

The Doon School Model United
Nations Conference 2018

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UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



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ABOUT DSMUN

The Doon School Model United Nations Conference is one of India's biggest and well-reputed high school MUN conferences. Since its inauguration in 2007, The Doon School Model United Nations Society has hosted an engaging, entertaining and intellectually stimulating conference annually, with each leaving behind a unique legacy. DSMUN has grown to be one of the key entries in every school's MUNning calendar. DSMUN has a history of attracting the best of both—the Indian and the international delegates—from the Pan-Asiatic Region. With each passing year, DSMUN has evolved and developed its programme, introducing new committees, creating singular crises situations and setting unorthodox agendas to challenge the delegates.

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 mould its students into gentlemen of service and leaders for the future. Model United Nations is one of the largest and most popular activities in School, with over 200 students involved in it. The beautiful and serene 72 acre Chandbagh Estate, in which the school campus is set, and its heritage buildings, provide a scenic venue for the conference, ensuring that it will be an experience unlike any other MUN.

The DSMUN Secretariat is proud to host The 12th Doon School Model United Nations Conference from the 17th to the 19th of August, 2018. Popularly referred to as DSMUN '18, this year's conference intends to engage the delegates in 12 diverse committees, each of which will generate discussion on various contemporary and thought-provoking issues. There is also the promise of an opportunity to make new friends and create lifelong memories. We look forward to seeing you in Dehra Dun in August!

Crises to keep you on your toes, unforgettable memories, interesting new people to meet and an experience worth a lifetime—DSMUN '18 will have it all!



DSMUN'18

Ojas Kharabanda

SECRETARY GENERAL

Ritwik Saraf

PRESIDENT

Prithish Dugar

CHAIRPERSON

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THE DOON SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear Delegates,

It is an absolute privilege and honour for me to welcome you all to the 12th edition of The Doon School Model United Nations. What was once a small regional event has evolved and grown into an international conference with a repute and prestige that extends across borders. This year, we aim to raise the bar higher, with an invigorating mix of structured GA committees like the DISEC and Security Council to dynamic crisis committees like The Third Reich.

I am a veteran of the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme, and take a keen interest in geopolitical developments across the world. I am extremely passionate about photography, and am the Editor-in-Chief of The Yearbook, which is one of the premier publications of our school. I have been involved for a considerable time in the MUNning world, and apart from winning multiple accolades, was the Vice-President of last year's conference. In a world that is becoming increasingly divisive and polarized, it is vital that we realise the special importance diplomacy and the simple willingness to hear each other out holds. Each committee is uniquely placed at a time and place to make a difference, but only if we approach each negotiation with peace as the goal will our time here be fruitful. I eagerly await your presence at Chandbagh.

Warm Regards,

Ojas Kharabanda



DSMUN'18

Ojas Kharabanda

SECRETARY GENERAL

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PRESIDENT

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THE DOON SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Delegates,

I am extremely delighted to welcome you all to the 12th edition of the Doon School Model United Nations. Over the stretch of 12 years, DSMUN has earned itself a place among the most eagerly awaited MUNs in the whole of India; this year too, we have spared no effort in meeting these expectations.

With over 12 committees, including the GA committees of DISEC and SPECPOL as well as exciting crisis committees like Board of Control, East India Company, DSMUN promises to engage the delegates in a fierce tussle of rhetoric, negotiation and documentation- areas that have come to occupy an important place in an individual's holistic development. Further, DSMUN also provides an exciting opportunity for the delegates to meet and make unforgettable memories with people from all over the country!

I currently pursue the ISC curriculum., and after having served in the DSMUN secretariat for 3 years, I am privileged to be at its helm as the President in my last year in School. As the world continues to shrink to an even smaller place, the problems that torment humanity continue to expand. Time, therefore, warrants us to step up and collectively lead the human race to a better tomorrow. And to initiate this, we must begin from a young age itself.

Looking forward to meeting you in August,

Ritwik Saraf



DSMUN'18

Ojas Kharabanda

SECRETARY GENERAL

Ritwik Saraf

PRESIDENT

Pritish Dugar

CHAIRPERSON

Harshit Agarwal

Sidhant Shyam

DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

THE DOON SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Dear Delegates,

I am truly honored to be your chair in this year's UN Economic and Social Council. I am currently in Class 12 and am pursuing the IB Diploma Programme. I have been an avid MUNner since class 9 and have participated in a numerous MUNs such as the Yale MUN in Connecticut, La Martiniere Girls MUN in Lucknow and the Mayo College Girls MUN. I have also been a Deputy Chairperson at DSMUN 2017. MUN fascinates me till date due to its intriguing amalgam of debates, negotiations, nuanced speech and expression and most importantly detailed discussions about ongoing world issues.

While I'm not working on the IBDP, I indulge myself in playing the Piano, reading, playing squash, supporting Real Madrid and Quizzing.

As for the committee, besides quality debate and flow, I would like all delegates to have substantial amount of research in the fields of international trade and sustainable development, as they are crucial pillars of any discussion in the ECOSOC. I would also like to emphasize on the ability to negotiate and garner credibility from other delegates in committee, as it is only through negotiation do we reach a peaceful solution.

Finally, ECOSOC has the foremost principle of Sustainable development and social progression and hence, it is vital that delegates keep this in mind while discussing either of the agendas. I wish you all the very best in your endeavors while in committee, and hope that we come to a sustainable conclusion at the end of it.

Best Wishes,
Pritish Dugar

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AGENDA 1: PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Introduction

Trade has been a constant which has not only allowed the flow of income into nations but also culture, languages and knowledge. Overtime nations have been able to develop due to the income they generated through trade. Now, trade has expanded to a global scale where almost all countries are responsible for the growth of other countries. Idea such as globalization have been popularized among some of the major trade prone countries in the world.

Trade does indeed have an important impact on the economies of countries but it also has a significant impact on the society of these countries. Trade directly affects the standard of living of the citizens of these respective nations. Therefore considering the impact of trade on economies and societies all over the world, it is the responsibility of the economies and social committee (ECOSOC) to insure that trade policy do not adversely affect any nation.

Formation of the WTO and its impact on the economies

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an organization set up to ensure the smooth and efficient international trade throughout the world. This organization was set up in the year 1995 with an objective to formulate international trade policies which were mutually beneficial for the respective trading countries. The WTO was initiated by negotiations made under the general agreement on tariffs and trade GATT which commenced in the year 1948. Upon inception the WTO had a few core principles which helped shaped the current

organization. One of the core principles was transparency. The WTO laid a very important emphasis on transparency in order to ensure trade policy mechanisms as well as to review decisions both administrative but also trade related. The WTO also stressed on safety values in which they would allow countries to restrict trade on the condition of deteriorating economic development. Reciprocity also holds an integral place in the principles of the WTO. The WTO strongly believes in trade with mutual benefits and is against unilateral benefits and the WTOs principals work towards preventing such self-centred approach. Non-discrimination is also strongly practiced by the WTO. The organization requires all its members to sign or agree to the same conditions as the other members of the WTO. Therefore, discrediting the most favoured nation (MFN) trend.

Overall the WTO proposes a holistic model of trade where the trade system is mutually beneficial. Today, with the rise in globalization trade has become an essential element in multiple economies all over the world. It has



risen to such an extent that the economic trends and growth of countries have become interlinked. Therefore, important trade countries i.e. countries with maximum exports have a say in the standard of living of the countries to where their export goods reach. Hence while forming any economic union there must ideally be economic growth for all the countries in the bloc and must be mutually beneficial. With NAFTA and the TPP the world at large saw an increase in economic growth in countries such as Canada, USA, Mexico and various other Asiatic countries respectively. Hence, the profits come at the cost of sustainable development.

Effect of Foreign Trade on Local Industries

With the current stand that globalization has taken in the world today, countries continue to find various loopholes in order to increase their profit margins. The way to boost trade is to increase the amount of export goods which leave the country, now in order to increase exports the countries reduce tariffs on the import goods. This method does show a swell in trade profits and also contributes to economic growth but at a cost. The small-scale businesses and industries are the ones who are adversely affected in this method. As the tariffs on import goods are reduced, the small-scale industries can no longer compete with the mass production of import goods at a global scale this eventually leads to the destruction of the small-scale industries.

The situation does not promote internal or domestic growth as the country gets flooded with import goods. The result of such situations is job outsourcing. In this business outsource manual labour to emerging markets at a very

low price as a result of which the cost of production reduces and profits swell up. The negative impact of such a method is the decrease in employment of that particular country.

With the decrease in employment comes the decrease in the cost of living in these countries, this in turns adversely affects the standard of living.

On top of all these impacts, it further increases the wage gap in these countries.

Hence, the profits come at the cost of sustainable development.

Importance of Sustainable Development (in Context of Foreign Trade)

Foreign trade or international trade flourishes because of the simple fact that no country is self-sufficient. No country can produce all the necessary goods for itself due to both uneven distribution as well as scarcity of resources. Therefore, the system of foreign trade is crucial for the economy of a country.

With the increase in foreign trade and obsession with economic growth, countries often tend to forget important aspects of economic development. Agreed upon in Resolution A/RES/66/288, entitled "The Future We Want" which essentially consists of the sustainable development goals, put forward to replace the MDG(Millennium Development Goals). Sustainable development has recently become a major area of progression as it is essential to move forward in this regard. The need for sustainable development is vital as economic growth has had negative impacts on the environment and also resulted in the excessive depletion of our scarce resources. For instance, countries no longer take into consideration the

environmental impact of the methods for economic growth in their respective regions. this greed for profit will in time adversely affect these countries as well as the entire global society.

Throughout the 20th century countries have been so obsessed with the standard of living that they have consumed large amounts of resources to ensure a high standard of living and ended up polluting the world to do so. Sustainable development aims at balancing economic, social and environmental need while allowing both the current and future generations to prosper. It ensures that we conserve for the future generations as well as satisfy all the necessities of the current generations with respect to population, energy, food and water. The ECOSOC lays great emphasis on sustainable development in light of recent events and hopes to frame and create certain policies which will help implement these ideals on the world at large.

Impacts of a Trade War

As countries all over the world accelerate their economic growth, their dependence on trade goes on increasing. With the new trade policy proposed by the Trump administration in the USA, all US based trade is to happen on a bilateral scale instead of a multilateral scale. Therefore, certain countries which currently enjoy free trade with USA may very well in the near future be scavenging for US imports. With this new “America First” nationalist approach the US is willing to stop trade with countries to achieve their nationalistic goals at all costs. The president of The USA has openly threatened to close down their most profitable trade agreement NAFTA. The president of America Donald trump tweeted, “We are in the NAFTA (worst trade deal ever made) renegotiation

process with Mexico & Canada. Both being very difficult, may have to terminate?”. The president has stated unemployment and great trade deficits as some of the important reasons behind the decision.

Social Impact

The economy of a country directly affects the society or rather it affects the comfort level that the citizens feel in their country by influencing factors such as standard of living. Therefore, society is directly affected by the trade methods as well as capital earned by a country. The issue that the world faces today is that a majority of countries are too focused on economic growth. As a result, countries like India for example are a victim to this rapid rise in import goods in the telecommunication industry. As foreign companies such as vivo and Oppo flood the Indian markets multiple small industries find it increasingly difficult to establish themselves against such opposition.

Impact on Other Economies

With the recent escalated situation between US and China there are very few countries which will remain unaffected. Considering the global integrated network of trade as well as dependence on both US goods as well as Chinese, if Retaliatory tariffs are imposed then the ripple effects will be felt throughout suppliers all over Asia. with the recent negotiations and amendments to the NAFTA, it is the Mexican consumers who will feel the massive economic implications. Overall the trade war would be disastrous to all Asian as well American countries not to mention all the other countries who hold important places in the integrated network of global trade, either way rippling effects will be felt across all countries which are actively involved in this

AGENDA 2: VIABILITY OF CARBON CREDITS AND THE CAP AND TRADE SYSTEM

Introduction

Near the end of the 20th century, concerns with global warming and environmental degradation rapidly grew. It became essential to control the greenhouse emissions as it was a major contributor to global warming. As a result, members from more than 160 countries met at Kyoto, Japan and committed to reduce their carbon footprint. This is known as the Kyoto Protocol. Out of the various steps that were discussed and adopted the Carbon credit trading system was one of the key highlights of this conference.

The aim of the carbon credit system is the reduction of the release of harmful gases from industrial activity. As the upper limit of emissions and trade is a government regulatory program, the government sets a total limit on annual emissions of greenhouse gases. This is

the “cap.” Countries producing emissions in excess of the set limit can buy any unused allowance from other producers this is the “trade”. The carbon credit system in essentiality a system in which nations can monitor pollution in their own respective countries as well as other nations. This ensures that nations due not exceed the granted limit and if they do so must ensure they obtain carbon permits from other nations. The entire carbon credits system also ensures that the net pollution level remains constant.

Whether a carbon credit system actually works to the extent that its theory suggests, however, is something that is topic for debate. Carbon taxes can be used as counter prop or a viable alternative. Since we are at the verge of facing imminent environmental collapse, checking the viability of the systems which are designed to save the earth is the need of the hour.



Cap and Trade Systems Across the World

- The European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) is the world's first and so far the largest installation-level 'cap-and-trade' system for cutting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The system is intended to assist the EU in reaching both its immediate as well as longer-term emissions reduction objectives by "promoting reductions of emissions in a cost-effective and economically efficient manner" This program includes 27 countries and all large industrial facilities, including those that generate electricity, refine petroleum, and produce iron, steel, cement, glass, and paper.
- The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) is a cap-and-trade program that covers a single sector—electricity generation—in 10 north-eastern and mid-Atlantic states. The program aims to achieve a 10 percent reduction in emissions from power plants by 2018.
- The Western Climate Initiative (WCI)—which includes seven western states and four Canadian provinces—has established a regional target for reducing heat-trapping emissions of 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2020.
- In the United States, California is pioneering its own system (which includes a cap and trade system), which has led to a steady decline of the state's carbon dioxide pollution in the last 10 years.
- Pilot programs in China, which have included elements of cap and trade, now cover more than 2,600 companies in regions with a population of more than 258 million people. China, the world's largest greenhouse gas emitter, has launched a national emission

trading system in 2017 with help from EDF.

Pollution Data

To ensure the fool proof working of the carbon credit system, each country has to keep a record of their pollution. They are required to have the statistics of the amount of emissions they release annually. It is on the basis of this data that a check is kept on all the countries.

Unfortunately, there is a huge possibility for the countries to manipulate their pollution statistics. They can abstain from presenting the real amount of greenhouse emissions they release. It is very difficult for the authorities to extract the correct data from data-tampering countries. These countries can always raise sovereignty issues should the external authorities try to measure their pollution. BNA news reported that in China, some localities 'go rogue in manipulating air quality data'. The report says - 'Some local Chinese officials are ordering workers to spray water around air pollution monitors in an effort to to obscure readings.'

Coal-fired power accounts for three-quarters of China's total generation capacity and is a major source of the toxic smog. The manager of a state-owned power company said that there is no guarantee of avoiding under-reporting (of emissions). Firms could easily exaggerate coal efficiency by manipulating their numbers. For example, power companies that also provided heating for local communities could overstate the amount of coal used for heat generation, which is not subject to direct monitoring, and understate the amount used for power. Thus, data-tampering allows the countries to release more emissions, defeating the very purpose of the carbon credit system.

Carbon Pricing

The phrase "put a price on carbon" is becoming

increasingly common in corporate and government conversation as discussions of how to address climate change move from concern to action. It allows the authorities to put a cost on the source of the pollution, rather than emissions, encouraging polluters to reduce consumption of pollution-causing commodities and invest in clean energy and low-carbon growth. The World Bank Group announced a new Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition on September 22, 2014, the eve of the UN Climate Summit. 73 national and 11 regional governments responsible for 54 % of global greenhouse gas emissions, as well as more than 1,000 companies and investors, have expressed their support for putting a price on carbon.

There are several paths governments can take to price carbon, all leading to the same result. A price on carbon helps shift the burden for the damage back to those who are responsible for it, and who can reduce it. Instead of dictating who should reduce emissions where and how, a carbon price gives an economic signal and polluters decide for themselves whether to discontinue their polluting activity, reduce emissions, or continue polluting and pay for it. In this way, the overall environmental goal is achieved in the most flexible and least-cost way to society. The carbon price also stimulates clean technology and market innovation, fuelling new, low-carbon drivers of economic growth.

Convened by World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim and the International Monetary Fund's Managing Director Christine Lagarde, the **Carbon Pricing Panel** is calling on their peers to follow their lead and put a price on carbon. The call comes ahead of the Paris climate talks this December with the aim to spur further, faster action towards the necessary low carbon, productive, competitive economy of the future. They are joined in this effort by OECD Secretary

General Angel Guerra.

Members of the Carbon Pricing Panel include German Chancellor Angela Merkel, Chilean President Michelle Bachelet, French President François Hollande, Ethiopian Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn, Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Governor Jerry Brown of California, and Mayor Eduardo Peas of Rio de Janeiro.

Already, over 40 countries have a price on carbon pollution. In December 2017, China—the world's second largest economy—finalized plans to create the world's largest carbon market. And in the past few years, Chile, Korea, Portugal, and Mexico have all launched carbon pricing systems. In 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced a plan to price carbon pollution across Canada, with a minimum \$10 per ton in 2018 rising to \$50 per ton in 2022.

Status Quo

The expansion of emissions trading is possible through the emergence of new carbon trading schemes, a gradual enlargement of the current ones, and willingness to link existing and planned schemes. However, such expansion would need to overcome some considerable technical and non-technical obstacles. Linking of the current and emerging trading schemes requires harmonisation of different trading systems, continuing political support and a more stable economic environment. Currently, the latter factors are missing. The global economic turmoil and its repercussions for the carbon market, a lack of the international deal on climate change defining the Post-Kyoto commitments, and unfavourable policy shifts in some countries, cast serious doubts on the expansion of emissions trading and indicate that carbon trading enters an uncertain period.

Carbon Credits– A Closer Look

Before analysing carbon credits, we need to know about the concept of CDM (Clean Development Mechanism). As we know, the more developed countries (called the Annex-1 countries) are the ones releasing the most amount of CO₂e (carbon equivalent) emissions. As per the carbon credit system, the Annex-1 countries have to buy carbon credit from the developing countries. Instead of paying for the carbon credits, the annex-1 countries have to set-up a pro-environment project and fund its development in the credit-selling country. The annex-1 countries can install more efficient light bulbs, use low-carbon transportation, by switching to more sustainable fuel sources, or plant trees that soak up CO₂ from the air, among various other things.

However, this leads to a disparity in economic development. As a result of the CDM, the developed countries are becoming more and more developed, at the cost of the developing countries. These countries end up causing widespread pollution. The main criticism leveled at carbon trading is that it avoids dealing with the real problem: the damage you're causing in the first place. As English environmental journalist George Monbiot puts it: "You buy yourself a clean conscience by paying someone else to undo the harm you are causing." What we need is the annex-1 countries to channelize their effort in cutting down the emissions. Another criticism states that carbon trading attempt to give a monetary value to environmental damage and repair, which is problematic when money has different value for different people.

While concluding, one can say that carbon market is one of the fastest growing markets in the world. This indicates that the global citizens

are becoming aware of the pollution they are causing and are willing to pay for the pollution they cause. We are in a situation where a multifold effort is required to cut down on greenhouse emissions. So, it is up to us to determine the fate of the carbon trading system and also the earth. The decision taken by the ECOSOC will have a resounding impact throughout the world. So it is upon us to decide whether we act with responsibility, or let the future generations bear the brunt of our selfishness.

References and Further Reading

Agenda I

- <http://growthcrossings.economist.com/article/unintended-consequences-impact-trade-wars-consumer-markets/>
- <http://www.bbc.com/news/business-43564714>
- <https://www.cnbc.com/2017/08/27/trump-threatens-to-scrap-nafta-in-sunday-morning-tweet.html>.

Agenda II

- https://www.huffingtonpost.com/rosaly-byrd/an-introduction-to-carbon-cap-and-trade_b_6737660.html
- <https://www.edf.org/climate/how-cap-and-trade-works>
- <https://www.ucsusa.org/global-warming/solutions/reduce-emissions/regional-cap-and-trade.html#.Wvv8LdKWbIU>
- <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/climate-change/discussion-paper-measures-reduce-greenhouse-gas-emissions-new-zealand-11>
- <http://climatepolicyinfohub.eu/eu-emissions-trading-system-introduction>.

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

Draft Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Authors: United States, Austria and Italy

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.

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 it's appreciation
 Fulfilling
 Fully aware
 Further deploring
 Further recalling
 Guided by
 Having adopted
 Having considered

Having examined
 Having received
 Keeping in min
 Noting with deep concern
 Nothing with satisfaction
 Noting further
 Observing
 Reaffirming
 Realizing
 Recalling
 Recognizing
 Referring
 Seeking
 Taking into consideration
 Taking note
 Viewing with appreciation

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 principals:

- 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.

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

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Sample Draft Resolution: <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/resolutions/sample-resolution#sthash.15LEikZY.dpuf>

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses: <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/resolutions/preambulatory-and-operative->

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