

The Doon School Model United
Nations Conference 2018

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SPECIAL CONVENTION ON RELIGION AND TERROR



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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

Zoraver Mehta

CHAIRPERSON

Pranav Goel

Amol Singh

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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

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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



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THE DOON SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Hello delegates,

As the chairperson of the Special Convention on Religion and Terror, it gives me great pleasure in inviting you to the 12th Doon School Model United Nations.

Sexual assault cases are on the rise today, and many movements have sprung up as a result. However, our international legal framework still lacks a clause that directly addresses this prevalent issue. Moreover, sexual abuse has very close ties with the socio-religious structure of many countries. Therefore, it is the prerogative of SCRT to form a 'sexual abuse' clause that will help put an end to the sexual assault cases. This will include male, female, transgender, and other types of sexes as well. Not only will member states have to accept or deny the existence of these genders, but they will also have to accept a common definition of sexual abuse in today's world.

The second agenda is aimed at addressing a question that has begun to puzzle everybody today—the requirements of religious leaders in modern-day society. This is in view of the many terrorist activities (and wars) that are being waged in the name of religion. Hezbollah, Hamas, Lashkar-e-Taiba, and the Taliban all began as religious groups dedicated to piety and charity. Yet, once they turned to violence, they became horribly potent, executing campaigns of terrorism deadlier than those of their secular rivals. The religious authorities have been called to present their opinions on the topic, and offer a solution to the problem.

Having been a chairperson at DSMUN last year, I expect the delegates to be active in the committee with the same level of enthusiasm. While a constructive debate will be my primary focus, I would also like to see delegates negotiate with each other, and formulate solutions that address these issues. As for myself, I am an SC Form student (Class 12) studying the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme. Having a fervent interest in international relations, I serve on the Editorial Board of The School Weekly. All delegates are welcome to contact my Deputy Chairpersons Amol Singh, Pranav Goel, or myself if any particular assistance is required. I hope you enjoy your time at Chandbagh and look forward to meeting the delegates come August.

Regards,
Zoraver Mehta

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

NOTE FROM THE CHAIR

What we will discuss come August not only untangles one of the most controversial social issues of our time, but also deliberates upon something largely untouched by conventions bearing direct significance to all of us. (Even and especially, personal significance) No previous forum has discussed this matter and there is no UN resolution we can take inspiration from to move committee in a productive trajectory. Therefore, it is of prime importance that you understand your portfolio well, to bring a variety of perspectives spanning two centuries to committee.

INTRODUCTION

With increasing awareness of sexuality today, given the widespread coverage of #MeToo and other such movements, gender equality has evolved to encompass many social causes and philosophies. The SCRT calls upon member states to add a 'sexual abuse' clause to international law. This will include defining 'gender': male, female, transgender, agender and more. Not only will member states have to accept or deny the existence of these genders, but also have to accept a common definition of sexual abuse in today's world.

AGENDA: THE ADDITION OF A SEXUAL ABUSE CLAUSE TO INTERNATIONAL LAW

#METOO

It is an international movement against sexual assault and harassment. It spread virally on social media as a hashtag to demonstrate the prevalence of such evils in workplaces and celebrity forums. It all started with Alyssa Milano, an American activist, actress and former singer, who popularised the phrase.

Surprisingly, men also have a significant role in this movement. According to Fox43, one in six men have experienced sexual abuse of some sort during their life and often feel unable to talk about it. The hashtag has now been used by almost 5

Me too.

Suggested by a friend: "If all the women who have been sexually harassed or assaulted wrote 'Me too.' as a status, we might give people a sense of the magnitude of the problem."



Alyssa Milano ✓
@Alyssa_Milano

Follow

If you've been sexually harassed or assaulted write 'me too' as a reply to this tweet.

4:21 PM - Oct 15, 2017

62,679 22,571 46,918

million people. The movement spread rapidly in India too, where sexual harassment is referred to as eve teasing to dilute the seriousness of the crime.

The movement has faced widespread criticism, even from feminist groups and women. There prime argument being that the movement has led to an “asphyxiating vortex of litigation”, giving a platform to allow people to throw accusations without evidence too. There is also a lack of representation of women of colour in the movement. However, in a nutshell, the #MeToo movement has certainly brought awareness about sexual abuse in the social media world, a force that governs a large part of today’s youth.

The agenda at hand compels us to first understand terms such as sexual harassment, abuse, gender equality etc. and how these terms affect our lives and the lives of the suffering multitude.

SEXUALITY

Heterosexual- The attraction to a gender different from their own (commonly used to describe someone who is gender binary [female or male] attracted to the other binary gender).

Homosexual- The attraction to a gender the same as their own (commonly used to describe someone who is gender binary [female or male] attracted to the same binary gender). Sometimes referred to as *gay*.



Lesbian- Women who are attracted only to other women

Bisexual- When you are attracted to two or more genders. This term is generally used to describe being attracted to men and women, but can apply to being attracted to any two or more genders. Note that you do not have to be equally attracted to each gender.

Pansexual- When you are attracted to all genders and/or do not concern gender when you are attracted towards someone

Bicurious- People who are open to experiment with genders that are not only their own, but do not know if they are open to forming any sort of relationship with multiple genders.

Polysexual- When you are attracted to many genders

Monosexual- Being attracted to only one gender

Allosexual- When you are not asexual (attracted to at least one gender)

Androsexual- Being attracted to masculine gender presentation

Gynosexual- Being attracted to feminine gender presentation

Questioning- People who are debating their own sexuality/gender

Asexual- Not experiencing sexual attraction (note that you can also be aromantic and you do not necessarily have to be asexual and aromantic at the same time). Sometimes the term, *ace*, is used to describe asexuals.

Demisexual- When you only experience sexual attraction after forming a strong emotional bond first or a romantic bond

Transgender- When you identify with a gender different than that you were assigned at birth

Transsexual- When you have had Gender Reassignment Surgery (GRS) to change the sexual organs you were born with to that of a different gender.

Male to Female (MtF)- When somebody that is assigned as a male at birth identifies as a female

Female to Male (FtM)- When somebody that is assigned as a female at birth identifies as a male

Binary- The genders at each end of the gender spectrum (male and female)

Non-Binary- An umbrella term for genders that fall somewhere in the middle of the gender spectrum and are neither strictly male or female. This can be used as a gender identification without further explanation. Sometimes the term, *genderqueer*, is used.

Genderfluid- Moving between genders or having a fluctuating gender identity

Agender- Not identifying with any gender. Sometimes referred to as being *genderless* or *gendervoid*

Butch- A term used to describe someone who's gender expression is more masculine than feminine. This is commonly used in describing women or lesbians.

Femme (Fem)- A term used to describe someone who's gender expression is more feminine than masculine. This is commonly used in describing women or lesbians.

Binarism- Putting gender strictly into two categories (male and female) and refusing to acknowledge genders outside of male and female.

NOTABLE SEXUAL ABUSE CASES

THE NIRBHAYA RAPE CASE

The whole of India had come together to outrage against the brutal murder of Jyoti Singh Pandey, who was gang-raped by **six men**, including a minor, on a moving bus on a cold night December 16, 2012. The horrors of this case not only shook the country but the entire world, when medical reports confirmed that Jyoti had been beaten, penetrated with an iron rod in the genitals, and almost eviscerated by the minor, who had pulled her intestines out through her genitals.

Despite surviving the night of such atrocities, Jyoti succumbed to her injuries on December 29, on her way to Singapore for treatment.



OKSANA MAKAR MURDER CASE

Oksana Makar was a few months away from her 19th birthday when she was gang-raped by **three men** in Mykolaiv, Ukraine in March 2012.

However, Makar's agony did not end there. Her assailants attempted to strangle her after the rape and later moved her to a deserted

construction site, where she was set on fire alive. Makar, after burning for hours, was discovered the next morning, still breathing. Two weeks later, she succumbed to her injuries from the burn and smoke inhalation. As per reports, since unmarried, she was buried in a wedding dress.



THE RICHMOND HIGH GANG RAPE CASE

The 2009 Richmond High School gang rape occurred on Saturday, October 24, 2009, in Richmond, a city on the northeast side of the San Francisco Bay in California, U.S., when a female student of Richmond High School was gang-raped repeatedly by a group of young males in a courtyard on the school campus while a homecoming dance was being held in the gymnasium. Although seven people faced charges related to the rape, one was released after a preliminary hearing. Five of the remaining six faced life imprisonment, should the charges be upheld, and one faced a maximum of eight years in jail. All initially pleaded not guilty.

The incident received national attention. As many as 20 witnesses are believed to have been

aware of the attack, but for more than two hours no one notified the police. The trials for the six defendants began September 2012, with defendant Manuel Ortega pleading guilty to four felonies and sentenced the following month to 32 years in prison. Ari Morales was sentenced to 27 years in prison. Jose Montano and Marceles Peter were convicted of forcible rape acting in concert, a forcible act of sexual penetration while acting in concert, and forcible oral copulation in concert.

INTERNATIONAL STANCES

Iran

Still denied basic Fundamental Rights, women treated as second class citizens. Women undergo harassment, abuse, legal discrimination. A staunch believer of the Sharia Law. The Supreme Leaders believes gender equality will corrupt the role of women. Women have partial access to financial systems, control of land and assets. LGBT and other Genders face legal problems.

Saudi Arabia

Only recently allowed to vote in municipal elections. Recent steps taken to improve gender

equality, though the Sharia Law is the only governing law in Saudi Arabia. Women are still subjected to abuse, economic, sexual and physical.

Syria

Most of the labor and political power is with men. The law does not provide equal pay and inheritance rights. Sharia Law is one of the prime sources of the Syrian Law. A woman's testimony is worth half a man's. Sexual abuse of women is rampant, the law does not recognize marital rape. The courts can allow even 13 year old women to marry, and women do not have equal divorce rights. Women are also killed in honor killings.

Special Representative of Palestine

Women are at a disadvantage in marriage and divorce laws, with concepts of dowry, and partial financial rights. Though, the Ministry of Women's Affairs in Palestine works tirelessly to promote gender equality including reform of discriminatory laws and establishment of gender units in each ministry.



Pakistan

Sharia courts guides a large part of the penal code, allowing stoning to death and whipping. Many evil practices are still practiced such as dowry, purdah, child marriage, watta satta (brides are traded between clans), honor killings. Sexual abuse is also prevalent. There are no non-discrimination laws, which does not mandate equal pay.

Canada

Canada's Senate passed the Justin Trudeau Liberals' transgender rights bill unamended this afternoon by a vote of 67 to 11, with three abstentions.

The bill adds "gender expression" and "gender identity" to Canada's Human Rights Code and to the Criminal Code's hate crime section. With the Senate clearing the bill with no amendments, it requires only royal assent in the House of Commons to become law.

George Sand

George Sand was a French novelist and memoirist. Sand's reputation came into question when she began sporting men's clothing in public, which she justified by the clothes being far sturdier and less expensive than the typical dress of a noblewoman at the time. Also scandalous was Sand's smoking tobacco in public; neither peerage nor gentry had yet sanctioned the free indulgence of women in such a habit, especially in public.

Eleanor Roosevelt

Roosevelt became the first First Lady to take on responsibilities beyond merely hosting and entertaining in the White House. Before her tenure as First Lady, she was already outspoken and involved with women's issues, working with

the Women's Trade Union League and the International Congress of Working Women.

Maya Angelou

Through her literature, public speaking and powerful writing, Maya Angelou inspired both women and African Americans to overcome gender and race discrimination.

Malala Yousafzai

A Pakistani activist for female education and the youngest Nobel Prize laureate. She is known for human rights advocacy, especially the education of women and children in her native Swat Valley in Khyber, northwest Pakistan.

Hillary Clinton

Clinton is the only First Lady to ever run for public office, serving as the first-ever female Senator from New York, Secretary of State under President Obama and of course, as the first-ever female candidate in the 2016 presidential election.

Oprah Winfrey

Motivated by the unequal pay she received in the start of her broadcasting career, Oprah set out to start her own television show and from there built an empire catering to helping women grow, develop and thrive.

Tarana Burke

Ushering in a new wave of feminism, Tarana Burke started the #MeToo movement back in 2006, more than a decade before it was heard around the world.

CONCLUSION AND QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

What genders can all member states officially accept.

What definition of sexual abuse can be imposed unconditionally on all member states?

Define feminism. *(There are individuals in committee who would have different perspectives on this; some, would altogether disregard the idea of feminism, while others would exaggerate the preconceived conventional definition: meninists, Saudi Arabia and more)*

Sending in necessary UN bodies to check and confirm the status of women in respective member states.

Do we have language yet for intimate encounters that teeter on the edge of absolute sexual assault/abuse?

<http://stopsexualassaultinschools.org/january-campaign/>

<https://sharemylesson.com/collections/me-too-movement-k-12>

<https://ww2.kqed.org/lowdown/wp-content/uploads/sites/26/2017/12/The-fight-against-sexual-harassment-lesson-plan.pdf>

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<https://www.tolerance.org/magazine/students-weigh-in-on-the-golden-globes-metoo-and-timesup>

<https://www.knowyourix.org/>

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.

"There is some really murky and confusing sexual territory here that we haven't really talked about yet collectively as a society."

-Sarah Hosseini

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

PERAMBULATORY AND OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Perambulatory 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.

Sample Operative Phrases

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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