

The Doon School Model United
Nations Conference 2017

BACKGROUND GUIDE



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
COUNCIL

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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 Dhandhania
PRESIDENT

Harshit Bansal
CHAIRPERSON

Rajveer Kocchar
Milind Khemka
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

Harshit Bansal
CHAIRPERSON

Rajveer Kocchar
Milind Khemka
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 Dhandhania
PRESIDENT

Harshit Bansal
CHAIRPERSON

Rajveer Kocchar
Milind Khemka
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Dear Delegates,

As the chairperson of the Human Rights Council, it is my honour and privilege to welcome you to the 11th Doon School Model United Nations Conference 2017. My name is Harshit Bansal and I am a SC Form (class 12) student at the Doon School. I have an avid interest in dramatics, Tennis, Cricket and of course, Model United Nations. The first MUN I participated in was DSMUN 2014 as a member of the Secretariat. Having participated in MUNs in various capacities over the years, my love for this activity has only grown.

As defined by the UNO, the Human Rights Council is “an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system responsible for the promotion and protection of all human rights around the globe”. Its main purpose is to safeguard the fundamental human rights of citizens around the world. Promotion and respect for human rights for all without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion is the essence of this body. All victims of human rights abuses should be able to look to the Human Rights Council as a forum of redressal and, consequently, action.

I expect several things from my delegates through the course of the conference. Mainly, a high quality of debate and discussion with the committee coming up with practical solutions to the agendas. Further, I will be enforcing a strict policy regarding the following of rules of procedures and punctuality in submission of the policy statement of their respective countries before the start of the conference. Moreover, I expect my delegates to be actively involved in the unmoderated caucuses and play important roles in leading their respective blocs. More than just a formal debate, Model United Nations is about acquiring the subtle nuances of diplomacy. Finally- but most importantly- I expect my delegates to have fun this weekend and learn because there's always more to DSMUN than you would imagine!

This year, the agendas that will be discussed in HRC are:

- Protection of the rights of sex workers.
- Safeguarding the rights of the Rohingya muslims in Myanmar.

Looking forward to meeting you!

Sincerely,
(Harshit Bansal)
Chairperson- UNHRC

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

The United Nations Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body which primarily aims at safeguarding the human rights of citizens all around the globe and consists of 47 member-states. It is an integral part of the United Nations and has involved itself as well as tackled a number of issues regarding the violation of human rights in various forms across the world and gives its inputs towards the issues on a regular basis. These include the Israel-Palestine issue, the state of the Rohingya Muslims which will be discussed in the committee this year, the situation in DPRK (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), the death penalty in the United States of America etc. The UNHRC also does coordinate with the office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights. The members of the council are elected by the General Assembly by a majority for a three year term. The council's meetings are held regularly to discuss various. The sessions last about 10 weeks and the committee meets thrice a year namely in March, June

and September. The aim of the council is to promote universality, interdependence, indivisibility of human rights as well as to reach out to all nations possible. Their focus is not only on Member States but also on Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and national Human Right institutions in order to expand their initiatives and programme.

By utilising the mechanism of 'Universal Periodic Review' the council supervises all human rights issues in each and every member state. The Advisory Committee is a group of senior experts which discusses thematic issues while the Complaint Procedure allows individuals as well as organisations to put forward human right issues. The Human Rights Council additionally works with the UN special procedures which comprises rapporteurs, agents and specialists. They discuss thematic issues and analyse the human right circumstances in certain nations.

AGENDA 1: ATROCITIES OF ROHINGYA MUSLIMS IN MYANMAR

INTRODUCTION

Rohingya Muslims have inhabited Burma (Myanmar) since the 19th century when they were brought there by the British in colonial times. They have been subjected to ethnic cleansing and genocide. Around 1-1.3 million Rohingya Muslims reside in Myanmar. The Muslims living in the state of Rakhine are the ones that have been majorly subjected to Human Rights violations. 10,000 of which have fled to Bangladesh as refugees, others are also headed to nearby countries to seek refuge. The country (Myanmar) is mainly inhabited by Buddhists and post-World War II when the British departed from

the country communal disputes began to emerge between Rohingya Muslims and Buddhists. The military government in Myanmar believes that the Rohingya Muslims are illegal immigrants, of Bengali origin, that have escaped Bangladesh and entered Myanmar. The Rohingya have been regarded by the United Nations as, "the most persecuted minority in the world." Protests have been held for the Rohingyas in Jakarta, Bangkok and Dhaka. Other than that the Muslims confined in Myanmar have received no aid from the international community.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar have been subjected to ethnic cleansing and persecution. "Area clearance operations" have begun. Children, men and women are being slaughtered alike. The Burmese government

has denied all allegations. The United Nations Human Rights office has released a flash report due to the urgent nature of the situation, in which Human Rights Violations have been confirmed after

interviewing 200 Rohingyas who escaped Myanmar and have reached Bangladesh. Reports have shown that police officers have been carrying men away in trucks, sexually harassing women and slaughtering children. To quote Linnea Arvidsson, a UN officer sent to interview the victims in Bangladesh, "It's shocking. I've never encountered a situation like this, where you do 204 interviews and every single person you speak with has a traumatic story, whether their house was burnt, they've been raped or a relative was killed or taken away,".



INTERNATIONAL REACTION

- Myanmar has denied all allegations that have been hurled its way. They are actively discouraging any help that Bangladesh has been offering to the Muslims. UN reports show that teams are being sent out to that harass the Muslim population.
- Bangladesh being one of the primary stakeholders in this conundrum are extending as much help as they can to the Rohingya, including those that are trapped in Myanmar and those that have managed to escape and reach Myanmar. Since 1991–1992 Bangladesh had been providing aid to Rohingya Muslims. However, recently these aids provided to the Rohingya have been cut off using violent measures.
- The UN has been sending officials to the area of conflict to examine the situation. No strict

measure has been taken by the UN, as it is still in its investigatory phase. The Human Rights office has looked into this matter and strongly condemn the actions being taken by the government in Myanmar.

- The rest of the International community has not yet provided substantial aid, however The OIC (Organization of Islamic Cooperation) has held a meeting in Malaysia, to discuss the current crisis at hand. Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United States of America have also taken a common stance and demand aid to be provided to Muslims living in the Northern part of Rakhine.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- The United Nations Human Rights council can collectively decide upon a resolution appealing to the UNSC for an intervention exercising chapter 7, articles 39, 40, 41 and 42. The UNSC may directly intervene or call upon member nations to resolve the matter.
- The UNSC may send military aid to the Rohingya just for supervisory purposes, to protect the rights of the citizens. The UN charter permits a supervision mission, as done by the UNSC in Syria.
- Member nations may offer help independently as there are reports by the UN itself which prove

instances of ethnic cleansing, therefore, as stated under paragraphs 138 and 139 of the UN charter, all member nations have the responsibility to protect other countries in cases of ethnic cleansing, genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

- Treaties may be formed between concerned nations to reach a common peace. Multiple measures can be taken to achieve the aforementioned peace. An autonomous state can be provided to the Rohingya Muslims, with conditions agreed upon by Myanmar and any other countries involved.

CHAPTER VII OF THE UN CHARTER: ACTION AGAINST THREATS TO PEACE AND AGGRESSIVE ACTION.

Delegates are expected to prepare resolutions that follow proper protocol as specified by the UN charter. The following article of the UN charter (chapter 7) deals with the proper action that is supposed to be followed while inter-vening. Any form of UN intervention follows certain steps. There can not be direct military intervention by the UN and this chapter has been included to inform the delegates about this protocol that is to be followed.

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recom-mendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provi-sional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or posi-tion of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. The-se may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communica-tion, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such

action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or re-store international peace and security. Such action may include demon-strations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a spe-cial agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining in-ternational peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined within

the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the

Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

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AGENDA 2 : RIGHTS OF SEX WORKERS

INTRODUCTION

Sex workers face a constant risk of abuse in their workplace on a daily basis. They face death, rape, abuse, discrimination and are hardly protected by the law. There have been numerous incidents where these sex workers have been seduced through drugs and they eventually become complacent and less willing to fight back against rape and abuse. Due to the prejudice and stigma that surrounds the sex industry, many sex workers are not able to receive protection they need when they file criminal charges against those who have sexually abused them. Even the teenage girls get trapped into the sex industry for the purpose of food and shelter and are unable to leave at their discretion. This pushes their work further underground and they get trapped into this vicious circle.

Therefore the aim of the committee should be to strengthen the promise of protecting the sex workers



and to make collective efforts to remove the criminal stigma surrounding the respective industry. Not only does the risk of abuse exist but also the risk to health. Sex workers are prone to various sorts of STDs (Sexually Transmitted Diseases) such as HIV which leads to long term health issues and can prove fatal to the life of the sex worker as well. It is to be noted that sex work is a 'two way street' in the sense that the sexual health of the sex worker and the individual receiving the service is at risk. Thus sex workers often get diagnosed with STDs which generally remain untreated.

They then not only lose their source of income but also their life. The movement to protect the rights of sex workers has gained worldwide support through various international organisations especially the Amnesty International organisation whose primary objective is the protection of human rights. The organisation has clearly stated that their policy is "not to protect 'pimps' however that anyone who abuses or exploits sex workers should face the full force of law". The main objective of the committee should then be to justify whether a criminalisation or a decriminalisation would lead to further progression in this matter.

INTERNATIONAL ACTION

The United Nations is a peace-keeping international organisation which aims towards maintaining world peace by various means such as peace talks, economic sanctions or even the use of the military. However, the decisions that this body makes are mostly viable and rational. The United Nations has always proposed the decriminalisation of sex work. The international body had introduced Resolution 11/3 during the eleventh session. It emphasises on the fact that sex workers who eventually become victims of human trafficking are subject to various forms of discrimination, xenophobia, racism etc. This takes place due to the differences in gender, age, ethnicity,

culture and religion, as well as their origins. The resolution also emphasises on the fact that human trafficking leads to the violation of human rights as well as impairs their enjoyment and satisfaction. This poses a serious threat to their lives as well as humanity as a whole.

Therefore, the UN resolution believes that international cooperation as well as multilateral cooperation is required to tackle this issue effectively and one of the possible solutions would be to decriminalise sex work. Unfortunately, this option has been opposed by other peace-keeping bodies as well as the intelligent of the global community. The reason that is given

is that a possible decriminalisation would provide an attractive environment for traffickers, pimps and organised crime. A London School of Economics report last year by a development professor, Eric Neumayer, claimed that “legalisation of prostitution in the Netherlands, Germany and New Zealand and the subsequent growth in demand had led to increases in human trafficking, or coercion of people into the industry. The report called this “the dark side of globalisation”.

A report conducted by the Dutch Government inferred that emotional well-being of the sex workers was higher prior to the legislation procedure. Also, the use of sedatives had increased as a result of the

decriminalisation. There has been a UN Women committee set up to tackle gender issues and one of the most heated debates take place on sex work. Another women’s right body ‘Equality Now’ tackles issues like these which need immediate attention. Lauren Hersh, the New York director of this group rightly insisted on the fact that prosecuting clients could be the most effective route as well as fund strategies for exiting the industry into jobs, job training and other services. Therefore, the UN action to decriminalise sex work might have gained worldwide opposition but can also prove to be a more efficient strategy in the long run.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

The UNHRC along with the other non-governmental organisations and human right institutions strive towards abolishing the abuse of sex workers. However, they have yet to come up with a concrete solution and enforce it. Till date, a countless number of sex workers are at a risk of abuse which include being beaten up, robbed and/or raped. They not only face ill-treatment from their clients but also are incessantly tortured by the police force and other authorities. Sex workers all around the globe are looked down upon in society as an ‘impure’ group of people. Therefore there is an urgent need to come up with a possible solution and tackle this issue effectively.

- Decriminalisation of prostitution- Decriminalisation can turn out to be most effective as criminalising

sex work would only drive it underground and will lead to more rapes and robbery. Eventually, this will lead to sex work flourishing in the black market. Decriminalisation would make sex work more safe will criminalising it would only make it dirty and result in different kinds of criminal acts.

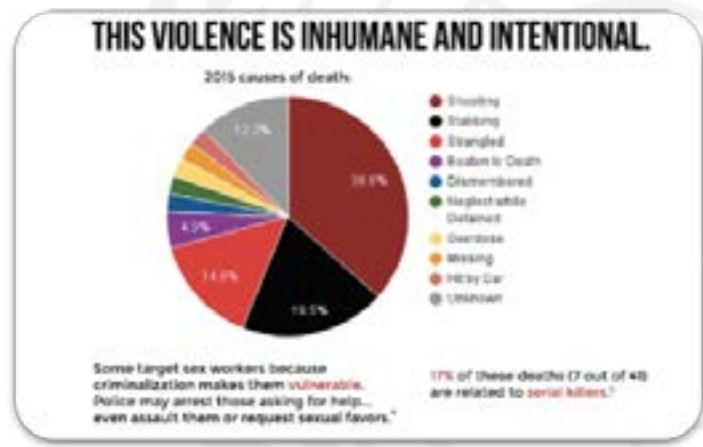
- Spreading awareness about STDs (Sexually Transmitted Diseases) such as HIV and their long term impact.
- Integrating care and treatment packages into the sex industry to ensure security in the job.
- Support groups for those going through/who have gone through mental, physical and emotional abuse in the sex industry.
- Improving health and sanitation conditions in the sex industry.

CASE STUDY- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Most of the countries around the globe have explicitly allowed the legalisation of sex work in their respective countries. The minority of countries have laws that criminalise the practice of prostitution. The United States can arguably fit in both, the majority and minority view in terms of worldwide policy on domestic prostitution legislation. While if we analyse the minority view of the United States, 49 of the 50 states consider sex work a criminal act. Therefore, it would be unfair to say that the United States is a country which allows sex work due to the fact



that it is legalised in a mere few counties in Nevada. Therefore, we can clearly say that the country follows a rather con-servative legislation. However, this may not be true if we look at the state of sex work in the USA based on statistical terms due to the contrasting norms followed everywhere in the world.



We also have to take into consideration the fact that sex work is not solely carried out. It is inextricably linked to human trafficking and a disproportionate subset within the group of the trafficked individuals are girls under the age of 18 who are forced to indulge in sex work against their will. Regardless of whether sex work is legalised or not, sex workers are victims of sexual abuse by means of human trafficking for the purpose of prostitution and pornography. Sadly 26% of all trafficking victims or 5.5 million are children under 18, the majority underage girls forced into such gruesome acts. Throughout the U.S., girls are being bought and sold by adults to adults. Girls are sold on the streets, in strip-clubs, brothels, truck-stops and there also has been a drastic increase in purchase of girl on internet sites like Craigslist and Backpage. The analysis of the economic and social causes leading to sex work is clearly interconnected with its illegality. The reasons leading to sex work may be assumed to be a result of economic and social

activities solely. But the issue is complex enough that there are different possibilities. Arguably there are different angles and perspectives at which we can view these economic and social causes. Economic factors act as an incentive as well as a coercive action to indulge in sex work. People who are dealing with poverty, dis-placement or unemployment, or who are refugees or immigrants are more likely to be forced into prostitution either through lack of economic options or through lack of legal and social protections (or both).

We can consider prostitution to be a transaction. If prostitution never would have involved money, its rates would have plummeted drastically. While this is not outwardly considered to be a reason, an improved financial status would naturally act as preventive measure for the individual to gain entry in-to sex work. Instead of observing the social factors that led to the prevalence of sex work in the United States as well as around, let us analyse the repercussions which will be faced if the notion of sex work never existed. First of all, there could be no institutional control of sexual expression. Secondly, all sexual desire would have to be mutually complementary. This basically meant that sexual intercourse would have to involve the willingness of both the individuals. This would inevitably lead to frustration and the use of fraud, money and authority would be used to induce a non responsive person to cooperate.

In conclusion to this study, we can clearly infer that the reason for the rise of prostitution not only in the United States but also around the globe is economic. The fact that sex work is detrimental to society is a misconception. The outlawed practice of prostitution would only lead to the better existence of sex workers whereas our main objective should be to get it out of sight if no better alternative is found.

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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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