

The Doon School Model United  
Nations Conference 2018

# BACKGROUND GUIDE

SPECIAL POLITICAL  
AND DECOLONISATION  
COMMITTEE



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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

**Shiven Dewan**

CHAIRPERSON

**Armaan Thapar**

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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



**DSMUN'18**

**Ojas Kharabanda**

SECRETARY GENERAL

**Ritwik Saraf**

PRESIDENT

**Shiven Dewan**

CHAIRPERSON

**Armaan Thapar**

**Shaurya Agarwal**

DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

# THE DOON SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

## A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Greetings delegates!

The background guide attached must serve as a convenient reference source for you. However, it must be limited to only a reference, and not your solitary piece of research for the committee. Since this is your background reading, we have included detailed information on topics such as Conflict Resolution Models that you may discuss in committee, forms of government that may be implemented in South Sudan and lastly, a demographic profile of South Sudan for you to pay heed to while resolving various disputes that may emerge due to crises.

Furthermore, the delegates will be expected to start preparing their working papers from the first day of the committee itself, since that is the real objective of the agenda of the committee.

Once again, you are reminded to not limit yourselves to just this Background Guide and to extend your research to several other resources. See you at Chandbagh!

Warm Regards,

Shiven Dewan

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# AGENDA: RESOLUTION TO THE SOUTH SUDAN CIVIL WAR

## Introduction

South Sudan was created after a prolonged Civil War in Sudan. It was formally recognized by the UN in 2011, making it the newest nation in world. However, peace did not last long. In 2013, the region was again plunged into a civil war due to ethnic tensions. The ongoing conflict has smeared the rather small history of the nation with blood. Human Rights Watch estimates casualties of more than fifty thousand, in addition to about two million refugees, and another two million being internally displaced. A UN conducted survey shows that about 70% of the women in the refugee camps have faced sexual assault. The police and the army have been identified as chief perpetrators. This is one of the ways in which ethnic cleansing has been practised in the region. Numerous attempts made by the UN to end such atrocities have availed unsuccessful results, thus, making it imperative for this committee to come up with a resolution to this crisis.

## Historical Background

Sudan, as a nation, is composed of various different tribes with Islam as the predominant religion. The huge number of tribes have led to ethnic diversity in the region. The conflict arose when the British popularized Christianity in early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The British ran their infamous policy of *divide et impera* during the colonial period. They brought modernisation in the north. On the other hand, the southern region was left rural. They also encouraged tribes to fight each other. This apparent divide between the northern and southern parts led to two civil wars after the colonial period. The second Sudanese Civil war culminated in 2011, leading

to the formation of the independent state of South Sudan.

South Sudan has various tribes of different ethnicities. Dinka and Nuer are the two major tribes comprising around two-thirds of population combined. The prevalence of such diversity coupled with communal seeds sown in the previous century gave rise to ethno-nationalism. The tribes turned inimical towards one another. This spirit started surfacing at the time of independence, which led to the creation of a new government with representatives from almost every major tribe. The President Salva Kiir and his Vice President Riek Machar were from Dinka and Nuer tribes respectively. The Sudanese people's Liberation Movement, the party which had fought for the nation's cause in the civil war with Sudan, emerged as the ruling party. Unfortunately, this set-up did not last long.

In July 2013, President Kiir accused VP Machar along with ten others of plotting a coup d'état against him. Kiir sacked Machar and his aides. Machar fled, denying the accusations, but formed another faction of SPLM. The newly formed SPLM in Opposition (SPLM-IO) caused ethnic divisions to resurface. Nuer people supported Machar while the Dinkas sided with Kiir. In December 2013, a mutiny broke out in the capital city of Juba. There are conflicting narrations on that night's events. Kiir claims that Nuer soldiers of the Presidential Guard started the violence. Machar stated that this was a ploy by Kiir to consolidate power. Notwithstanding the narrations, the Nuer soldiers were disarmed, with a large number of Nuer soldiers escaping from Juba towards the north. The armed Dinka soldiers went around the city searching Nuer

civilians' homes, accusing them of housing Nuer soldiers. There have been reports by the UN Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and Human Rights Watch on ethnic violence in December 2013. Both the reports mention a massacre in Gudele police station. According to the reports, around 200 Nuer people were locked up in a confined room and were shot by Dinka soldiers through the windows. All but twelve were killed in the shootout. This is one of the major extra-judicial killing that took place in the civil war. Kiir called out these reports as biased. He maintained his firm belief that his forces had acted according to the international law.

Fighting continued through the initial months of 2014. The UN proposed peace deals, which did not materialize due to spread of violence around the country. Various other tribes also took sides, which intensified the conflict. This was the time when the infamous Bentiu Massacre took place: more than two hundred civilians were

massacred on the basis of ethnicities. Machar denied any responsibility and blamed Kiir for the massacre. Another belligerent side called Cobra faction emerged when the Murle people in western region sought greater autonomy from the government. The peace talks of March created a semi-autonomous region known as Greater Pibor Administrative Region. This was a move to satisfy the Cobra Faction. The Sudanese People's Army was also split on communal lines. Violence broke out between the factions to take control of oil rich areas of the region. The negotiations were mediated by the Inter Governmental Authority on Development along with UN, UK, USA, China, EU, AU and Norway. After the failure of the first ceasefire, Machar and Kiir signed a second ceasefire in Addis Ababa. This ceasefire sought to promise farmers a time period to restart agriculture. This ceasefire couldn't even last for hours as both sides resumed fighting while accusing each other of violating the agreement.





In February 2015, an agreement called Areas of Agreement was signed. It explored the possibility of a future government and initiated a ceasefire. However, the talks fell through and fighting resumed in March. In May, Johnson Olony led a Shilluk militia and captured Upper Nile. Upper Nile is one of the ten provinces in the country. Olony was backed by the SPLM-IO. Many other attempts of peace talks were made through the course of the year. In August, SPLM-IO was split into two factions when General Tang formed Federal Democratic Party. He cited that Machar's indulgence in the peace talks had resulted in the schism.

In August the peace seemed to return with the Compromise Peace Agreement signed by Kiir and Machar. This was the most significant advancement made towards peace. The agreement restored Machar as the Vice President. In October 2015, Uganda withdrew its troops from the region. In the end of 2015, Kiir increased the number of states from 10 to 28. It created Dinka majority in most of the provinces. It was taken as a move to appoint his loyalists as governors to maintain control. In January of next year Yau Yau dissolved the Cobra Faction. Machar returned to Juba and was sworn-in as the Vice President. About a year of signing the agreement, huge groups of Dinka groups attacked the Fertit in Wau. The Fertit and other groups allegiant to the SPLM-IO rose in revolt. Clashes started outside a meeting between Machar and Kiir. There was a second round of clashes in Juba, causing Machar to flee. A spokesperson of Machar stated that the country was back at war. Kiir issued a 48 hour ultimatum to Machar to return to the country. In September, Machar called for an armed struggle to oust Kiir. This marked the renewal of the conflict.

The condition worsened, and there were more factions emerging by the day. The UN launched comprehensive peacekeeping operations in the region. There were sanctions imposed upon Machar and General Paul Malong. In the beginning of 2017, SPLM-IO accused Egyptian Air Force of attacking them. The fighting spilled over to borders of neighbouring countries such as Egypt and Uganda. There emerged a rift among the ruling Dinka population when Kiir demoted General Malong to check his growing influence. Malong formed his own rebel group called South Sudan- United Front(SS-UF).

As of present, the condition remains chaotic. There are various rebel factions raging wild in the country. There are massive Human Rights violations running unchecked. The current UN missions have availed few results. Thus, this committee seeks to restore balance to South Sudan.

## Conflict Resolution Models

Cases similar to the South Sudan dispute have taken place earlier and have been dealt with by passing suitable resolutions. Some of the solutions passed are explained below:

### The Good Friday/ Belfast Agreement:

The unrest, or popularly called The Troubles, in Northern Ireland broke out in the late 20th century. Recorded casualties went up to 3600 with thousands more injured. Over the course of the next three decades violence and riots were run-of-the-mill and ended up in the spilling of this violence in other countries such as Great Britain, the Republic of Ireland and Gibraltar.

Many political suggestions were proposed to tame the anarchists and re-establish the self-governance in Northern Ireland. However, none of them were as effective as The Good Friday or The Belfast Agreement.

The Agreement mandated the creation of the Northern Ireland Assembly, which would be elected and held responsible for all local matters. It provided the swift and institutional arrangement of cross-border trade between Ireland and Northern Ireland. Another point constituting the arrangement was the constant consultation of the British. This agreement was passed by a referendum, held on May 22, 1998, which saw 94 percent of the people in Ireland and 71 percent in Northern Ireland.

Despite there being an overwhelming majority, not all citizens were satisfied. With only 52 percent of the Protestants voting for the agreement, they weren't a happy section of the society. Just four months into the agreement, an offspring of a kind of the IRA, "the Real IRA", killed 29 people in a bombing that took place in Omagh. Failure of decommission of the Real IRA by the IRA resulted in the delay of the formation of Northern Ireland Executive, an integral part of the Northern Ireland Assembly.

As a result, the Assembly met with three suspensions which led the British to believe that the indigenous were incapable of dealing with the government of the country as of now. Therefore, London rule was re-established in October 2002. It wasn't until the St. Andrews Agreement later on in 2006 that the indigenous government was called upon back again.

### Timeline:

#### 1988

**January** - Talks get under way between Gerry Adams and the SDLP leader John Hume, to see how a political settlement in Northern Ireland could be achieved.

**September** - The Hume-Adams dialogue breaks down.

#### 1993

**April** - John Hume and Gerry Adams resume their dialogue.

**October** - The SDLP and Sinn Fein leader pass proposals to Taoiseach Albert Reynolds on how to end violence and secure a permanent peace.

#### 1994

**August 31** - The IRA announced, "a complete cessation of military activities", to be followed 43 days later with a similar ceasefire announcement by the main loyalist paramilitaries.

#### 1998

**April 10** - The Good Friday Agreement is signed and is endorsed a month later in a referendum by 71.12pc of the people of Northern Ireland.

**August 15** - The Real IRA bomb was the single deadliest atrocity in the history of the Troubles, claiming the lives of 29 people.

#### 1999

**November 29** - After much wrangling the Assembly finally met and nominated executive ministers - only to be suspended the following February by Northern Ireland Secretary Peter Mandelson because of the IRA's failure to decommission any of its weapons.

#### 2002

**October 14** - Devolution again suspended as power sharing fell apart over allegations of an IRA spy ring gathering intelligence at the heart of government.

#### 2006

**October 11-13** - St. Andrew Agreement is signed.

### Truth and Reconciliation Commission:

Since its inception in 1995, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission has strived to achieve its goals and minimise violation of human rights. Steps have been taken to urge the victims who haven't been granted their rights or have only infringed rights available to them to come out and approach the TRC.

In order to tackle these problems, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission has established three committees under them, namely The Human Rights Violation Committee, Reparation and Rehabilitation Committee and the Amnesty Committee. The working of these committees is as follows:

**Human Rights Violation (HRV) Committee:** The main objective of the Human Rights Violation Committee is to investigate into matters of human rights abuse that have been reported to them since 1960 to 1994. The committee then establishes the identity, fate or current whereabouts and the characteristic and extent of the abuse. Furthermore, the committee investigates in order to find out whether or not the infringement or denial of the rights was a result of the state, other organisation, group or an individual by conscious planning. Upon identifying the victims of the crude abuse, they are referred to the Reparation and Rehabilitation Committee.

**Reparation and Rehabilitation (R&R) Committee:** The Reparation and Rehabilitation Committee is enabled to provide support to any persons that have been referred to them by the Human Rights Violation Committee in order to restore the victim's integrity. Another key objective of the Committee is to propose to the concerned countries the formulation of the required policies for not only the healing of the victims but also of their families and the

community at large. The aim of the suggested recommendations to the concerned governments is to ensure non-repetition, healing and peaceful co-existence of all citizens. The President's Fund, which has been established, and funded by the Parliament itself and private contributors, is to pay urgent reparations to the victims as and when mentioned by the President.

**Amnesty Committee (AC):** The primary aim of the Amnesty Committee is to ensure that all applications for amnesty is done in accordance with the provisions of the act. Amnesty is granted for any act, omission or offence associated with a political objective. Granting of amnesty means that the perpetrator is being granted an official pardon and is free from prosecution.

Despite such an ideal set-up of the commission, it faces some challenges that are hard to spot and at times even harder to tackle. For instance, the identification of genuine victims and the ones pretending to be victims makes the Human Rights Violation Committee question each person who approaches them. This has often been abused to obtain wealth from the President's Fund by the persons whose human rights are intact and have neither been infringed nor abused. Another important issue that arises is the maintenance of harmony between the offenders being granted amnesty, and the victims who get reparations. In under-developed countries the reparations to be paid to the victims is another issue that is tough to deal with. Also, in such countries, the accommodation for the offenders can, at times, not be managed. As a result, the people committing minor offences walk free and, may, in the future turn into serious offenders. In a country such as South Africa, the focus shifted



from the offenders of apartheid to the offenders that had been recognised by the Truth and Reconciliation Committee. As a result, the apartheid offenders walked scot-free with all the blame falling on the recognised offenders only.

### **Sri Lankan Civil War:**

The Sri Lankan civil war started with internal conflict between two different groups which are the minority Tamilians and the overwhelming majority, the Sinhalese. Upon being freed from the British rule in 1948, the Sinhalese reacted to the favouritism of the British towards the Tamilians. Due to the increase in the hostility between both the groups there resulted a group called the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam or more commonly known as the LTTE. This terrorist organisation had violent and irregular outbreaks. The number of casualties have not been recorded, however, it is estimated at about 40,000. The same year saw the disenfranchisement of a million Indian Tamils under the Ceylon Citizenship Act. Moreover, the introduction of the Sinhalese-Only bill in 1956 sought to minimise the use of the Tamilian language thereby, bringing the fight to the centre stage. Violent conflict or riots were rare between both the ethnic groups for a decade after the independence. However, ethnic riots occurred in 1958 and 1977. Post the burning of the Jaffna library by Sinhalese police officers 13 soldiers were killed by the LTTE in 1981 and the conflict became more militarised. In the January of 2009, the fighting had intensified only to end in May of the same year by the Sri Lankan government defeating the LTTE. Now, the government works on the reconstruction mainly funded by China. 95 percent of the civilians that had been displaced during the conflict have been resettled and the LTTE members who had been prisoned have been released. Despite this,

it is still difficult to identify those who are guilty of violating human rights- something which is very similar to the current dispute in South Sudan.

### **Timeline:**

#### **1948**

Sri Lanka, erstwhile Ceylon, gains independence from British Rule. One million Indian Tamilians are disenfranchised by the Ceylon Citizenship Act.

#### **1956**

Hostility between the Sinhalese and the Tamilians increases due to the introduction of the Sinhalese-Only bill which was devised in a way to marginalise the Tamilian language.

#### **1970**

Language-based quotas in universities make it difficult for the Tamilians to enter universities. Tamilians are required to score significantly higher marks.

#### **1977**

Ethnic riots break out in north-western Sri Lanka.

#### **1981**

Due to the burning of the Jaffna library, the riots and violence becomes more militarised.

#### **1996**

Peace treaties fail to reach a state of ceasefire.

#### **2009**

Conflicts become more violent during this year. LTTE asked all Tamilian families to provide at least one male for the fight against the “enemy”.

The conflict ends with the Government of Sri Lanka defeating the armed LTTE by military means and the 26-year civil war ends.



## Forms of Government

There are various forms of government that the committee is looking at. Delegates can model their resolutions on the basis of following proposed forms of government. Delegates can also come up with their own government model as long as it does not violate the spirit of their nation's constitution. The spirit of one's government must be kept in mind even while dealing with the proposed models.

**Westminster System-** A parliamentary democracy based on the system followed in UK. It would consist of directly elected representatives from geographic constituencies contested on party lines. It will also have a head of state de jure in nature. The de facto leader is to be the president of the party having majority in the Parliament. It traditionally also has an opposition demarcated in the parliament. The powers are divided into three wings; executive, judiciary, legislature. The parliament is generally bicameral. There can be subdivisions into provinces. The most important thing to be looked into is the distribution of power between the provinces and the union. South Sudan is in ethnic turmoil, thus, it would need a strong union to quell the rebellious sentiments which may exist in the country. On the contrary, it can lead to further unrest by offending the feelings of people demanding greater autonomy. This decision falls on delegate's understanding and his/her foreign policy on the matter.

**Council of Elders-** Another viable option can be a council of elders. This generally works on basis ethnicity. It would require each ethnic group or constituent area to elect a leader to the council. The elected leaders will represent their respective tribes. There can be a rotating chair in the council to avoid communal clashes. The

rotating chair can act as the actual head of the nation. An issue which might emerge is that the tribes have a great disparity with each other in terms of the population. This can lead to dissatisfaction amongst the Dinka and Nuer tribes who share a larger proportion of population of the country. Thus, there needs to be a modification made in this system in order to provide resolution to the conflict.

**Provincial Autonomy-** This system can easily satisfy the warring factions by giving them autonomy in their geographic regions. It would be looking at a weak central government with inherently only nominal powers. There are likely to be a large number of states due to the ethnic and territorial conflict that has cropped up in the region. The states will enjoy the power to draft their laws freely in accordance with their socio-cultural practices. The government will be holding control of things like defence, communications and foreign affairs. Such a resolution will lead to cessation of hostilities. A problem which may arise in the near future is that states may walk out of the union. This would create an upsurge of instability in the region. Such an event can lead to poverty and worsening of people's condition.

**Division of the Nation-** Another way to pacify the conflict is to divide the nation in to parts to allow autonomy to warring faction. This might not be a very viable option as there would still have to be governments set up in the newly formed countries. Furthermore, drawing a unanimously acceptable border will be a near-impossible ordeal. This would impact the economy of the nation in a huge way. Thus, it should only be considered as a last reserve as a solution.

**Communist Regime-** There can also be a

communist government in the region. The state will be able to utilize the resources efficiently to rebuild the nation. The country shall have one party in charge of the nation. It would also be powerful enough to stop future acts of insurgency in the country. The leaders of the warring faction can be included in the inner circle of the party to satisfy them. It would further try to bridge the gap between various ethnicities. Such a government might obstruct the course of democracy in the government. Furthermore, communism has been a very difficult policy to implement.

The committee will be looking at similar forms of government to resolve the crisis. Delegates are advised to combine the elements of such governments to come up with a feasible option for South Sudan.

### South Sudan Country Profile

For the sake of convenience, we have provided the demographics of South Sudan below. This data may be useful in deciding the type of government representation and may be crucial to various countries' vested interests in the country. Delegates must refer to the data when discussing representation and diplomatic ties.

**Population-** 12.23 million

**Ethnic breakdown-** Dinka-35.8 %

Nuer- 15.6%

Others- 48.6%

**Annual Growth rate-** 2.9%

**Religious Breakdown-** Christians-60.5%

Islam- 6.2%

Animist-32.9%

Other- 0.4%

**Population below poverty line-** 42.7%

**GDP-** 9.02 billion USD

**GDP per capita-** 758.72 USD

**Inflation-** 88%

**Internally displaced people-** 2.4 million

**Life expectancy-** 57 years

**Child Mortality rate-** 91/ 1000 live births

**Births per Woman-** 4.9

**Prevalence of AIDS-** 2.7%

**Area-** 644.3 thousand square kilometres

**Provinces-** 28

**Currency-** South Sudanese Pound

**Forest Area-** 71.6%



## References and Further Reading

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/events/good\\_friday\\_agreement](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/events/good_friday_agreement) <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/troubleshttps://www.britannica.com/topic/Irish-Republican-Army>

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<https://www.aljazeera.com/topics/country/south-sudan.html>

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2017/country-chapters/south-sudan>

## 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	Expecting	Having examined
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Having received
Approving	Expecting	Keeping in mind
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Noting with deep concern
Believing	Fulfilling	Nothing with satisfaction
Confident	Fully aware	Noting further
Contemplating	Emphasizing	Observing
Convinced	Expecting	Reaffirming
Declaring	Expressing its appreciation	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Fulfilling	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Fully aware	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Further deploring	Referring
Deeply Disturbed	Further recalling	Seeking
Deeply Regretting	Guided by	Taking into consideration
Desiring	Having adopted	Taking note
Emphasizing	Having considered	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

## Bibliography

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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