMUN '17



Divij Mullick
SECRETARY GENERAL

Deep Dhandhanian
PRESIDENT

Adityavardhan Agrawal
CHAIRPERSON

Lakshman Santhanam
Kushagra Kar
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Greetings!

It gives us great pleasure to welcome you all to the 11th Doon School Model United Nations Conference. Over the years, DSMUN has grown into one of the finest and most reputed high school MUN conferences in the country. This year too we hope to deliver the goods and make this year's session an unforgettable one. With agendas ranging from religious turmoil in the Middle East to the manhunt for Edward Snowden and Julian Assange, this year's simulations promise to be exciting, engaging and challenging.

I am a Humanities student and have a keen interest in Economics and History. Besides being a MUNner, I am a passionate theatre person and public speaker. I also have an interest in cricket and boxing.

I have served DSMUN in various capacities ranging from the Secretariat to being a delegate and eventually the Vice-president. DSMUN is an activity which has been very important to me during my school life and this time I am excited to head this very significant event.

I am indeed honoured to be working with such an accomplished and hard-working team on the Executive Board and look forward to a memorable time this fall!

Warm Regards,
(Divij Mullick)

DSMUN '17



Divij Mullick
SECRETARY GENERAL

Deep Dhandhanian
PRESIDENT

Adityavardhan Agrawal
CHAIRPERSON

Lakshman Santhanam
Kushagra Kar
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Greetings!

It is an honour and privilege to welcome all of you to the 11th Doon School Model United Nations Conference. Over the years, DSMUN has grown to be one of the most prestigious and competitive high school conferences in the country, and we hope that this year's conference will be a bigger success. With fourteen different committees ranging from the All India Political Parties Meet to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, we have strived to design an exciting and engaging conference for participating delegates.

I have been involved in DSMUN for the past 5 years in various capacities including Media and the Secretariat. I have an avid interest in history, politics and international affairs and wish to pursue international relations in college. I am also a passionate hockey player and the Editor-in Chief of The Doon School Yearbook.

This year, Divij and I hope to make this conference a successful and a truly memorable experience for one and all.

Looking forward to meet all of you at Chandbagh this August!

Warm Regards,
(Deep Dhandhanian)



Divij Mullick
SECRETARY GENERAL

Deep Dhandhanian
PRESIDENT

Adityavardhan Agrawal
CHAIRPERSON

Lakshman Santhanam
Kushagra Kar
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Dear Delegates,

I am delighted to welcome you to UNFCCC at DSMUN 2017! I am Adityavardhan Agrawal, currently in my final year of IBDP at School. I was a deputy chairperson at DSMUN last year and have been involved with DSMUN in various other capacities. Besides MUN, I have a keen interest in debating, dramatics, politics and science. Being the base of all activity, climate change is a very vital issue. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty negotiated at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The UNFCCC's primary objective is to "stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system". The scope of our committee, however, is much broader as it deals with various pressing issues and conflicting political and environmental interests.

To establish a high level of debate, deliberation and diplomatic rigor in the committee, I expect delegates to extensively research on their agendas and formulate their arguments strictly in commensuration with their foreign and domestic policies. I also expect the delegates to show their participation by being actively involved with moderated and unmoderated caucus and voting.

The agendas for this year's UNFCCC are as follow:

- Trump, Fracking and the Degradation of world order
- Corporate and social responsibility taken by firms and governments

On this note, I wish you good luck and hope to see you prepared and prepped at Chandbagh this fall.

Sincerely,
(Adityavardhan Agrawal)
Chairperson- UNFCCC

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is a global outreach body that focuses on maintaining Climatic Conditions in the world. With global temperatures rising, and reaching new heights every year, the presence of such a regulating body has never been more necessary.

The UNFCCC is based on two primary resolutions, namely the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and the Paris Agreement (2015), as well as the original Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992). All of these resolutions are aimed mainly at establishing global standards and regulation protocols for the preservation of the environment. These resolutions are guidelines to ensure that the current state does not further deteriorate.

Trump's fracking initiative has resulted in a great environmental misbalance in the surrounding areas. The skewered ecosystem threatens to have long-term effects on the environment, and consequently, the climate of the region. Delegates will be expected to tackle this problem, while simultaneously insuring the appeasement of each involved nation. Any resolutions or paperwork must also tackle the supplementary issues that arise from debate. The repercussions of this issue have the ability to change economic status quo, as well as political alignment, and must not be taken lightly.

AGENDA 1: WHAT IS THIS INTRODUCTION

October 2016 saw the election of the multi-billionaire Donald Trump, and naturally heralded the coming of a new age in American politics. This outspoken businessman had, until recently, been what most considered a 'B-List' celebrity, with little or no influence over how people perceived things. Experts in the field of American politics considered him to be no serious contender, and rarely ever mentioned him in their pre-2016 analysis, favoring Ted Cruz and other similar names.

It wasn't until early 2016 that the Republican came to be known for his more than offensive stance on Mexicans and Muslims. One particular feature of his campaign though was his extremely business oriented mind, favoring business relations over any real foreign policy. This feature has become even more prominent since the beginning of his tenure in the Oval Office. Not only has Trump begun trying to

strengthen relations with China, a major economic player on the global markets, but also, he has begun trying to make America independent of import, a move that will prove greatly beneficial for the US.

The United States is an ever-expanding economy, and many other economies depend on its strength. As the 2008 crisis can stand testament to, a failure in the American economy can cripple some of the strongest economies in the world. Unfortunately, USA has had a great dependence on the Middle East for fuel resources. With Trump's stand on the Middle East growing ever hostile, an alternative source has become essential for the nation. In addition to all of this, May saw Trump declaring his disregard for the Paris Agreement. This is where Trump has swooped in to save the day, because only a fear-less, and edging on cold businessman could make the call that Trump has; investment in Fracking.

FRACKING

Why is it harmful?

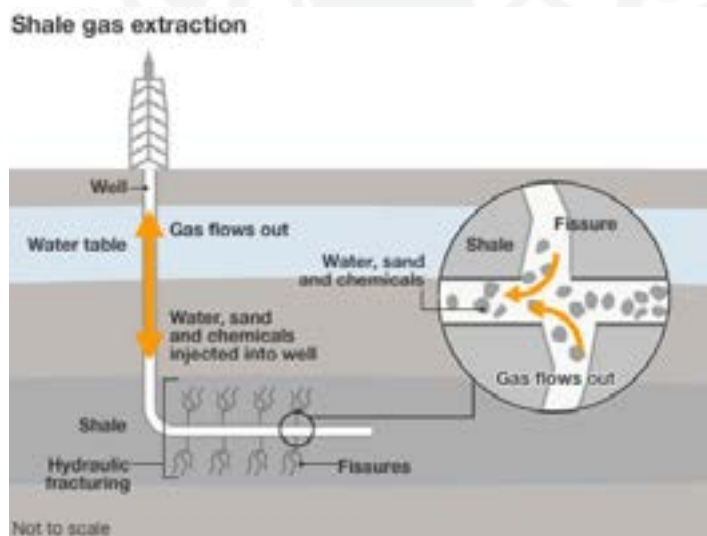
Fracking, or hydraulic fracturing, is a process, which involves injecting highly pressurized liquid into gas pockets, and allowing it to rise to the surface. Certain amounts of the natural gas tends to escape into the

earth and mix with the aquifers. A common result of this is incidents of water catching fire.

Fracking, though useful, is looked upon as a major cause for pollution. The extent, and the capabilities, of pollution from this medium alone may well

out do most others. Moreover, it will hasten the depletion of natural water resources; a disaster we can well do without. Another huge deterrent is the occurrence of earthquakes in these areas. The main cause for these earthquakes is thought to be the large empty spaces under the surface of the earth, which eventually cave in. This also causes landfills and can greatly endanger human and animal life. All of this is, plus, not to mention the expenses incurred during the process.

Below is an illustrated explanation of the process by the BBC.



Why is it useful?

Up until now, we have spoken of the environmentalist's and ethical points of view. But the major opinion, and the reason this issue is of such relevance, is the capitalist's. Capitalists, such as the POTUS, aim solely at profit maximization. As per economic theory, reduction of input prices, increase in sales price and maximization of sales are the main ways of doing this.

The United States

The United States is, naturally the biggest player in this issue. Even though it doesn't even rank in the top ten countries with the most lucrative oil and gas markets, it ranks second on countries with the potential for recoverable Shale Oil with a whopping 58 billion barrels of potentially recoverable oil. Under President Trump, who as we have already

As mentioned above, the greatest setback in the American economy is a lack of efficient fuel resources. What America can pride itself in though, is a large stock of natural gas, and all it needs to do is extract it, which it very much has. As it stands, America has the ability to not only sustain itself, but support itself for a 100 years. As a result, the issue of import has been largely dealt with, with an added bonus of export. While this is extremely beneficial for the US, it has dealt a hard blow to members of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries).

What is the Ecological Impact?

Besides the few adverse effects we have already mentioned, Fracking has a whole host of negative effects. Not only is there a risk of high contamination of ground and surface water, but there is also a great risk of the gases escaping into the atmosphere.

Ecosystems are bound to be impacted as collateral of any production or extraction site. In this case, the impacts are considerably more disconcerting. Firstly, the required construction of roads, power lines and water-extraction systems creates a need for trucks, cranes, etc. which have a tendency to throw up large amounts of dust and smoke. This results in a hastened soil erosion, which in the long run, could result in the desertification of the area. Moreover, chemicals used in the liquid mixture which aren't disposed off properly can contaminate aquatic systems resulting in habitat fragmentation, altered bio-chemical cycling, reduction of surface and ground water volumes and loss of stream riparian zones. Delegates will be expected to have full knowledge of these factors during debate.

KEY PLAYERS

made clear, is an opportunist, these 58 billion barrels will indefinitely be extracted. Moreover, projections place the USA as the world's foremost exporter of oil by 2020, all because of Fracking.

There is more to it though. Trump has been attempting to better its relations with China, as is evident from his gesture of asking China for aid with North Korean negotiations. As of now, China's greatest suppliers

of Oil and Natural Gas is Russia; something not very difficult to change. The American businessman has gone so far as to continue American passivity in the South China Sea . Evidently, he would like to keep China on his good side, considering the economic benefits their partnership would bear. If the US were to provide China with a comparatively lower rate of purchase for fuel, China would naturally favor them, thus putting Russia at a disadvantage.

Russia

The Soviet State has been a great producer of Oil and Natural Gas, and holds the highest potential for the same . Unlike the US, though, it has taken up an anti-fracking stance which is an extension of anti-American capitalism. Essentially, Russian motivations are entirely meant to degrade the US, to the extent that it is believed Putin funds many indigenous anti-fracking organizations in Russia . The economic reasons bear a greater gravity though. As mentioned above, Trump is trying to oust Russia from the Chinese market, and with the impending overtake as per predictions, Russia is in a tight spot. Ever since it overtook Saudi Arabia late last year , Russia has been pumping up its exports to insure it stays in its position. In April this year, the US dropped ‘The Mother of All Bombs’ in Syria; a move scarce appreciated by Russia. Not only has this provided Russia with more incentive to strengthen its policy against America, but it has also given it a shock. In the past, diplomacy and tact have prevailed in America’s foreign policy, but a full-scale explosive

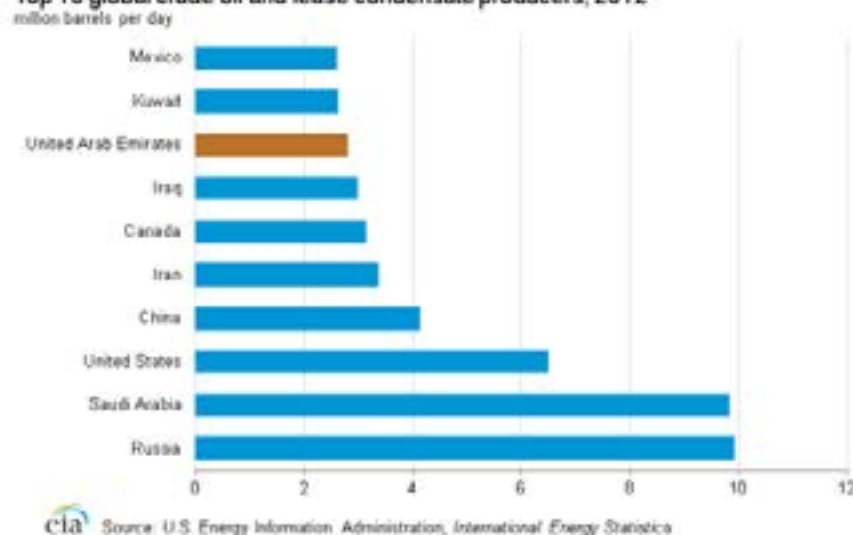
strike was unprecedented. It came as a shock, and will surely be reflected in Russia’s international plays from here on.

Saudi Arabia and OPEC

Saudi Arabia’s downfall as the World’s largest oil producer at the end of 2016 dealt a heavy blow to both it, and the OPEC. As per the Autumn 2016 Oil Market forecasts, the US was meant to have a fall in oil output, but instead, it has had a steep rise. This has been alarming for them, considering its mention by HE Mohammed Sanusi Barkindo in his speech at the 18th International Oil Summit . Moreover, as per the April 2017 Monthly Oil Market Report, there has been a \$22.67 increase in the OPEC Reference basket. Basic economics tells us that a cost rise as steep as that cannot bode well for sales, which means that OPEC’s only source of income is jeopardized. Add in the factor of rising American sales, which in turn only means trouble for the OPEC

Saudi Arabia’s oil exports count for 85% go its export earnings and constitutes approximately 50% of its economy . Moreover, its contribution to OPEC is unlike that of any others, going so far as to bear the weight of its under producing partners in the OPEC. The impending crisis that the OPEC faces could cripple Saudi Arabia, more so, if it stays in the organization. Due to the compulsion to follow the trade norms and standards that the OPEC sets, Saudi Arabia is not being able to meet its full ex-port potential; which it has the most globally.

Top 10 global crude oil and lease condensate producers, 2012



AGENDA 2: WHAT IS THIS TOO?

INTRODUCTION

Governments across the world have a global duty and responsibility to ensure that firms and corporate bodies under them do not harm the environment. The government is supposed to strive for sustainable development, but unfortunately that is not always the case. Various events have unfurled, causing people to reconsider their definition of the government as a body for the people.

There are various instances where the government, mostly through indirect means have caused serious damage to the environment and resulting in the people getting caught up in the collateral damage. They have refused to claim responsibility for the

damage that the industries under them have caused. Various instances have occurred where there has been blatant ignorance for things such as the Kyoto protocol and Cap and Trade system. This is not only occurring in developing countries which claim not have transparent governments, but also in 1st world nations with the resources to prevent the aforementioned damage from going to waste, like in china and the US.

Many governments have been deviating from the path of sustainable development and it is the need of the hour to discuss these measures.

KYOTO PROTOCOL

The Kyoto protocol is an international treaty committing all state parties to reduce green house gas emissions under the premise that (a) global warming exists and (b) human- made CO₂ emissions have caused it. The protocol currently has 192 countries.

It recognizes the principle responsibility of developed nations due to 150 years of industrial activity. Under the protocol, the actual emissions of countries as well as their trades are to be monitored and the UNFCCC secretariat is to keep an international transaction

log to ensure that the trades are in compliance with the protocol. Countries are to submit annual emission inventories, as well as national reports. The protocol also ensures that countries are meeting their commitments and helps countries that have a problem doing so.

The Kyoto protocol is seen as an important step towards a sustainable future that would be the stepping stone towards a future international agreement on climate change.

PARIS AGREEMENT

The agreement deals with the mitigation of green house gas emissions as well as aims to support sustainable development. It is an attempt to bring nations together in an effort to combat climate change and its adverse effects. It revolves around strengthening nations against the adverse effects of global warming by keeping warming rates at 2 degrees Celsius and trying to lower it to 1.5 degrees Celsius. It also aims to help support action by developing countries and most vulnerable countries. it also provides for an enhanced transparency of action and support through a more robust transparency framework.

The agreement is a huge leap in the path to a sustainable future, allowing countries to independently decide

how to lower their emissions. It consists of binding and non-binding aspects as well as affirms the importance of ecosystems, biodiversity and land.

The contributions that each individual country are to make in an order to achieve the world wide goal are independently determined by the individually and are known as 'nationally determined contributions'. The targets set by the countries are not binding as a matter of international law, as well as no mechanism to force a country to set a NDC by a certain date and no enforcement if a set target is not met.

The implementation of the agreement the its members is evaluated every 5 years with the first evaluation being in 2023.

CAP AND TRADE

Cap and trade is a system introduced by Obama and the Environmental Protection Agency in 2009. It revolves around the trading of certain pollution allowances between companies in an effort to reduce greenhouse emissions. The cap refers to the limit on annual emissions of greenhouse gases by companies. This number is assigned by the government, which is supposed to be reduced yearly. Industries, that do not follow this cap are taxed, which provides them with an incentive to follow the regulations.

The trade refers to the ability to sell or trade the pollution allowances provided to companies that either have a close relationship with the government or to the highest bidder. Companies are allowed to release carbon emissions in accordance to their

allocated allowances. They can also sell the remnants of their allowances to other companies provided them with another incentive to pollute less.

This system works on the pollutants that spread out in the atmosphere, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon dioxide. It doesn't make sense for toxins like mercury, which lingers where it's emitted and leads to poisonous concentrations locally.

In the US, California is pioneering its own system which has resulted in a significant decline of the states carbon dioxide emissions in the last ten years. China, the world's largest greenhouse gas emitter has announced plans to launch a national emissions trading system with help from the EDF.

ABOUT THE AGENDA

Governments sometime claim to keep secrets from the people for their own good. But now, are we going to have to start re-visiting that argument? The covering up of blunder which results in mass pollution is in no way, for the sake of the people. There have been plenty of incidences as well as plenty of evidence that points towards certain governments hiding valuable information on mishaps which might have adverse effects in the future, preventing people from taking the necessary precautions as well as action to prevent further harm.

The issues mentioned below are only few of the various incidences occurring around us that some governments are ashamed of revealing to the people resulting in collateral damage and eventually loss of life and property. It is the need of the hour to think of ways of providing more transparency to the people as well as keeping certain governments in check before the consequences get out of hand.

EPA RIVER POLLUTION COVER-UP

In June 2015, EPA contractors accidentally breached a dam at a mine, letting loose millions of gallons of toxic lead, arsenic and other heavy metals into the Animas river. The spill spread all the way to New Mexico and Arizona. In an effort to cover up their blunder, they, in their estimate, claimed the spillage quantity to be one-third the actual value, which they later admitted to. They had estimated the total spillage to come to around a million gallons but were later forced to admit that the total spillage was around 3million gallons. The government agency was trying to access the Gold king mine, which had been closed since 1923 in an attempt to access the contaminated water present inside; but things

went horribly wrong. The procedure resulted in the spilling of 3 million gallons of toxic metallic waste in the river, which some people depend on.





Distrust in the EPA further increased when the water provided to the indigenous people, who were fearful of using the polluted water, had an oily sheen or was

slightly discoloured. They also warned those people to watch their kids with special care, when playing near the river even after claiming that the water was safe. The agency is now suffering criticism for not notifying other agencies in order to reduce the damage caused due to the spill. Though, if an oil or energy company had made the same blunder, the situation would have been quite different.

The Navajo people are suing the EPA for the damages and the agency has taken responsibility. Though, they have failed to remediate the damage or sufficiently compensate the persons who suffered due to the agency's blunder.

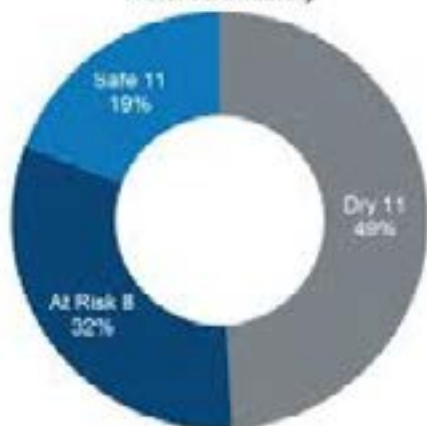
CANCER VILLAGES IN CHINA

Cancer mortality rates in China have been on the rise. It has risen by over 80% in the past 30 years resulting in it becoming China's leading cause of death and a huge problem for them to deal with. The main suspects for the large death count include toxic air and polluted water. China's emergence as an economic power might have had some repercussions, especially in terms of pollution. Rural china is receiving the blunt of the damage, with clusters of cancer, infertility, birth defects and other pollution related health problems. Local governments face the hard decision of either long-term sustainability or short-term needs, such as providing employment and support. Therefore, it isn't a surprise that environmental regulations are overlooked.



A village like Yanglingang suffers due to being sandwiched between a paper mill and a power plant resulting in houseboats covered in ash and maroon residue on and along the shoreline of the Yangtze River. But even though establishing a connection between the pollution and the cancer problems should be easy, it's not. The wide variety of chemicals, as well as cancers, along with the diagnosis spread over too long a time period prevents hard evidence from being formed. It is necessary to establish the specific chemical causing the cancer, as well as the factory discharging the chemical; which would require years of observation. Government- approved researchers visit to test the polluted resources but refuse to publicize their results. While the villagers fight to prove things to the government, they sleep with wet towels over their mouths in fear of inhaling toxic fumes while school grounds fill with ash.

Cancer Villages Reported Incidents and Water Availability



Source: China Water Risk analysis, NSBC 2012, media reports

US- OKINAWA SCANDAL

Under the freedom of information act, the US was forced to reveal that it had been keeping information on several massive environmental accidents by three of its Marine Corps bases in Japan under wraps. Since 2002, there have been more than 200 cases where the Marine Corps, base in Okinawa have contaminated land and local waterways, but very few of these have made it to the public. Moreover, recent USMC guidelines order service members not to inform Japanese authorities of accidents that might be politically sensitive, which suggests that quite a few incidents might have been unreported intentionally. On June 15, an accident at Marine Corps Air station Futenma resulted in a spillage of 6908 liters of aviation fuel. The US had reported to the Japanese officials that the incident was due to a valve misalignment but internal reports suggest it was due to human error. They had also stated that the incident was dealt with immediately, but it wasn't till the other day that the spill was under control.



On March 2009, an incident involving the same fuel tank occurred, causing an estimated spillage of 3028 liters but that number was later revised down to 757 liters. On May 2008, 4 liters of unknown POLs was washed into drains, which then flowed close to a Japanese elementary school. On May 2010, 606 liters of antifreeze was spilled in a carpark resulting in unknown amounts flowing into the ocean. There have been many more cases of similar incidents. This hiding of information must stop if we are to take steps forward to a greener world.

CONCLUSION

The above issues touch on the lack of transparency that some governments have. It will be necessary for governments to reveal to the people accidental acts of pollution so as to achieve the committee's goal of a sustainable future.

These issues require immediate inspection. UFCCC should look into formulation of new laws as well as

allocation of resources so as to take further steps towards a sustainable society. The paris agreement and Kyoto protocol should be taken as stepping stones for the formation of a resolution which looks into the issue of transparency of governments as well as consequences of such cover-ups.

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POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

Position papers are usually one to one-and-a-half pages in length. Your position paper should include a brief introduction followed by a comprehensive breakdown of your country's position on the topics that are being discussed by the committee. A good position paper will not only provide facts but also make proposals for resolutions.

A good position paper will include:

- A brief introduction to your country and its history concerning the topic and committee;
- How the issue affects your country;
- Your country's policies with respect to the issue and your country's justification for these policies;
- Quotes from your country's leaders about the issue;
- Statistics to back up your country's position on the issue;
- Actions taken by your government with regard to the issue;
- Conventions and resolutions that your country has signed or ratified;
- UN actions that your country supported or opposed;
- What your country believes should be done to address the issue;
- What your country would like to accomplish in the committee's resolution; and
- How the positions of other countries affect your country's position.

SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION

General Assembly Third Committee

Authors: United States, Austria and Italy

Draft Resolution GA/3/1.1

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate perambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations, Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance;
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development;
8. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter. **[end resolutions with a period]**

PREAMBULATORY AND OPERATIVE CLAUSES

PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with a present participle (called a perambulatory phrase) and ends with a comma. Perambulatory clauses can include:

- References to the UN Charter;
- Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion;

- Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue; and
- General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

SAMPLE PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

Affirming

Alarmed by

Approving

Bearing in mind

Believing

Confident

Contemplating

Convinced

Declaring

Deeply concerned

Deeply conscious

Deeply convinced

Deeply Disturbed

Deeply Regretting

Desiring

Emphasizing

Expecting

Emphasizing

Expecting

Expressing it's appreciation

Fulfilling

Fully aware

Emphasizing

Expecting

Expressing its appreciation

Fulfilling

Fully aware

Further deploring

Further recalling

Guided by

Having adopted

Having considered

Having examined

Having received

Keeping in mind

Noting with deep concern

Nothing with satisfaction

Noting further

Observing

Reaffirming

Realizing

Recalling

Recognizing

Referring

Seeking

Taking into consideration

Taking note

Viewing with appreciation

Welcoming

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OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Operative clauses offer solutions to issues addressed earlier in a resolution through the perambulatory section. These clauses are action oriented and should include both an underlined verb at the beginning of your sentence followed by the proposed solution. Each clause should follow the following principles:

- Clause should be numbered;
- Each clause should support one another and continue to build your solution;
- Add details to your clauses in order to have a complete solution;
- Operative clauses are punctuated by a semicolon, with the exception of your last operative clause which should end with a period.

SAMPLE OPERATIVE PHRASES

Accepts	Endorses	Further requests
Affirms	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Approves	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Authorizes	Further invites	Notes
Calls	Deplores	Proclaims
Calls upon	Designates	Reaffirms
Condemns	Draws the attention	Recommends
Confirms	Emphasizes	Regrets
Congratulates	Encourages	Reminds
Considers	Endorses	Requests
Declares accordingly	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Deplores	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Designates	Further invites	Supports
Draws the attention	Further proclaims	Takes note of
Emphasizes	Further reminds	Transmits
Encourages	Further recommends	Trusts

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