# 2014 Baylor University Model United Nations High School Conference Delegate Guide

Distinguished Delegates and Advisors,

Welcome to the 2014 Baylor Model United Nations Conference! Since 1994 Baylor has fostered an academically rigorous environment in which delegates are given the opportunity to improve their speaking, writing, negotiating, conflict resolution and networking skills. Students are placed in a learning environment where they will formulate resolutions to resolve difficult international problems. This experience will not only prepare delegates for future MUN conferences, but will also prepare them for their future in college and the professional world.

The topics discussed at this year's conference have been chosen carefully by the Baylor MUN Secretariat to provide exposure to a broad range of pressing issues before the United Nations today. It is my hope that each student will come thoroughly prepared and ready to generate deep and meaningful discussion. Delegates should learn both about the issues at hand, generally, and about their nation's position on the issue, specifically. Not all nations hold the same views when it comes to such delicate issues; however, these diverse opinions help the United Nations to form a more comprehensive approach to resolving world problems. All delegates should come prepared to collaborate and negotiate with their fellow delegates. To facilitate discussion, each delegate should know and understand the rules and procedures of this conference.

The Baylor Model United Nations Conference staff hopes that this experience is a positive one for each delegate. It is Baylor's vision as well as our vision that each student will leave here with a longing to impact the world. We hope that our conference fosters the delegate's desire to make the world a better place. We hope that delegates learn the positive change negotiation and consensus can bring. We hope that each student is able to broaden their worldview, by adapting the values of their nation and seeing the vast array of ideas adopted by fellow delegates. Issues we hear about everyday can become much more complex on an international level. Baylor prides itself on its commitment to grow each student academically and spiritually, and we hope that your time at Baylor equips you with the tools you need to make a difference in your future endeavors.

On behalf of all of the Baylor Model United Nations staff I want to welcome you to our 2014 conference. We hope you learn, grow and prosper from your time with us.

Sincerely,

Ruth Anne Holiday

Secretary General,
2014 Baylor University High School Model UN Conference

# **Table of Contents**

# Committee Background Guides

# <u>Research Tips for Delegates</u>

Each of the committee background guides includes:

- a brief introduction to the committee, including its membership and purpose
- the history and past actions taken by the United Nations for the two topics (one topic in Historical Security Council) your committee will address
- questions and/or possible solutions to guide your research on these topics
- a bibliography, with some key sources annotated, to get you started on your research

In addition to the bibliography provided for each of the committees, the following print and internet resources will also be helpful as you research your topics.

- Full-text of The Charter of the United Nations: http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/index.shtml

- The UN: http://www.un.org/

- UN Cyber School Bus: http://www.un.org/Pubs/CyberSchoolBus/

- UNA- USA's Global Classrooms: http://www.unausa.org

# General Assembly 1<sup>st</sup> Committee

# History of the General Assembly 1<sup>st</sup> Committee

Disarmament and international security (DISEC) are central to the UN Mission, and the General Assembly First Committee (GA1) is responsible for these issues, including assessing threats to global security, dealing with weapons of mass destruction, and eliminating conventional arms. The very first GA resolution in 1946 dealt with nuclear disarmament, and the UN and the First Committee still grapple with these important and complex issues today.

The First Committee maintains an egalitarian structure with all member nations participating, and works towards deliberation, consensus building, and policy. The diverse interest of all member states in one committee encourages the body to search for areas of common ground and is typically successful. In fact, more than 75 percent of the GA resolutions since 1991 have passed by acclamation.

Unlike the Security Council, the General Assembly resolutions are non-binding and thus only as strong as the international support they garner. The GA1 seeks to build peace and security not by force, but through agreements among states for cooperative security, deescalating conflict through disarmament, and other peaceful means. Their goals are therefore often ambitious and long-term and have been criticized by some as ineffective or indecisive. Resolutions sometimes develop or utilize new —language which can help set international law and guide policy-making in member states. It can also put pressure on other states whose aggression and lack of cooperation becomes more transparent in light of the —moral consensus of the international community.

The First Committee also faces a set of challenges: due to their resolutions' non-binding nature, states do not always carry out their resolutions; delegates can choose to merely restate national policies without engaging in substantive debate; states have significant disagreements whereby consensus cannot easily be reached; the body can rush to a premature and impractical consensus; and sometimes the problems of disarmament and international security are so complex that countries cannot find solutions to appease all parties involved. All of these pose obstacles to the First Committee's objective to create a more peaceful world.

# GA 1<sup>st</sup> Topic 1: Air Travel and Safety

**Introduction**:
Civilian air travel regulations and safety have been at the forefront of discussions about international security since the terrorist attacks on the United States of America on September 11, 2001. On this day members of the terrorist organization Al-Qaida high-jacked four passenger jets, crashing two planes into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York and crashing a third plane into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia. The fourth plane was brought down in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, before it reached Washington, D.C., the high-jackers' intended destination. Nearly 3,000 people, including all those on the four planes, died in these crashes, and countless more were injured.

Over the past few months discussions about air travel regulations and safety have received renewed focus following two separate incidents involving passenger jets operated by Malaysian Airlines. In the early hours of March 8, 2014, Malaysian Airlines Flight 370 left Kuala Lumpur International Airport and disappeared 94 minutes later while in route to Beijing. According to a report released by the Malaysian government in March, the last established contact with the vessel was at 1:19:04 AM when flight 370 transmitted, "Good night Malaysian Three Seven Zero."[1] The plane disappeared from the radar at 1:21:13 AM. The plane, its 12 crewmembers, and 227 passengers have been missing ever since and are presumed dead. At the time this guide was published – nearly 5 months after the plane disappeared - the cause of the disappearance remains a mystery. Theories range from mechanical failure to terrorist attack, making the international community's response to the tragedy a difficult one.

On July 17, Malaysian Airlines Flight 17, traveling from Amsterdam's Schipol Airport to Kuala Lampur, was shot down over Donetsk, a city in eastern Ukraine near the border with Russia. All 283 passengers and 15 crewmembers were killed. At the time this guide was published, the investigation of this tragedy is in progress. Based on information gathered so far, it is believed that Ukrainian separatists shot down the plane with a surface to air missile acquired from Russia, mistaking the vessel for a Ukrainian military plane.[2] Separatists have denied responsibility, with some blaming the Ukrainian government, arguing this is an attempt to frame the pro-Russian separatists.

The two incidents involving Malaysian Airlines planes this year and the September 11, 2001 attacks are not isolated. Other passenger planes full of innocent civilians have come up missing,[3] been tragically shot down,[4] and been victim of terrorist attacks, high-jacking, or bombing.[5] Thus, this is an area of policy that is timely and warrants attention by the General Assembly First committee.

**Key international law, including past UN Action:**
The first formal code for international aviation safety, the Paris Convention, was adopted in February 1919 by France and the United Kingdom; this effort was driven by the desire to ensure state sovereignty of airspace above the respective territories.[6] At the end of WWII, the Chicago Convention revisited these same issues on a broader international scale, and subsequent conventions in Tokyo, the Hague, and Montreal dealt with specialized issues pertaining to airline regulation and safety, specifically the issue of high-jacking.[7]

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[1] "MH370 Preliminary Report." *Mashable.* Web. 9 May 2014. <http://mashable.com/2014/05/01/malaysia-airlines-370-report/>

[2] http://cnnworldlive.cnn.com/Event/Malaysia_Airlines_Flight_17?Page=2; this website should be updated with information as the situation unfolds, making it a good resource for basic information about the investigation.

[3] http://time.com/18358/malaysia-airlines-flight-mh370-disappearances/

[4] http://www.cnn.com/2014/07/17/world/history-planes-shot-down/index.html

[5] http://www.aerospaceweb.org/question/planes/q0283.shtml

[6] Diederiks-Verschoor, I.H. Philepina. *An Introduction to Air Law.* Alphen aan den Rijn : Kluwer Law International, 2006.

[7] http://www.dsaj.gov.mo/iis/EventForm/ContentFileGen.aspx?Rec_Id=4947

While these conventions are a great place to start your research, international law is complex and evolving. As you navigate the field, there are two key UN organizations and committees that shape air travel policies you should be sure to research as you prepare for conference:

- *The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO):* ICAO is a specialized UN agency created in 1944 at the Chicago Convention. Since its founding, the ICAO has played an integral part in developing policies, performing various studies, and building aviation capacity.
- *The Counter Terrorism Committee* established by the Security Council through resolution S/Res/1373 on September 28, 2011[8]: This committee was developed in order to better combat terrorism internationally by means of increased institutional and legal restrictions. These practices include denying monetary funds to terrorist groups as well as cooperating with other governments in the investigation of terrorist groups.

In addition to these organizations, there are a number of UN resolutions such as S/Res/1373, that address the issue of aviation safety, specifically, and terrorism, generally, that you may look to in your research. For example, in 1970 the Security Council passed Resolution 286, urging the immediate release of passengers and crew when three jets were hijacked by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.[9] Perhaps most notable is the UN's response to the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 on December 21, 1988, which killed 268 people, including all 259 passengers and crew on board the plane and 11 bystanders on the ground. Following a long investigation, two Libyan nationals, Al Megrahi and Al Amin Khalifah Fhimah, were accused of the crime, but they did not stand trial for a long time, during which the UN ordered sanctions on Libya for failure to cooperate in the investigation. The many UN resolutions involved in the protracted response to this investigation are most conveniently summarized in Resolution 1192, issued on August 27, 1998; this resolution deals with the trial of the Libyan nationals and includes a list of previous resolutions pertaining to the attack.[10]

These Security Council resolutions will be helpful as you prepare for conference, but you must keep in mind the difference in purview between the Security Council and GA 1. The General Assembly cannot compel nations to take any actions, so state sovereignty must always be on your mind as you formulate solutions to current international problems. This is where the ICAO website will come in handy.[11]

Although our focus is international policy and studying past UN action should always be your priority, two US institutions are at the forefront of international aviation safety and regulation, frequently lending their support to airline incidents beyond the US. For this reason, it will be helpful to be familiar with these institutions and their activities as well:

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[8] http://www.un.org/docs/scres/2001/sc2001.htm
[9] Available here: http://www.cfr.org/terrorism/un-security-council-resolution-286/p24836.
[10] http://www.cfr.org/libya/un-security-council-resolution-1192-libya/p25118
[11] http://www.icao.int/Pages/default.aspx

- *The Federal Aviation Agency (FAA)* was created through the Federal Aviation Act in 1958 it created a unified system of air traffic control, which enables states to make and enforce air safety rules and regulations.
- *The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)* provides nations with safety recommendations. The NTSB monitors the effectiveness of the FAA and frequently participates in investigations of transportation disasters outside the USA.

**Questions and issues to consider as you prepare for conference:**
The recent incidents involving flights MH 370 and MH 17 bring to light a number of issues regarding aviation safety and security that the General Assembly First Committee can discuss. Specifically, you should consider ways to promote greater coordination among sovereign nations when it comes to emergencies involving commercial airlines and civilian causalities in conflict-ridden regions. Discussions about these flights can be added to ongoing debates about airline safety that have emerged in the past 13 years since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

Here we outline some particular considerations to help you begin and organize your research, but you will want to stay attuned to unfolding developments in the news about both Malaysian Airlines flights and their investigations.[12]

1. Regarding MH370
The report issued by the Malaysian government reveals a four-hour long gap between the time they last heard from the pilots and the time they started searching for the plane. Malaysian air traffic controllers insist that as soon as they had heard from Vietnamese air traffic controllers that the flight had not made contact, they alerted the airline's operation center. They also alerted other air traffic control centers in Singapore, Hong Kong, and Phnom Penh.[13] While questions have arisen about the four-hour time gap and whether or not this was handled properly, your focus should not be on the Malaysian government's activities and criticisms of their actions. Instead, you will be best served by considering suggestions made before the ICAO concerning the safety benefits of real-time tracking for commercial airlines.[14]

However, this real-time tracking inevitably raises security concerns, given the implication this has for a nation's military operations. It is for this reason that other nations were slow to release radar and satellite data in the investigation of the disappearance of MH 370; information eventually provided by Thailand, China, and Australia regarding "handshakes" between the plane and satellites was instrumental in narrowing the search area to the Indian Ocean, when it previously encompassed an even larger area extending across Asia. How can you, as a member of the General Assembly First Committee, encourage more rapid dissemination of such information in future incidents?

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[12] For MH 370, we recommend following this website: http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-26503141; for MH 17, this website is particularly helpful: http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/world/mh17-specials-page/index.html.
[13] Jamieson, Alastair, Vinograd, Cassandra. "Malaysia Report on MH370 Urges Study into Real-Time Jet Track<http://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/missing-jet/malaysia-report-mh370-urges-study-real-time-jet-tracking-n94471>ing." *NBC.* Web. 8 May 2014.
[14] MH370 Preliminary Report." *Mashable.* Web. 9 May 2014. <http://mashable.com/2014/05/01/malaysia-airlines-370-report/>

2. Regarding MH17

The UN Security Council has been attuned to the attack on MH17 from the start, holding an emergency session in the hours following the downing of the plane. Notably, during this meeting, US Ambassador to the UN, Samantha Power, delivered excoriating remarks, calling on Russia to take active steps to alleviate the tension in Ukraine and help with the recovery and investigation of MH17.[15] On July 21, the Security Council unanimously adopted S/Res/2166, proposed by Australia, condemning the attack and calling for full cooperation in the recovery and investigation.[16] Again, as the General Assembly, your response to these events will have a somewhat different cast than that of the Security Council. One way to help you navigate these differences will be to consider the ICAO's response to S/Res/2166, particularly their discussion of how this body is involved in the on-going investigation.[17] As you look to what the ICAO does, can you think of ways to improve upon their capacities, encouraging cooperation among member states?

3. Regarding air safety, generally

Airline aviation safety regulations changed dramatically after the September 11, 2001 attacks. The USA began with the federalization of its airport security through the Aviation and Transportation Security Act, creating the Transport Security Administration (TSA). Prior to this act, airport security had been entrusted to individual airports who would outsource to private security companies. The TSA began preventing anyone without a boarding pass from reaching the boarding gates and requiring all passengers to go through security screening, including presentation of a government issued photo ID and x-ray scanning. Although the TSA and its procedures are specific to the United States of America and your attention should not be focused on domestic policies themselves, similar practices are performed throughout airports across the globe, and the USA is considered a forerunner in aviation policy.[18] Nevertheless, other nations' policies should not be discounted, so as you prepare for conference, you should consider how the nation you are representing handles airport security. Specifically, consider answers to these questions: what does your nation do well? What can your nation improve?

**GA 1st Topic 1 Bibliography**

**"Air Law"**
Fong, Tang Ut: http://www.dsaj.gov.mo/iis/EventForm/ContentFileGen.aspx?Rec_Id=4947 .
*This article provides a nice introduction to the international statutes. The Tokyo, Hague, and Montreal Conventions are discussed on pages 5 and following.*

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[15] Fully transcript available here: http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/229455.htm
[16] Full text of the resulton and statements from the Council members, available here:
http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2014/sc11483.doc.htm
[17] http://www.icao.int/Newsroom/Pages/ICAO-applauds-adoption-of-UN-Security-Council-Resolution-2166.aspx
[18] "Airline Security Policies Post-9/11." *Boston.* Web. 7 May 2014.
<http://www.boston.com/news/nation/specials/sept_11_anniversary/gallery/changed_airline_security_policies?pg=4
>

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**Airline Security Policies Post-9/11:**
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Rhyne, Charles S., Washington: Columbia Law Book Company, 1947. Print.

**Aviation Law: Cases, Laws and Related Sources**
Gillick, Ardsley, John E., Larsen, Paul B., and Sweeney, Joseph C, NY, Transnational Publishers, 2006. Print.

**"ICAO Applauds Adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2166"**
ICAO, July 23, 2014

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**"The Lockerbie Case: The Role of the Security Council in Enforcing the Principle Aut Dedere Aut Judicare,"**
Plachta, Michael, http://ejil.oxfordjournals.org/content/12/1/125.full.pdf

**"Malaysia Report on MH370 Urges Study into Real-Time Jet Tracking":**
http://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/missing-jet/malaysia-report-mh370-urges-study-real-time-jet-tracking-n94471
Jamieson, Alastair, Vinograd, Cassandra. *NBC*. Web.

**MH370 Preliminary Report**:
http://mashable.com/2014/05/01/malaysia-airlines-370-report/
Mashable. Web.

**Pan Am Flight 103 Fast Facts**:
http://www.cnn.com/2013/09/26/world/pan-am-flight-103-fast-facts/
*CNN*. Web.

**Pan Am Flight 103/ Lockerbie Air Disaster Archives: Collections and Personal Papers**:
Lockerbie, Scotland: http://archives.syr.edu/panam/lockerbie/.

**S/Res/286 1970**
"The situation created by increasing incidents involving the hijacking of commercial aircraft"

**S/Res/1192 1998**

"The Lockerbie Case"

**S/Res/1368 and S/Res/1373 2001**
"Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts":
http://www.un.org/docs/scres/2001/sc2001.htm
*This link will also take you to both resolutions from 2001 pertaining to the terrorist attacks.*

**S/Res/2166, 2014**
"ON MALAYSIAN JET CRASH DEMANDING ACCOUNTABILITY, FULL ACCESS TO SITE, HALT TO MILITARY ACTIVITIES"
http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2014/sc11483.doc.htm
*This link includes the full-text of the resolution as well as the responses explaining each nation's vote – especially useful for those students currently representing nations with a seat on the Security Council.*

# GA 1<sup>st</sup> Topic 2: Border Security

**Background:**
The importance of a country's border cannot be underestimated. The security of a nation's borders is paramount in maintaining sovereignty in respect to the nation's interests. It is important to discuss border security in an effort to alleviate the stress caused by two important issues: the threat of criminal activity and the treat to human security.
Criminal activities are a major concern in relation to border security. One of the greatest criminal happenings today, in regards to border security, is the movement of terrorist groups.[19] In 2001 Member States of the United Nations met in Nairobi, Kenya to discuss the United Nation's Global Terrorism Strategy. The meeting was held in order to create resolution 1373 that focused on counter-terrorism. The idea of secure borders and safer travel to prevent terrorist movement across borders was thoroughly discussed. The UN has also directed much of its focus on illicit trade across boarders. Illicit trading entails the trafficking of illegal drugs, people, and other contraband goods.[20] This is to be regulated by more secure border control, border management and stricter customs reforms.

Border security goes beyond criminal elements and deals with many important human rights issues. As defined in Resolution A/RES/60/288, the General Assembly of the United Nations affirms that Member States are desirous in continuing to resolve all social conflicts related to border security, both direct and indirect.[21] In short, the United Nations wishes to resolve the following issues and their associated nuances: foreign occupation, issue of oppression, border poverty, stymied growth (as to deter the need of emigration through economic prosperity),

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[19] Counter-Terrorism Committee.
http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/specialmeetings/2007nairobi/docs/Nairobi_joint_statement.pdf
[20] Security Council, Concerned at Threat Posed by Illicit Cross-Border Trafficking, Asks for Assessment of UN Efforts in Helping States Counter Challenges. http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2012/sc10624.doc.htm
[21] A/RES/60/288, The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.
http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/60/288

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inadequate governance, issues related to human rights, and social inequality.[22] An example is the protection of immigrant populations. The safety of these workers may be at risk with unsecured borders. Likewise, the security of borders is important in lessening illegal immigration and other matters of illicit behavior. This is both a human rights issue and a security issue. This article also discusses the government action related to the issue.[23]

**UN Involvement:**
Many different publications are available to Member States, which highlight security measures to insure stronger boarders. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has taken an active role in curtailing fraudulent behavior on international borders. They have created a guide that serves as a tool for strengthening the examination of travel documents and identification at borders. This guide calls for close examination of documentation, along with instilling stricter punishment for fraudulent acts or falsifying documents.[24] CITIF (Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force) is an online publication that supports counter-terrorism efforts at the border.[25] This document provides an easily accessible proposal for, "relevant legal, institutional and practical border control measures to counter-terrorism can be found in one easily accessible location."[26]

Member States conducted a global survey in 2011 to assess how effective the 2001 resolution adopted in Nairobi, Kenya had been at increasing border security. They found that many nations still needed to enhance cross-border communications, strengthen porous boarders and enforce stricter custom reforms. Overall the Member States felt that terrorist networks were beginning to weaken. The security of maritime borders was found to be ta point of venerability with regards to border strengthening. Maritime borders are hard to manage, regulate and control. This was highlighted as an area in need of much reform.[27] Following this meeting in 2012 the General Assembly met to address the on going threat of terrorist and adopted resolution A/RES/66/282. This resolution reaffirms the past actions taken by the UN in 2001 and also encourages Member states to improve on certain measures. It recalls and commemorates the work being done by the CITIF in hopes that more Member States will use this document in the future.[28]
Ban Ki Moon recently called upon Member States to continue their work on border security. He highlights the need for continual strengthening of control along borders. Borders that are susceptible to criminal activity can, "enable the trafficking of drugs, weapons, contraband,

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[22] Counter-Terrorism Committee.
http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/specialmeetings/2007nairobi/docs/Nairobi_joint_statement.pdf
[23] Immigration Debate: What's More Important, Border Security Or Protecting Immigrant Workers?
http://www.forbes.com/sites/nathanielparishflannery/2013/09/09/immigration-debate-whats-more-important-border-security-or-protecting-immigrant-workers/

[24] UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime).
http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2011/January/unodc-releases-guide-to-strengthen-border-examination-of-documents.html
[25] CITIF (Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force). http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf/pdfs/ctonlinetool.pdf
[26] Ibid.
[27] Global survey of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) by Member States.
http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/docs/2011-globalsurvey1373.pdf?m=S/2011/463
[28] The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review: A/RES/66/282

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terrorist funding, materials related to weapons of mass destruction, conflict minerals, wildlife and people".[29] He then makes a point to state that no regulations should coincided with the rights of migrant people and make no room for inhumane treatment of a person.[30] Overall border security should work to stop the spread of threats in and out of a nation.

**Current Situation:**
Border Security is continually discussed in the United Nations. Border security can be associated with many other important issues discussed in the United Nations, which include human rights, terrorism, illicit trading, and migration. The UN has seen favorable improvement in border security amongst its Member States as resolutions continue to be adopted by the body. The EU is concerned of the effects that the increasing migration rates may have on border security. As the world becomes more mobile threats to border security continue to increase. This means that the solution to creating a secure border is continually changing and the top continues to stay at the forefront of discussion. Terrorism, criminal movement, illegal immigration, illegal trade and migration all continue to place strain on borders of Member States. There are many technological advancements that can aid nations in securing their borders. As the world develops so must strategies for border security. Member States must remain aware of the effects border security has on immigration and public safety. Border security "is likely to remain high on the domestic political agendas of Member States – and indeed governments worldwide – for the foreseeable future."[31]

The South Africa government unearthed a successful way to strength their borders and combat many issue that arose from the weakness of their border. A joint effort between UNODC Southern Africa, the South African Border Control Operational Coordinating Committee (BCOCC), and Europol a project called, "Strengthening Law Enforcement Capacity (Border Control Operations) and Criminal Justice Response to Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons" was started. This project aimed to deter illegal migration through the South African borders. This has been a problem as this country continues to fall victim to illegal trafficking of persons from Africa to Europe. The project enhanced the capabilities of South African border control agencies, improve border officials ability to detect fraudulent documentation, improve knowledge and international cooperation, and increase awareness of such activities. South Africa is one of many nations to have success in border security strategies; however, the UN continues to encourage this kind of success for every Member State.[32]

**Questions to Consider:**
When considering present-day issues, take note of the following questions, as they are pertinent in analyzing the subject of border security.

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[29] UN has key role in boosting security against cross-border threats
http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=41859#.U9R-AIBdWAR
[30] Ibid.
[31] IOM (International Organization for Migration): Border security: Responding to modern-day challenges.
http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/what-we do/migration-policy-and-research/migration-policy-1/migration-policy-practice/issues/junejuly-2012/border-security-responding-to-modernda.html

[32] UNODC. "Border Control." http://www.unodc.org/southernafrica/en/bc/index.html

- Are threats to border security universal or confined to a certain region?
- How does a nation's economy play a role in border security? Does this have an effect on the strategies a nation can use to secure its borders?
- How does the UN continue to promote border security without infringing on state sovereignty?
- What are strategies that can be used specifically to address the movement of terrorist groups across borders? Keep in mind the development technology.

## GA 1<sup>st</sup> Topic 2 Bibliography

**CITIF (Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force) New online tool to support counter-terrorism efforts at the border**
http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf/pdfs/ctonlinetool.pdf
*This document notes an online reference that the UN furnishes for its member nations. This document creates "a platform where relevant legal, institutional and practical border control measures to counter-terrorism can be found in one easily accessible location." Its purpose is pertinent in aiding member states in finding resources for combating border security issues.*

**The Fifth Special Meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with International, Regional and Subregional Organizations on "Prevention of Terrorist Movement and Effective Border Security"**
http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/specialmeetings/2007nairobi/docs/Nairobi_joint_statement.pdf
*This document is a joint statement of meetings that convened in Nairobi several years ago. The meeting's purpose was to discuss issues relating to terrorism and its relation to border security. The UN reaffirmed its purpose in fighting terrorism through securing borders. It also details a plan of action to occur, along with UN subsets that shall be involved.*

**Forbes Immigration Debate: What's More Important, Border Security Or Protecting Immigrant Workers?**
http://www.forbes.com/sites/nathanielparishflannery/2013/09/09/immigration-debate-whats-more-important-border-security-or-protecting-immigrant-workers/
*Forbes reports on a relevant topic of discussion that many countries face, that is border security and immigrant workers. In nations like the United States of America, it is likely that some sectors of industry employ immigrant workers. The safety of these workers may be at risk with unsecured borders. Likewise, the security of borders is important in lessening illegal immigration and other matters of illicit behavior. This media document reports on various subjects relating to this issue. This includes government action on the local and national levels.*

**Global survey of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) by Member States**
http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/docs/2011-globalsurvey1373.pdf?m=S/2011/463

**IOM (International Organization for Migration) Border security: Responding to Modern-day Challenges**

http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/what-we do/migration-policy-and-research/migration-policy-1/migration-policy-practice/issues/junejuly-2012/border-security-responding-to-modernda.html

*This document stresses concerns that member states may have in regards to immigration and public safety. These issues relate to border security and spells out the importance of it. It also explains why border security "is likely to remain high on the domestic political agendas of Member States – and indeed governments worldwide – for the foreseeable future."*

**Securing Borders Against Illicit Flows**
UN document: S/2012/195
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2012/195
*This document highlights issues facing border security. The document also spells out pertinent measures in regards to strengthening border security.*

**Security Council, Concerned at Threat Posed by Illicit Cross-Border Trafficking, Asks for Assessment of UN Efforts in Helping States Counter Challenges**
UN document: SC/10624
http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2012/sc10624.doc.htm
*This document outlines the measures taken by the Security Council in regards to multinational border issues. In it, one will find statements made by multiple member nations and their respective stances on issues relating to illicit trade and human trafficking.*

**The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy**
UN resolution: A/RES/60/288
http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/60/288
*This adopted resolution is in important in regards to terrorism and border security. In it, one will find measures of the counter-terror strategy, a plan of action, and models detailing what to do.*

**The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review**
UN resolution: A/RES/66/282
http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/6682
*This UN resolution is helpful in spelling out the visions and goals that are in place for fighting terrorism and securing borders. It restates and reiterates past actions, along with spelling out the demands of then-present issues.*

**United Nations News Center**
http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=41859#.U9R-SYBdWAS

**UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) Border Control**
http://www.unodc.org/southernafrica/en/bc/index.html
*This source highlights a regional project conducted in South Africa that exemplifies ways in combating border issues. In its task 'Strengthening Law Enforcement Capacity (Border Control Operations) and Criminal Justice Response to Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons,' South Africa proved to successfully take on border issues. Through this project, South*

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*Africa teamed up with UNODC, INTERPOL, among others to take on a list of initiatives in place. This can be applied elsewhere and is considered a model.*

**UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) Guide to Strengthen Examination of Documents at Borders**
http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2011/January/unodc-releases-guide-to-strengthen-border-examination-of-documents.html
*This document deals with documentation issues at borders, along with taking combative measures against fraudulent documentation. Fraudulent documentation is often synonymous with drug trafficking and other forms of illicit border dealings.*

# General Assembly 2<sup>nd</sup> Committee

# History of General Assembly 2<sup>nd</sup> Committee

The General Assembly second committee (GA2) deals mainly with economic and financial world issues. The Second Committee works to provide financial economic assistance to Member States. This committee is especially unique in that it does not consider social issues but focus primarily on the permanence of the international financial and trade network.

Topics brought to the Second Committee deal with macroeconomic policy considerations, sustainable development, human settlements, poverty eradication, globalization, operational activities for development, climate change's impact on development, and more recently both information and communication technologies for development (ICT)[33]. The Second Committee also considers the issues of least developed countries and landlocked developing countries, which face problems different from those nations that are more developed or that have coastal boundaries.[34] The GA2 works very closely on the 8th Millennium Development Goal, Develop a Global Partnership for Development, by considering measures to expand trade, addressing the special needs of least developed land locked nations and dealing with world debt[35].

# GA 2<sup>nd</sup> Topic 1: Job Creation and Sustainable Growth

**Background:**

The global financial crisis in 2008 evoked a greater urgency to develop strategic and effective economic policies that contain macroeconomic perspectives. Macroeconomics focuses on the economy-wide aggregates that indicate changes in unemployment, national income, rate of growth, gross domestic product, inflation, and price levels.[36] Since the 1980s, many national macroeconomic policies have focused on price stability rather than job creation as a means to obtain economic sustainability. While price stability as well as other policies such as finance, debt management and international trade regulations are important to the sustainability of a nation's economy. The lack of job creation left many nations with the consequences of low human security and greater income disparities.[37] Unemployment rates continue to rise and the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that global unemployment will reach 208 million people by 2015. This equates to approximately 30 million jobs needed to return to pre-crisis employment levels. Not only have unemployment levels dramatically increased, but the

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[33] http://www.un.org/en/ga/second/

[34] http://www.un.org/en/ga/second/

[35] Mingst, Karen A., and Margaret P. Karns. *The United Nations in the 21st Century*. Boulder, CO: Westview, 2012. 184. Print.

[36] Definition of Macroeconomic Policy, May 2014: http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/definition/macroeconomic-policy

[37] Macroeconomic Policy Questions, November 2013: http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2076TST%20Issues%20Brief%20%20Macro%20policy%20questions_Final_11_Oct.pdf

level of income disparity around the world has increased 11% in the last decade.[38] There is a great need for job creation, but without a strong capital, many nations find it difficult to finance small and medium enterprises to create more employment opportunities. Job creation can spur sustainable growth by providing human security, income stability, and employment protection to citizens around the world.

**UN Action:**
The UN recently suggested a shift in inclusive growth strategies to obtain more sustainable growth. In 2011, The UN Secretary General defined sustainable growth as "strong economic growth over prolonged periods."[39] This report further stated that in an effort to cultivate sustainable growth around the world there is not a "one size fits all solution."[40] Each nation requires unique solutions to acquire sustainable growth. Despite the need for a specific approach concerning each nation, the Secretary General suggested a macroeconomic framework that would ask individual national policies to broaden for the purpose of overall international development. Job creation would be one of these "inclusive growth" avenues. If policies were to begin with a broad understanding of how to cultivate international sustainable growth, then individual nations would be able to specialize in techniques related to their own needs. The suggested approach in A/66/223 recommends policies be as follows[41]:

1. Counter-cyclical: Work against the high-risk long-term employment trends to create greater amounts of jobs.
2. Pro-investment: Capitalize in businesses and opportunities that will create employment opportunities.
3. Sensitive to employment objectives: Create specific job opportunities conducive to the economic environments of individual nations.
4. Broadened Focus: Move away from keeping inflation at low levels and broaden policies to invest in areas such as health, education, and skills that will increase employability in workers.

In support of this broadened macroeconomic perspective, the UN Secretary General encouraged macroeconomic stabilization that would include job creation as an ultimate goal, but also education, financial investments, rural development, and social policies. These aspects would better help sustain economic growth.[42] The UN gathered in 2012 for the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development to discuss these elements needed to obtain sustainable growth. They discussed how each of these elements could form Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—a

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[38] Humanity Divided, November 2013:
http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Poverty%20Reduction/Inclusive%20development/Humanity%20Divided/HumanityDivided_Full-Report.pdf
[39] A/66/223 Globalization and Interdependence, August 2011:
http://www.un.org/esa/population/migration/ga/index.html
[40] A/66/223 Globalization and Interdependence, August 2011:
http://www.un.org/esa/population/migration/ga/index.html
[41] A/66/223 Globalization and Interdependence, August 2011:
http://www.un.org/esa/population/migration/ga/index.html
[42] A/67/257 Accelerating Progress Towards the Millennium Development Goals, August 2012:
http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/sgreport.pdf

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post-2015 Millennium Development Goal Plan.[43] The UN's *Realizing the Future We Want* Post-2015 Development Agenda emphasizes the simplicity of their goal: to use globalization in the most positive way by focusing on the process towards sustainable growth rather than the objective. Therefore, the direction is to move towards a more systematic approach in discovering practical ways to create diversified jobs and employment opportunities. The UN's request is to have an "inclusive approach" that implies a universal idea that all nations are needed in a macroeconomic plan to cultivate sustainable growth. An "inclusive approach" also refers to the idea that countries can incorporate all sectors of their sustainability goals. Environmental, economic, health and educational sustainability approaches can all combine to form a common sustainable growth strategy. It is not a "pro-poor" approach the UN is looking for, but ways to encourage job creation and sustainability in all realms of sustainable growth. [44]

**Case Studies:**

Government policies, NGOs, and Non-Profits around the world are actively pursuing ways to create more jobs to reach sustainable growth in the global economy. Examples of some of these efforts are listed below. Use these as a starting point to find ways to integrate macroeconomic sustainable growth, whether through international coalitions or within individual nations growth policies.

The United States

As the UN stated, economic growth strategies do not need to focus strictly on poor nations. The United States' Coalition for Jobs and Growth (CJG) is a prime example that displays how a macroeconomic outlook provides job creation and sustainability to both developing and developed nations. This coalition works with domestic and international businesses to strengthen global trade while providing job flexibility in the US. Job flexibility is important for businesses in the US because certain business need are not adequately being met in the US. One of these needs is the number of IT personnel a business can employ. CJG chooses to advocate and oppose US legislations such as Bill 744, which restricts American businesses from utilizing the services of global IT companies. CJG's mission is to support job flexibility with legislations that allow greater access to global markets. By expanding job access globally, CJG not only assists American businesses, but they also create jobs for IT professionals around the world.[45]

Granted, this model advocates for and supports increased international trade and services, critics make the argument that this is also limiting US citizens' access to these jobs. However, this model is useful to see how an organization uses a macroeconomic approach to connect developing and developed nations. Leading to job creation within both nations.

Kenya

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[43] A/RES/66/288 The Future We Want, September 2012:
http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/futurewewant.html
[44] Realizing the Future We Want For All, June 2012: http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/Post_2015_UNTTreport.pdf
[45] The Coalition for Jobs & Growth, 2014: http://www.jobsandgrowthcoalition.com/our-mission-0

A United Nations Environment Progamme (UNEP) report on Green Economies describes Kenya's transformation using green strategies. UNEP defines 'green strategies' as economic policies that also reduce environmental risks. Kenya's green economic policies generate income and employment and diversify electricity generated sources. This report generically states that green economic ventures are not required to occur in the government policy levels. Strategies such as job creation can occur "wherever there is leadership and vision to make this transformation."

In Kenya, this occurred as a result of the nation's desire to create ways to use their traditional forms of biomass sustainably. Kenya's Ministry of Energy created the Feed-in-Tariff, a policy tool that requires its energy companies to use renewable energy sources. A benefit of this Feed-in-Tariff has been an increase in job creation in the renewable resource sector. With new and more demanding policies, the nation is progressing as an environmentally sustainable nation. This decision also helps the economy in creating new jobs, especially in their most prominent agricultural regions.

This strategy displays the UN macroeconomic perspective that looks at sustainable growth as an all-encompassing process. With Kenya's case, environmentally friendly policies provide benefits such as job creation.[46]

**Questions to Consider:**

1. What practical ways can your nation develop a macroeconomic perspective, but also specialize sustainable growth techniques according to your own interests?

2. Does your state need to incorporate macroeconomic policies domestically or can you find ways the UN can provide universal macroeconomic policies?

3. How can the UN encourage international cooperation in achieving Job Creation in both developed and developing nations?

4. How can the UN help generate job creation ideas and development strategies?

5. Like Kenya, jobs can be created in conjunction with other policy goals. What is your nation working towards achieving and how can you create jobs through these goals?

## GA 2nd Topic 1 Bibliography

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UN Document: A/67/257

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[46] UNEP Green Economy: Developing Countries Success Stories, 2010:
    http://www.unep.org/pdf/greeneconomy_successstories.pdf

http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/sgreport.pdf
*Coherence between education, financial investments, rural development, and job creation is key to developing sustainable economic growth. The Millennium Development Goals established 8 areas of focus for sustainable growth, but now the UN suggests coherence between these areas that will integrate and form new Sustainable Development Goals for the Post- 2015 Agenda.*

**The Coalition for Jobs & Growth**
http://www.jobsandgrowthcoalition.com/our-mission-0
*This document describes in detail the United States case study.*

**The Future of Employment: The world of work in 2030**
http://www.un.org/en/ga/second/68/empeventsummary.pdf

**General Website Information about GA2**
http://www.un.org/en/ga/second/

**Globalization and Interdependence: Sustained, Inclusive and Equitable Economic Growth for a Fair and More Equitable Globalization for All, Including Job Creation**
UN Document: A/66/223
http://daccessddsny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/440/20/PDF/%20N1144020.pdf?OpenElement
*This resolution follows RES 65/168 with more information discussing economic growth strategies that can counter the negative consequences of globalization. This is a very helpful tool to understand recent UN suggestions regarding job creation and sustainable growth strategies.*

**Humanity Divided: Confronting Inequality in Developing Countries**
http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Poverty%20Reduction/Inclusive%20development/Humanity%20Divided/HumanityDivided_Full-Report.pdf

**ILO Chief: Global Economy at Turning Point, Time to Rethink Policies**
http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_184491/lang--en/index.htm

**IPCD Beyond 2014 Website**
http://icpdbeyond2014.org/about/view/5-role-of-un-agencies

**Recovering from the Crisis: A Global Jobs Pact**
http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/%20meetingdocument/wcms_115076.pdf
*This Pact, produced by the International Labor Organization, describes policies that will generate employment, extend social protection, respect labor standards, promote social dialogue, and shape fair globalization.*

**Realizing the Future We Want For All Report to the Secretary General**
http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/Post_2015_UNTTreport.pdf

*To ensure globalization is used in the most positive way, this report describes helpful suggestions as to how a holistic approach can help attain sustainable growth. The UN- System wide task team lists goals and targets that include four key dimensions: inclusive social development, inclusive economic development, environmental sustainability, and peace and security.*

**Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence**
UN Documents: A/RES/65/168
http://daccessddsny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/522/62/PDF/%20N1052262.pdf?OpenElement
*Similar to A/66/223, this resolution calls for UN action to create sustainable development goals especially conducive to the Global Jobs Pact---another helpful document that outlines ways nations can create a catalyst for employment.*

**Spending More or Spending Better : Improving Education Financing in Indonesia, Extended Executive Summary**
https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/13207

**UNEP Green Economy: Developing Countries Success Stories**
http://www.unep.org/pdf/greeneconomy_successstories.pdf
*This document describes in detail the Kenya case study.*

**Warning of "Humanity Divided" UN Urges Job Creation, Inclusive Growth Strategies**
http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=47039&Cr=inequality&Cr1#.U1bYwKVSxuY

# GA 2<sup>nd</sup> Topic 2: Intellectual Property

**Background:**

Intellectual Property is a broad term referring to a variety of intangible assets including artistic works and patentable concepts. It is no surprise that as the world has become more technologically advanced intellectual property (IP) has become a large part of the global economy.

Common types of IP include:
1.Trade dress or the look of a product
2. Pharmaceutical patents
3. Industrial technology patents
4. Copyrighted Media such as movies, books and music

The most prolific holders of Intellectual Property Rights(IPR) are first world nations. These developed states have an overwhelming percentage of IPR when compared to the rest of the world. IPR makes up a significant value of many companies and economies and is responsible

for billions in yearly profits. Developed nations have refined robust IPR over the centuries, but others are still creating law and enforcement policies for IP. In the latter IPR enforcement can be nonexistent. Often lax IPR policy is viewed as a crutch for development. Unlicensed sale and use of foreign IP supports many entrepreneurial industries. Bootlegged media is the most familiar form but there is a wide range of counterfeit products including purses, fragrances, cleaning supplies, clothing, cigarettes, industrial technology, software and electronics. As a result companies become loathe to do business in such areas of the world. Growth can then be stunted as corporations and whole nations refuse to do business with IPR lax nations. It is necessary to create a level of protection for IP in all nations that will allow for the most development.

In 1994 the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights(TRIPS) set international standards for IPR law. The TRIPS agreement sets minimum protections and builds upon the earlier Berne Convention. With most of the world signing on to the TRIPS agreement, the basics of IPR are solid but problems in enforcement and exceptions to protection continue. Notable terms include: automatic bestowal of copyright, copyright terms of at least 20 years, protection of computer programs and limited exceptions to IPR. [47] Most discussion of IPR law is an extension of the TRIPS agreement.

**Medicine:**

HIV and AIDS disproportionally afflicts the poor of the world and medication for the condition is costly. The Human Rights Council claims "almost ten million HIV-positive people in low- and middle-income countries lack access to anti-retro-viral therapy, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa"[48]. With the urgent need for life-saving medication for the poor, the cost of necessary medication must be discussed. Currently, through the work of pharmaceutical companies and charities, some medications are reaching areas in need and helping to save lives.

In light of the continuing HIV related programs concerning drugs, the cost and availability of other less urgent medications comes under scrutiny. Under today's distribution methods, medications are often priced differently by country according to general wealth.  While this ensures wider access than the default flat rate scheme, it presents interesting problems. To maintain the system, country or region specific packages of drugs are produced and their trade across regions is restricted. The cost difference of pharmaceuticals across borders has created an unusual type of illegal drug trade where the drugs themselves are legal. Additionally, pricing by general wealth of a nation doesn't fairly apply pricing in nations with wide income disparity. For instance, a poor individual in a first-world nation may be required to pay much more for his medication than an individual of comparable economic means who lives in third-world nation. The differing prices are also sometimes fixed by the national government such as in the UK and Canada. This leaves similarly prosperous but unregulated markets like in the US and first-world Asia to foot a disproportional amount of the cost of developing medicines.

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47 World Trade Organization. AGREEMENT ON TRADE-RELATED ASPECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Web. 24 Apr. 2014.
48 U.N. Human Rights Council, 16th Session. "Report 22[Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development]". 21 March,2011, (A/HRC/16/L.22) New York, 2011.

**Medicine Case-Study:**

In 2012, India acted to ensure local accessibility of a cancer drug against Pfizer's, a pharmaceutical company's, protests. Pfizer was compelled to license production of a cancer drug, Nexavar, to an Indian pharmaceutical company, Natco. This move was designed to make a cheaper generic of the drug available in India. Pfizer has protested, claiming that as a foreign entity selling a foreign drug they were discriminated against in violation of the TRIPS agreement.[49] More recently, in 2013, India refused to grant a patent to another drug manufacturer, Novartis, over claims its cancer drug: Glivec was not a significant improvement over existing drugs.[3] This has led to complaints about the nature of India's IPR protections. These complaints by pharmaceutical corporations make it doubtful that they will continue the same level of involvement in India.

**Intellectual Property as a Tool for Development and Politics:**

Many states have adopted the TRIPS agreement and its associated policies but while these policies are codified in law they can be completely unenforced. As a result, many economic forces shun these areas lacking enforcement. This hurts in two ways: Direct economic investment is lost as companies refuse to open offices or factories. This effect can be quite large when the size of electronics and garment manufacture in developing nations is considered.[50] Countries lose-out on access to patented industrial equipment and copyrighted software that could increase production in native industries [51]

These assertions have been modeled by many economists and stand firm as accepted economic theory but enforcement of strong, pro-development IPR is lacking in many nations. The World Trade Organization (WTO), and its TRIPS council currently work to solve problems related to TRIPS but their work is far from done.[52] As an affirmation of this a UN Resolution passed in December 2012 addressed the need for more progress.[53] The resolution also lamented the halt of the Doha development talks which centered on trade issues. The Doha talks ceased after trade disputes unrelated to IPR.

As happened with the Doha talks, trade talks can sometimes be saddled with unrelated political issues and conflicts. Trade is used as bargaining chip, for both punishment and reward. The US

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49 Das, Soma. "Pfizer Complains about India's Intellectual Property Regime Again - The Economic Times." The Economic Times. India Times, 24 Apr. 2014. Web. 24 Apr. 2014. availible at
http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/healthcare/biotech/pharmaceuticals/pfizer-complains-about-indias-intellectual-property-regime-again/articleshow/34116619.cms
50 Chu, Angus C., and Shin-Kun Peng. "International Intellectual Property Rights: Effects on Growth, Welfare and Income Inequality." Journal of Macroeconomics 33.2 (2010): 276-87.
51 Yang, Lei, and Keith Maskus. "Intellectual Property Rights, Technology Transfer and Exports in Developing Countries." Journal of Development Economics 90.2 (2009): 231-36.
52 "TRIPS." *WTO*. World Trade Organization, n.d. Web. 5 May 2014.
http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/trips_e/trips_e.htm
53 U.N. General Assembly, 67th Session. "Resolution 196 [International Trade and Development]". 5 February, 2013, (A/RES/67/196*) New York, 2013.

is especially apt to use trade in politics. The US has strict laws regarding IP and boycotts/embargoes. In the US, companies are strictly prohibited in engaging in other nation's boycotts and compelled to comply with US-backed sanctions. This results in IP being either banned or copied in many areas. Currently the US sanctions the Balkans (former Yugoslavia-Serbia), Belarus, Burma, Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire), Cuba, Republic of Congo, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, North Korea, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Zimbabwe.[54] Many of these countries are small economic players however Russian entities have come under sanction as a result of the conflict in Ukraine.[55] If the conflict escalates more sanctions could be leveled, possibly against Russia as a whole. If such a situation were to occur, state-sanctioned IP infringement would be logical as IP holders are prevented from licensing abroad.

**Questions to Consider:**

1. How can the immediate need for pharmaceuticals be better balanced with the need to financially encourage drug research?

2. How can current drug pricing systems be modified to create more even pricing? Can a method be created which eliminates or lessens illegal trade in legal drugs?

3. What obligation do developed nations and corporations have to provide cheap life-saving medicines, such as those used to treat cancer or HIV/AIDS, in emerging markets? What obligation do these entities have to provide non-critical medications such as those used to treat diabetes, blood pressure or pain?

4. How can IPR regulation be encouraged in developing nation in order to spur development? How could a UN program or organization accomplish these goals? (Recall that the WTO already works in this area. Try to augment their work)

5. How could the Doha talks or a similar series of conferences help in relation to the topic? How could talks be reignited and prevented from stalling in the future?

6. Do intentional and state-specific IP restrictions have a place in politics? How should the international community treat such situations? Should states recognize IP restrictions while under sanction?


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54 Enriquez, E. Martin. "United States: Implications Of U.S. Sanctions Program On Intellectual Property Owners." Implications Of U.S. Sanctions Program On Intellectual Property Owners. Mondaq, 17 Apr. 2014. Web. 24 Apr. 2014.
http://www.mondaq.com/unitedstates/x/308040/Export+controls+Trade+Investment+Sanctions/Implications+Of+US+Sanctions+Program+On+Intellectual+Property+Owners
55 Ibid.

Geneva: n.p., 2013. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 2013. Web.
*A document targeted to business. It encourages use and implementation of pro-IPR practices.*

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*This paper centers on suggesting methods for greater IP use and dispersement. Special attention is paid to small and medium sized companies.*

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Chu, Angus C., and Shin-Kun Peng: Journal of Macroeconomics 33.2 (2010): 276-87. Print.
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Lipton, Jacqueline, and Mary Wong: Singapore Academy of Law Journal 24.Spec. (2012): 978-1019. Print.
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**Resolution 196 [International Trade and Development]**
U.N. Document: A/RES/67/196
*General Assembly, 67th Session. 5 February, 2013, New York, 2013.*

**TRIPS: *WTO* (World Trade Organization)**
UN Document: A/HRC/16/L.22
*This is the TRIPS agreement, which is the primary source of international patent law at this time. It sets frameworks and suggested timeframes.*

**U.N. Human Rights Council, 16th Session. Report 22[Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development].**
UN Document: A/HRC/16/L.22
*This HRC report examines HIV treatment and the role pharmaceutical access plays. It advocates more free dissemination of IP in this area.*

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**United States: Implications Of U.S. Sanctions Program On Intellectual Property Owners**
Enriquez, E. Martin: 17 Apr. 2014. Web.
*This article talks about how US law prevents IP related business in many parts of the world, including Arab league nation.*

# General Assembly 3<sup>rd</sup> Committee

# History of General Assembly 3<sup>rd</sup> Committee

The General Assembly Third Committee (GA3), formally referred to as the General Assembly Social Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs Committee (SOCHUM), was established in 1948 as a direct result of the humanitarian crises that took place during the Second World War. The Third Committee's scope is broad and can coincide with the issues addressed by the General Assembly Second Committee and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Unlike ECOSOC, however, every member nation has representation in the Third Committee. Due to the large range of affairs it governs, the Committee considers many topics, including:

- Advancement of women and protection of children
- Rights of indigenous peoples and status and treatment of refugees
- Elimination of racism and racial discrimination
- Crime prevention and drug control
- Rights of the elderly and disabled

As these issues are far-reaching and complex, the GA3 works with other UN organs and NGOs, including ECOSOC and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to ensure that the resolutions passed are properly implemented. With the recent creation of the Human Rights Council (HRC), the Third Committee has taken a special interest in expanding human rights and fundamental freedoms. It is an important liaison between the HRC (based in Geneva) and the General Assembly (based in New York). Though the Third Committee considers many draft resolutions, many have criticized that its time is allocated inefficiently: a large amount of time and effort is put toward amending past resolutions but result in minor textual changes. Additionally, informal negotiating between Member States absorbs much of the energy in the Third Committee.

# GA 3<sup>rd</sup> Topic 1: Indigenous Rights

**Background:**

Central to understanding the issue of indigenous rights and how the issue fits into international law is the definition of 'indigenous'. The definition currently used by the UN is "Indigenous communities, peoples and nations are those which, having a historical continuity with pre-invasion and pre-colonial societies that developed on their territories, consider themselves distinct from other sectors of the societies now prevailing on those territories, or parts of them." [56] A Substantial issue that the UN faces is the management of the relationship between indigenous peoples and their right to economic, social, and cultural well-being with the rights and sovereignty of member states.

Integration and assimilation of indigenous peoples has been going on for a long time. In North America the American Indians were subjected to physical and cultural dissipation in an attempt

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[56] PFII/2004/WS.1/3

to assimilate them. American Indians in the 19th century were unable to retain their land unless they renounced their Native American heritage.[57] In Canada the Indian Act of 1876 enabled the federal government to mandate all aspects of Indian life and cultural practices. Enfranchisement was crucial for the assimilation process as an "enfranchised Indian ceased, in law, to be an Indian"[58] Australia implemented a child removal policy in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries eliminating cultural attachments and destroying aboriginal culture without physically harming the children. Australia law allowed State Protectors to remove any aboriginal adult or child and relocate them which broke indigenous peoples' ties to their culture.[59]

In a report to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues the UN has found that these assimilation practices combined with globalization and economic liberalism have failed to benefit the world's indigenous peoples.[60] Over-consumption and production by much of the developed world, which relies on natural resources and large deals of land, has negatively impacted many indigenous communities who often rely on unique ecological resources. Indigenous peoples have lost the power to act as stewards of natural resources leading to, according to the report, the strong resistance of indigenous people to globalization and the breakdown of family structure leading to drug and alcohol addiction, suicide, and breakdown of community government.[61]

**Past UN action:**

In 1957 the International Labor Union (ILO), The UN specialized agency which seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labor rights, adopted the Indigenous and Tribal Populations convention concerning the Protection and Integration of Indigenous and Other Tribal and Semi-Tribal Populations in Independent Countries. This convention called for assimilation of tribal peoples into the political, social, and economic framework in their home country.[62] Since 1957 the UN have found that assimilation has significantly harmed these people and that increased cultural community and individual autonomy would benefit them.[63] In 1989 the ILO passed a new Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention that stresses the harms that assimilation has done to the political, cultural, and social health of Indigenous populations. This document recognizes the erosion of their laws values, customs and perspectives as limiting factors to enjoying human rights and calls for indigenous groups to have the power to exercise control over their own institutions, ways of life, economic development, and to maintain and develop their identities languages and religions within the framework of the state in which they live.[64]

According to findings by the Human Rights Commission "The impact of assimilationist policies on indigenous peoples' languages and cultures has been in many cases extremely harmful,

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[57] Genocide-at-Law: An Historic and Contemporary View of the Native American Experience
[58] Comparing the Policy of Aboriginal Assimilation: Australia, Canada, and New Zealand
[59] Ibid.
[60] E/C.19/2010/14
[61] ibid
[62]http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312252:NO
[63] http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C169
[64] Ibid.

leading to the near extinction of indigenous languages and cultures. The deliberate use of boarding, residential schools and orphanages for indigenous children, with a focus on integrating them into non-indigenous mainstream societies, has been tragically harmful for indigenous peoples."[65] Again, this recognition of the danger of assimilationist policies highlights the UN's stance against these policies and their use by member states. The UN has clearly moved away from any kind of support for assimilationist policies and is moving forward in a different direction.

The "United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" was passed in 2007. This document contains the most comprehensive overview of the rights of indigenous peoples according to the UN.[66] The declaration was passed but not without opposition; Australia, the US, New Zealand, and Canada voted against it. This document outlines the right to determination (indigenous peoples are free to determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development), rights to lands, territories, and resources, economic, social, and cultural rights, equality and nondiscrimination, and the right to be party to treaties and other international agreements.[67] This UN action is notable because it cements the framework for the rights of indigenous peoples in international law, though it provides no mechanism for enforcement and was met with resistance by many member states.

In order to include both indigenous peoples and member states in conversation the general assembly approved the creation of the world conference on indigenous peoples to happen in September of 2014.[68] The general assembly urges all member states to be represented at the conference in order to facilitate conversation between experts, member states, and representatives of indigenous peoples.[69]

In an effort to raise awareness to serious problems facing indigenous peoples and to set specific goals for the protection of rights of indigenous peoples the general assembly passed a resolution titled "Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People."[70] The resolutions proposes to "further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development, by means of action-oriented programs and specific projects"[71] Again, though the UN has focused on the problem of Indigenous rights this resolution includes no effective mechanism to ensure the protection of Indigenous peoples.

**Current State of Affairs:**

United States of America

Despite state and federal legislation enacted to right historical wrongs Native Americans in the US are still disproportionately disadvantaged and marginalized compared to the rest of the

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[65] A/HRC/EMRIP/2013/CRP.1
[66] A/RES/68/149
[67] Ibid.
[68] A/RES/66/296
[69] Ibid.
[70] A/RES/59/174
[71] Ibid.

nation. Poverty levels for Native Americans are disproportionately high (nearly double the national average).[72] Native Americans continue to suffer from loss of lands and natural resources, the repercussions of treaties broken by the US, loss of sacred and spiritual sites, relocation of children from indigenous environments, Diminished sovereignty, and entire populations going unrecognized as 'indigenous' by the US Government leaving them without any powers to deal with the federal government as a people.[73]

Australia

Indigenous populations in Australia and other countries are suffering in a similar way. According to the "Report by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, Situation of Indigenous Peoples in Australia" Indigenous peoples in Australia continue to suffer from lack of sovereignty, relocation of children, inadequate access to healthcare and legal services, and significant gaps between indigenous peoples and the rest of the population in terms of education, employment, and income.[74] As recently as 2010 Australian state governments have withheld housing from indigenous peoples unless they give up control of their lands.[75] As in the US Australia has also refused to recognize groups who consider themselves to be indigenous, essentially stripping them of governmental and international protections and their ability to deal with the Australian government.

Ecuador

Indigenous peoples living in Ecuador have often suffered from problems regarding land rights and the protection of their environment. While there are several sections of the Ecuadorian constitution that protect the land rights of indigenous people, including some that completely banned drilling in certain areas, plans to drill in one of the most sacred areas of the Amazon known as the ITT were able to move along. While initially this area was famous for the ITT Initiative which asked money from the international community in return for not drilling in that area. The President of Ecuador, Rafael Correa changed this policy and moved onto "plan B" after the plan failed to raise enough money. Indigenous in the area often support the great investment in their land initially, but often enough the drilling process is so loud that it scares away most of the animals around and pollutes any water source that is close. The indigenous also face issues with private security companies in the area violation their human rights and harassing them. While the government publicly supports Indigenous rights and allow their leaders to participate in talks regarding land use, the government still has the final say in allowing drilling in deep areas of the jungle which greatly hurts both the indigenous people and their environment.

**Problems to consider:**

The biggest problem that the UN faces in ensuring the indigenous right to social, cultural, and economic preservation is state sovereignty. The nature of the UN, especially the General Assembly, is such that the UN cannot demand or force action by any state. States can essentially

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[72] http://unsr.jamesanaya.org/docs/countries/2012-report-usa-a-hrc-21-47-add1_en.pdf
[73] Ibid.
[74] http://unsr.jamesanaya.org/docs/countries/2010_report_australia_en.pdf
[75] Ibid.

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do whatever they want in their state especially if they choose not to recognize indigenous communities in their countries.

Additionally, the definition of indigenous referenced in the first paragraph is extremely broad. If there is to be a legal framework for indigenous peoples in international law a more precise definition of indigenous would be useful. The definition does not specify whether the UN, member states, or indigenous peoples themselves define a group as indigenous which ensures confusion between the three entities. In the US, Australia, and other countries entire populations who consider themselves indigenous are ignored by the government. If rights of these people are to be defined and protected, should there be a narrower definition of 'Indigenous'?

**Questions to consider:**

1. Where does sovereignty (of both member states and indigenous communities) fit into the discussion of indigenous rights?

2. Should the UN involve itself more or less in the effort to protect indigenous rights? How?

3. Should states be compelled to comply with the UN's legislation regarding indigenous peoples? How?

4. Do the benefits of preserving Indigenous peoples' culture outweigh the disadvantages of potentially slowing economic development among other things? Why or why not?

5. Who should be responsible for the protection of the social, economic, and cultural wellbeing of indigenous peoples; States, the UN, the indigenous population themselves? Why?

6. Should the way the UN defines 'indigenous' be modified to provide more or less specificity and protection to indigenous peoples?

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UN Document: A/HRC/EMRIP/2013/CRP.1 (2013)
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ILO Convention #169 (1989)
*This document reflects the UN's move from the theory of indigenous assimilation to recognition of the benefits of these peoples having the power to exercise control over their own institutions, ways of life, economic development, and to maintain and develop their identities languages and religions within the framework of the state in which they live. This document recognizes the erosion of their laws values, customs and perspectives as limiting factors to enjoying human rights to the same degree as the rest of the populations in their respective states.*

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UN Documents: E/C.19/2010/17 (2010)
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http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/E.C.19.2010.14%20EN.pdf
UN Document: E/C.19/2010/14 (2010)
*This report to the permanent forum on indigenous issues by international experts focuses on the problems facing indigenous communities, specifically globalization. Economic liberalism and over consumption and production have negatively impacted many indigenous communities as they often rely on unique ecological resources. Indigenous peoples have lost the power to act as stewards of natural resources leading to, according to the report, the strong resistance of indigenous people to globalization and the breakdown of family structure leading to drug and alcohol addiction, suicide, and breakdown of community government. "Development" does not necessarily help indigenous people; rather it may severely harm them if not carried out with the goals and desires of the indigenous people in mind.*

**Intercultural, Interreligious and Inter-civilizational Dialogue**
UN Document: A/65/269 (2010)
*This report by the secretary general proposes action for the UN. The Secretary General calls for promoting dialog between cultures, bridging the gap between cultures by means of education, and institution of a right based approach to dialog between different cultures. This report again stressed the importance of cultural preservation rather than assimilation.*

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C. Foley: 2010. Web.
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**Organization of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the Sixty Ninth Session of the General Assembly to be Known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples**
http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/476/58/PDF/N1147658.pdf?OpenElement
UN Document: A/RES/66/296 (2012)
*This organization of a meeting to discuss the rights and status of indigenous peoples recognizes the need to strengthen the commitment of states and NGOs to the protection of the rights of indigenous people and the role of indigenous people in development agendas. This meeting will hopefully enhance the coordination between states to achieve a more coherent, comprehensive, and integrated approach to the rights of indigenous peoples.*

**Question of New Caledonia**
http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/444/97/PDF/N1344497.pdf?OpenElement
UN Document: A/RES/68/92 (2013)

*The general assemble expresses concerns over the rights of indigenous people in New Caledonia. While the country is making positive steps in decolonization and the move to self-government the indigenous people in the country, the Kanak, are being marginalized and left out of the self-government and mining is destroying their lands. The UN congratulates the country on its move toward self-government but condemns the treatment of the indigenous peoples.*

**Rights of Indigenous Peoples**
http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/448/39/PDF/N1344839.pdf?OpenElement
UN Document: A/RES/68/149 (2014)
*The UN recognizes the need for further advancement of indigenous people. The resolution encourages States to commit to the mainstream promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples into the development agendas at the national, regional, and international levels. Calls on member states to take appropriate measures to achieve the goals of the UN declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.*

**Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People**
http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/486/70/PDF/N0448670.pdf?OpenElement
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**Situation of Indigenous Peoples in Australia**
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http://unsr.jamesanaya.org/docs/countries/2012-report-usa-a-hrc-21-47-add1_en.pdf
UN Document: A/HRC/21/47/Add.1 (2012)
*This special report to the human rights council highlights the human rights violations happening against the indigenous in the United States.*

**State of the Worlds Indigenous Peoples**
http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/SOWIP_web.pdf
UN Document: ST/ESA/328 (2009)
*This document highlights the problems faced by indigenous peoples in the future. These concerns include Culture preservation and maintenance, environment and maintenance of their land ownership rights, closing the education gap, disparities in healthcare, human rights and the*

*right to self-determination, and finally the document focuses on the need for large amounts of data and including indigenous peoples in conflict resolution.*

**United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**
http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf
UN Document: A/61/L.67 (2007)
*This document recognizes that indigenous people are equal to all other peoples and that indigenous peoples contribute to diversity and richness of civilizations and culture, which constitute the common heritage of humankind. Given that indigenous peoples and their customs are so important, the UN believes that states should take action to protect their rights, both political and cultural. The UN condemns all doctrines, policies, and practices that advocate discrimination.*

# GA 3<sup>rd</sup> Topic 2: Religious Intolerance

**Background:**

Violence motivated by religious intolerance continues to persist as an extremely serious issue that affects religious minorities throughout the international community. These acts of intolerance are committed against various religious groups around the world in many forms including, but not limited to, physical violence, defamation of holy sites, and destruction of religious symbols[76]. Individuals who face this kind of treatment are barred from freely expressing their right to freedom of religion and are not afforded the proper protections that allow them to pursue not only religious goals, but also political, social, and economic objectives.

Although some countries have Constitutions that expressly forbid states from engaging in acts of religious intolerance or preference, there are many countries that are governed by corrupt leaders who victimize religious minorities and restrict individuals from freely choosing and practicing their faith[77]. Countries such as China, North Korea, Russia, Uzbekistan, and Sudan have implemented laws that discriminate against and prohibit the practice of minority religious groups that are not officially registered and accepted by the government[78]. This places individuals who are members of unregistered religions in an extremely vulnerable position that makes them exceptionally defenseless to the violent actions of the government. Persons that live in countries that impose restrictions of their faith face extreme discrimination, particularly harassment and possible detainment for assembling for religious worship, wearing religious attire, participating in public religious activities, being a member of an unregistered religion, etc. Other countries such as Egypt, Libya, and Indonesia have enacted blasphemy, apostasy, and conversion laws that unequally discriminate against religious minority groups and frequently lead to detainment and prosecution of individuals suspected of proselytizing. This form of institutionalized intolerance does not afford these religious groups the ability to receive protection from this intolerance because there is no authority to monitor this violence and/or enforce remedial legislation.

**Past UN Action:**

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[76] http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/our-work/fighting-discrimination/reports/religious-intolerance
[77] http://www.uscirf.gov/sites/default/files/USCIRF%202014%20Annual%20Report%20PDF.pdf
[78] http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/religiousfreedom/index.htm#wrapper

The United Nations first recognized freedom of religion when it adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[79] in 1948, in which it was declared in Article 18 that "everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion on behalf in teaching, practicing and observing." Following along with this declaration, the General Assembly passed resolution 36/55 on the "Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religious Belief" in 1981[80]. The resolution extended the right to "freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief" to include:

-         Worshipping and assembling in connection with a religion/belief
-         Establishing charitable/humanitarian institutions
-         Making, acquiring, and using articles/materials related to rites or customs of a religion
-         Writing, issuing, and disseminating publications
-         Teaching religion in places suitable for these purposes
-         Receiving voluntary financial and other contributions from individuals and institutions
-         Training, appointing, electing, or designating leaders
-         Observing days of rest and celebrating holidays and ceremonies
-         Maintaining communication with individuals and communities in matters of religion at the national and international levels

The resolution also stated that no one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have a religion or belief of his choice, no one shall be subject to discrimination by any State, institution, group of persons, or person on grounds of religion or other beliefs, and discrimination between human beings on grounds of religion or belief constitutes a disavowal of the principles of the Charter of the UN, and shall be condemned as a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In 1993, the General Assembly reaffirmed this declaration in resolution 48/128[81], but after a review of the report submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights (an individual mandated through the Human Rights Council to investigate, monitor, and recommend solutions regarding religious intolerance[82]), the Assembly found it necessary to emphasize the responsibilities of member states and to urge them to take measures to promote freedom of religion. The resolution called upon member states to ensure that their constitutional and legal systems provided full guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, to make certain that members of law enforcement bodies, civil servants, educators, and other public officials respected different religions and beliefs and did not discriminate against persons for their religion, and to take measures to combat hate, intolerance and acts of violence motivated by religious extremism.

In 1999, the "Defamation of Religion" was passed, which urged for all states "to take all appropriate measures to combat hatred, discrimination, intolerance and acts of violence,

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[79] http://watchlist.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/Universal-declaration-of-human-rights.pdf
[80] http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/36/a36r055.htm
[81] http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/48/a48r128.htm
[82] http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/FreedomReligion/Pages/FreedomReligionIndex.aspx

intimidation and coercion motivated by religious intolerance, including attacks on religious places, and to encourage understanding, tolerance, and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief."[83] In the following years, the Human Rights Council continued to reaffirm a resolution entitled "Combating Defamation of Religions,"[84] [85] which in 2008[86] stated that although everyone is entitled to the right to freedom of religion, this right may be subject to certain restrictions but only those provided by law and necessary for the respect of the rights or reputations of others, or for the protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals. In addition, the Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace was passed in 2008 in order to encourage dialogue between civilizations, cultures and peoples.[87]

**Current Situation:**

Myanmar Case Study

Religious attacks between the Rakhine Buddhist and Muslim populations in the Southeast Asia country, Myanmar, has currently been making headlines and has warranted the attention and concerns of the UN and many human rights organizations around the world.[88] The Myanmar government has made extreme human rights violations against Muslims especially in the northern Rakhine state by refusing to allow Muslims the right to identify themselves as Rohingya,[89] failing to investigate and attempting to cover up killings of Muslims[90], and most currently depriving them of medical treatment and care since the government accused Doctors Without Borders of favoring Muslims over the Rakhine Buddhists.[91] It is reported that up to 280 Muslims have died due to attacks by Buddhist mobs in the past two years and approximately 240,000 have been forced to flee their homes nationwide. Buddhist extremist groups have been known to give sermons in heavily Muslim populated areas calling for the expulsion of all the Rohingya and aggressively attacking many Muslims' homes and places of worship. The government have not adequately responded to this civil violence due to the fact that it considers members of this religious minority to be illegal immigrants from Bangladesh and it refuses to grant them citizenship although they arrived to Myanmar generations ago. The Buddhist-led government of Myanmar refuses to cooperate with humanitarian groups and international organization, and currently continues to commit these violations.

**Reacting to religious discrimination on the international level:**

One thing to understand when reacting to religious discrimination is that it very often comes with a great amount of cultural influence and permitted by complex policy loopholes. For example in

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[83]http://web.archive.org/web/20090206220325/http://www.becketfund.org/files/73099.pdf

[84] http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/E/CHR/resolutions/E-CN_4-RES-2001-4.doc

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[88] http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/asia/south-east-asia/myanmar/251-the-dark-side-of-transition-violence-against-muslims-in-myanmar.aspx

[89] http://www.nytimes.com/2014/03/31/world/asia/religious-tensions-cloud-myanmar-census.html

[90] http://www.nytimes.com/2014/01/25/world/asia/un-says-muslims-were-massacred-in-tense-myanmar-region.html

[91] http://www.nytimes.com/2014/03/14/world/asia/myanmar-bans-doctors-without-borders.html

Wenzhou, China the Sanjiang church was bulldozed for zoning regulations when it refused to take down its large cross that over looked the city, however the "Working Document Concerning the Realization of Handling of Illegal Religious Buildings" suggested that the move to decrease Christianity's presence would be criticized by international powers and thus it would be much easier to cite zoning sources as the cause[17]. In order to protect religious freedoms it member states must also consider ways for nations to promote progress in eliminating religious discrimination.

**Questions to Consider as you Prepare:**

**1.** What are acceptable steps that the UN can take to help enforce the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (and resolutions alike) and work with governments that are accused of committing extreme acts of religious intolerance on its citizens and residents, without violating state sovereignty?

2. How can states utilize the efforts of religious communities, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, etc. to implementing laws?

3. Is new legislation needed, or is enforcement of existing legislation sufficient for responding to religious intolerance?

4.What non-legislative steps can be taken toward the eradication of religious intolerance?

5. How is religious intolerance addressed by your nation? Does your nation employ any restrictions that could benefit the international community?


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*This article explains how the Myanmar government has banned Doctors Without Borders from administering medical care within the country because of its supposed preferential treatment of Muslims over Buddhists. In turn, this has had a chilling effect on the well being of Muslims and their access to medical attention.*

**Church-State Clash in China Coalesces Around a Toppled Spire**
http%3A%2F%2Fwww.nytimes.com%2F2014%2F05%2F30%2Fworld%2Fasia%2Fchurch-state-clash-in-china-coalesces-around-a-toppled-spire.html%3Fhp%26_r%3D
Johnson, Ian: New York Times, 29 May 2014. Web. 29 June 2014. *This article explains how a Chinese policy was able to destroy several churches based on a zoning policy, even though it was part of a plan to decrease the presence of Christianity. This article offers insight into some ways that the government under the cover of different ordinances can suppress religious freedom.*

**Combating Defamation of Religions as a Means to Promote Human Rights, Social Harmony and Religious and Cultural Diversity**
UN Document: RES 2001/14 (2001)

*This resolution reaffirmed the Defamation of Religion with slight alterations.*

**Combating Defamation of Religion**
UN Document: A/RES/61/164 (2006)

**Combating Defamation of Religions**
UN Document: RES 7/19 (2008)
*This resolution emphasized additional duties of the state to ensure freedom of religion is protected and granted to its people.*

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International Crisis Group. N.p., n.d. Web.
*This document describes the violent attacks against Muslims by the government, as well as the Buddhist citizens of Myanmar.*

**Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief**
UN Document: A/RES/36/55 (1981)
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*The International Religious Freedom Report for 2012 includes an executive summary of countries that do not uphold the principles of freedom of religion.*

**Promotion of interreligious and Intercultural Understanding and Cooperation for Peace**
UN Documents: A/RES/62/90 (2008)
*This resolution was passed in order to encourage dialogue between civilizations, cultures and peoples.*

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*Human Rights First.* N.p., n.d. Web. 11 May 2014.
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**Report on Unrest Is at Odds With Account of Myanmar**
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Mullany, Gerry: The New York Times, 24 Jan. 2014. Web. 11 May 2014.
*This article further describes the issue in Myanmar and the UN's concerns regarding the violence.*

**Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief**
http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/FreedomReligion/Pages/FreedomReligionIndex.aspx
*This website gives a description of the mandate and tasks of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief and how this position came to be.*

**United States Commission on International Religious Freedom Annual Report, (2014)**
*This document outlines countries of concern and provides country reports that identify religious freedom violations.*

# Security Council

# History of the Security Council

The United Nations Security Council is one of the six Principal Organs of the United Nations and is the only Principal Organ with authority to make binding resolutions for Member States. The Security Council has 15 members, five of which are permanent members:

China   France   Russian Federation   United Kingdom   United States of America

These permanent members - the P5 - each possess a veto on any measure considered by the Security Council. The ten non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by the General Assembly for two year terms and do not possess veto power. The current non-permanent members are:

| Terms ending in 2014 | Terms ending in 2015 |
| --- | --- |
| Argentina | Chad |
| Australia | Chile |
| Luxembourg | Jordan |
| Republic of Korea | Lithuania |
| Rwanda | Nigeria |

States that are members of the United Nations but not of the Security Council may sit in on discussions and take part in mediation but are not allowed to vote on resolutions passed by this body.

According to Article 24 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council's primary responsibility is to maintain international peace and security. The function, powers, and procedural guidelines for the Security Council are outlined in Chapter Five of the Charter of the United Nations, and Chapters Six and Seven outline the procedures for mediating international conflicts.

When the Security Council is advised about a situation threatening international peace or security, the Council will first attempt to affect a peaceful solution. However, if violence has already broken out, then the Security Council will help mediate between the parties involved by issuing cease-fires, implementing sanctions or sending United Nations troops to enforce Security Council resolutions. It is important to note that presence of conflict doesn't guarantee that the Security Council will intervene. During the Cold War, the Security Council was often unable to act given the competing interests of veto-bearing P5 members. In the post-Cold War era, the Security Council has become more active, responding to conflicts in Iraq, Somalia, and Bosnia in the 1990's, Afghanistan, and North Korea in the 2000's, and most recently, Libya in 2010, to name a few.

# Security Council Topic 1: The situation in Ukraine

**Background of the Conflict:[92]**

The political and social climate has been tumultuous for Ukraine since protesters stormed the nation's capital, Kiev, in November 2013 in outrage over the decision by President Viktor Yanukovych not to sign a major partnership deal with the European Union. Instead, Yanukovych favored rekindling closer relations with Russia, caving to pressure from the Russian government, who viewed a Ukraine-EU partnership to be a threat to its economic interests. The Kiev protests became increasingly violent when the police intervened, and tensions mounted as the government passed laws restricting citizens' freedom of protest. In January 2014 the first casualties were reported; February 20th marked a particularly bloody turn in the conflict, with 88 people being killed in 48 hours. On February 22nd, protestors stormed the presidential administrative buildings, and President Viktor Yanukovych fled the nation. In the following days, Yanukovych's political rival and former Prime Minister Yulia Tymeshenko was released from prison, and an arrest warrant was issued for Yanukovych, who was later revealed to have fled to Russia.

Amidst these developments, the unrest spread to Crimea, where pro-Russian protests erupted. On February 27 and 28, pro-Russian gunmen seized government buildings in Simferopol, gunmen in Russian military uniforms seized the airport, and Russian marines surrounded a Ukrainian coast guard base in Sevastopol, an important port city on the Black Sea. On March 1, the Russian Parliament formally approved President Vladimir Putin's request to use force to protect Russian interests in the area. In turn, Ukraine asked the UN Security Council for an emergency meeting, and United States President Barack Obama spoke out against Russia's encroachment on Ukraine's sovereignty. On March 6, the Crimean Parliament voted to seek unification with Russia, and according to the election results of the March 16 referendum vote, the Crimean citizens overwhelmingly supported the split with Ukraine in favor of joining Russia.

**The UN's Response:**

Article 2 of the UN Charter obligates all Member States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State and to settle their international disputes by peaceful means; these principles are reaffirmed in numerous resolutions.[93] The situation in Crimea is of great concern for the United Nations and the Security Council, in particular, as many nations viewed Russia's involvement as an encroachment of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Predictably, the Russian Federation exercised its veto power when the Security Council attempted draft a resolution in March criticizing the Crimean Referendum; China abstained in the vote.[94] Russia defended its position by pointing to Crimea's right to self-determination, a right that is arguably protected under the UN Charter just

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[92] Unless otherwise noted, much information in this section is drawn from the BBC's timeline of the Ukrainian crisis: BBC Ukraine crisis timeline: http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26248275 and USA Today's timeline: http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation-now/2014/03/06/ukraine-russia-timeline-obama/6127545/.
[93] See, for example, S/RES/1296 and A/RES/25/2625
[94] http://www.nytimes.com/2014/03/28/world/europe/General-Assembly-Vote-on-Crimea.html?_r=1

as sovereignty is.[95]

However, despite the expected difficulties posed by the veto in the Security Council, the UN has not remained silent during the conflict. Notably, a human rights monitoring mission was deployed to the region, and they noted troubling violations of rights during the referendum. For example, it was reported that ballots were distributed to unregistered voters, and Russian citizens were permitted to vote. In contrast, Ukrainian citizens were unable to leave their homes or were forced to vote by mobile teams. Moreover, many believed that in the light of the situation, there was no possibility for preserving Crimea's autonomous status and that the overwhelming support expressed for the referendum was likely exaggerated given voting irregularities and the pressure caused by the buildup Russian military forces on Ukraine's border and throughout Crimea.[96]

While the Security Council has to date not taken official action,[97] the United Nations General Assembly passed resolution A/RES/68/262 on March 27, with a vote of 100 nations for, 11 against, and 58 abstentions.[98] This resolution focused on maintaining the territorial integrity of Ukraine and encouraged member states not to recognize the referendum changing Crimea's status. In particular, the resolution states that the referendum violated Ukraine's Constitution, international law, and the 1991 Alma-Ata Agreement, which established the Commonwealth of Independent States.

**Issues to Consider as you Prepare:**

Although Russia's Parliament canceled its resolution authorizing the use of military force in Ukraine on June 25, the situation is still volatile, and you should be sure to stay on top of unfolding developments from June 2014 through our conference in October 2014. We recommend you follow the UN News Center (http://www.un.org/news/) or read a newspaper with international coverage such as the New York Times regularly. In your research, you should look especially to your nation's position, researching its history in regard to past UN action on the issue and its vote on A/RES/68/262, especially.[99]

Moreover, the incidents of the past year raise important questions about the principles sovereignty and territorial integrity that go beyond the immediate conflict in Ukraine that the Security Council must keep in mind as future conflicts arise. Indeed, the situation in Ukraine is not the first time that the UN Security Council has found itself unable to take decisive action; in 2008, for example, Russia blocked resolutions regarding its conflict with Georgia over South Ossetia. You may find it helpful to research your nation's response to this crisis as well.

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[95] SC/11328 full text available here: http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2014/sc11328.doc.htm

[96] SC/11328

[97] In early and mid-June Russia proposed two draft resolutions regarding Ukraine in the Security Council, but action was not taken and the measures were tabled. For an up-to-date account of UN Security Council action, see: http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2014/sc11448.doc.htm

[98] To access this and other resolutions from this session of the UN, visit this website: http://www.un.org/depts/dhl/resguide/scact2014_en.shtml.

[99] UN General Assembly voting records are available here: http://www.un.org/en/ga/documents/voting.asp. Simply search by resolution number.

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# Security Council Topic 2: Nuclear Weapons, Sanctions & the DPRK

**Historical Background & Past UN Action:**

At the end of WWII, Korea was divided into northern and southern portions at the 38th parallel by the Allies at the Potsdam Conference. The United States was to administer South Korea, officially called the Republic of Korea, which adopted a capitalist economic model, while the USSR administered the northern part, officially called the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), which adopted a communist model of government. By 1950, conflict on the border of North and South Korea led to the beginning of the Korean War. On June 25, 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea, and almost immediately the United Nations member states began to send aid to South Korea. On July 27, 1953, peace negotiations ended, and the Demilitarized Zone was formed at the 38th parallel. However, to this day no official peace treaty has ever been agreed upon by both North and South Korea, and much of the DPRK's aggression continues to be aimed at South Korea. Thus, as you prepare for conference, you will want to keep the history between these two nations in mind, as it bears directly on the DPRK's interaction in global politics more broadly and its nuclear program specifically.

In 1963, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed in Moscow by the United States, United Kingdom, and Soviet Union; it banned all tests of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, outer space, and under water. Five years later, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was adopted in the UN with almost universal approval, including that of the DPRK.[100] However, in 2003 the DPRK withdrew from the NPT, and as a result, the "Six Party Talks" were initiated between the United States, China, North Korea, South Korea, Russia, and Japan to discuss the DPRK's denuclearization.[101] It seemed that these talks were successful when in 2005 the DPRK agreed to rejoin the NPT, but on October 9, 2006 the DPRK reneged on its promise and tested a nuclear device. In response, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 1718,[102] which creates a panel of experts to specifically focus on the DPRK's nuclear activity and aggression. The resolution also encouraged member states to express their disapproval of DPRK's actions through economic sanctions and a cessation of aid in order to prevent direct or indirect aid of the DPRK's nuclear program.

Despite these sanctions the DPRK continued its nuclear program to the distress of the international community. For example, in 2013 the DPRK conducted several nuclear missile tests, launched a satellite, and refused to follow any international laws in regards to nuclear weapons and testing. In response to the continued nuclear tests since 2006, the Security Council passed Resolution 1874 in 2009 and Resolutions 2087 and 2094 in 2013. Each of these resolutions imposes additional sanctions such as an embargo on arms and luxury goods as well

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[100] For the history of the NPT see: http://www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Nuclear/NPT.shtml.
[101] For the full history of the Six-Party Talks, see: http://www.cfr.org/proliferation/six-party-talks-north-koreas-nuclear-program/p13593.
102S/RES/1718. Security Council Adopted Resolution. October 14 2006. Web

as travel bans and frozen monetary assets for political elites.[103] On March 8, 2013 in response to UN resolution 2094, the DPRK announced its withdrawal from all non-aggression pacts with South Korea. In the same year the DPRK threatened both the United States and Japan with nuclear aggression.

**Current Situation:**

In the spring of 2014 it was rumored that the DPRK is planning yet another nuclear test launch for this year.[104] In addition to these tests, which are troublesome in themselves, a 2013 study by the Institute for Science and International Security in Washington suggests that the DPRK is involved in a uranium enrichment program, which possesses the capability to produce nuclear weapon-grade materials and nuclear reactor fuel.[105]

Over the past few years, the DPRK has indicated that it has no desire to comply with the rules and regulations imposed by the international community, maintaining that these international statutes violate state sovereignty and are therefore, invalid.[106] Thus, the sanctions imposed by the Security Council have done little to sway Kim Jong-un or his uncle Kim Jong-il before him. Moreover, the economic sanctions arguably have had a negative impact on the general population and have proved counter-productive to the UN's Millennium Development Goals raising humanitarian concerns alongside the prevailing security concerns. The DPRK's economy is one of the most restricted and regulated in the world, and its extensive military spending has drained resources needed for investment and civilian consumption.[107]

**Questions to Consider as you Prepare:**

The Security Council is taxed with finding a better solution to the DPRK's unresponsiveness in the face of a potentially catastrophic situation. This is no easy task, and the options do not seem ideal.

On one hand, you may choose to continue the current course of action by focusing on ways to better enforce the sanctions imposed in Resolutions 1718, 1874, 2087, and 2094. If you choose this option, you will need to consider how you can accomplish this goal without provoking further aggression or decline in the humanitarian situation for the nation's citizens.

On the other hand, you may decide that the Security Council should change its strategy, perhaps by removing or lessening sanctions. If you choose this option or any other alternative solution, you will need to consider how you can accomplish your goals while maintaining the safety of the international community and ameliorating the situation for DPRK's citizens.

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[103] S/RES/1874. Security Council Adopted Resolution. June 12 2009. Web
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[104] See: http://www.rfa.org/english/news/korea/nuclear-05232014141726.html
[105] For a brief overview of the , see: http://www.nytimes.com/2013/08/08/world/asia/north-korea-uranium-enrichment.html?_r=0
[106] "U.S. Urged to Drop Hostile Policy Toward DPRK". Korean Central News Agency. January 9 2003. Web.

[107] https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/kn.html

As you prepare for conference, first and foremost you will want to be sure to stay on top of unfolding developments from June 2014 to October 2014 by following the UN News Center (http://www.un.org/news/) or reading a newspaper with international coverage such as the New York Times.

In your research, you should look especially to your nation's position, researching its history in regard to past UN action on the issue of nuclear weapons and the NTBT and NPT, in particular, and recent resolutions regarding North Korea. Voting records are available on the UN's website.

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UN Document: S/RES/2087

*This document highlights the disapproval of the DPRK's ballistic missile program and activity. It calls for states and international organizations to cease any actions that may be aiding the program. This document calls for travel ban/frozen assets of several involved individuals and financial institutions.*

**Security Council Adopted Resolution**

http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2094%282013%29

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# Historical Security Council

# Historical Security Council: 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis

**Background:**

*October 25th, 1962,* you have been summoned for an emergency Security Council Meeting concerning the alleged presence of offensive nuclear weapons deployed in Cuba. It has been three days since President of the United States, John F. Kennedy first announced that there is a presence of nuclear missile sites in Cuba and one day after the naval quarantine that the US ordered has taken effect. Since the failed Bay of Pigs invasion in which the US supported Cuban exiles to invade and overthrow the government, Cuba has been consistently pointing out what it has seen as "threats" towards its sovereignty and has been warning of a second invasion coming from the United States. Prime Minister Fidel Castro recently gave a speech on July 26th concerning acquiring a new weapon in order to defend Cuba from further threats of invasion[1].

The United States believes that the USSR supplied Cuba with the weapons and thus also has a large number of troops in Cuba. President Kennedy during his speech also demanded that the Soviet Union immediately dismantle the missile sites and withdrawal all remaining missiles, however the Soviet Union rejected the deal on the 23rd for it violated Cuba's right to self-determination. Prime Minister Fidel Castro recently gave a speech furthering Cuba's right to defend itself with any weapons that it may choose, however he assures that all weapons are strictly for defensive purposes.

Cuba's stance in the regional realm has also fallen very low with Cuba's expulsion from the OAS last January for its Marxist-Leninist political philosophy being "incompatible with the inter-American system." While nations such as Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Argentina, Bolivia, and Ecuador abstained because of the threat that such a decision would violate the non-intervention in the internal affairs of another member nation clause in the declaration of the OAS, remaining OAS members have taken a quite hostile position toward Cuba. Many Latin American nations have taken[108] along the side of the United States in order to ensure a nuclear free Latin America[2].

While the speeches prior to today have focused on the plausibility of the nuclear weapons actually being in Cuba, which the USSR has denied thus far and Cuba has only referred to as defensive weapons and not actually addressing the nature of these weapons, today the US have publicly given evidence of the photos taken of Cuban missile systems. The collection of photos show the development of small villages turning into areas with a major military presence with numerous 1,000 mile missile launching trailers and fuel trailers, as well as 2,000 mile missile launch pads, concrete bunkers for blast protection, and at least 22 fuselages of Soviet Ilyushin-28 bombers which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons[3].

While there has been some talk of an exchange of the Soviets removing missiles in Cuba in return for the US removing Jupiter missiles from Turkey, many political analysts believe that this

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[108] For Complete timeline of Cuban Missile Crisis see Franklin

[2] For more information concerning the different political tactics of Latin American Nations during the Cuban Missile Crisis see Keller

[3] For the complete list of what was shown in the evidence, see the full statement by Ambassador Adlai Stevenson to the UN on October 25, 1962

could never occur publicly since the US would lose a great amount of power in NATO along with much of its own nation. Secretary General U Thant has been making strides in finding ways to limit the initial tension, but so far has been unsuccessful in breaking a deal. One thing that many countries seem to be focusing on however is finding a solution that could be used in the future in limiting the mitigation of nuclear weapons to other parts of the world.

**Solutions to Consider:**

De-escalation of Tension

The first thing that should probably be fixed is the de-escalation of tension in the region, for any ship that is taken over by the US Navy, or continued ships from the Soviet Union to Cuba could be seen as an act of war and could be the start of a thermonuclear war. Finding a solution to at least halting the actions of both nations would be necessary in order to suspend time for actual negotiations.

Increasing Communication between Nations

During crises such as these it is necessary for nations to be able to be in constant communication in order to understand developments to negotiations. While the US and the USSR have been able to remain in some contact, Cuba seems to be completely out of the negotiations with the United States. This is important because in the future if nations who do not have a sophisticated communication system such as the US and USSR have a conflict, actions by any party could miscalculated and a situation or negotiation with any of the other parties could be greatly damaged because of it[4].

Presence of Non-Nuclear Regions

While the OAS was quick to declare a policy of a non-nuclear Latin America, it is still very important for nations to be able to have a large regional plan and strategy on limiting the presence of nuclear weapons. While regions like Africa may not yet have those types of military threats, the emergence of nuclear weapons in new regions could be detrimental to the stability of such a region. Thus member states should look to stabilizing their regions by preventing the mitigation of nuclear weapons in order to increase regional development and partnership, as well as greatly strengthen the national security of a region.

Determination of Justifiable Cause for Nuclear Weapons

While many countries that favor more western policies see this Missile Crisis as a means to halt the mitigation of weapons from Cuba, some nations with large leftist movements believe that nations should be able to defend themselves with whatever weapons that they chose[5]. This is a problem that will likely continue and the argument for what exactly justifies one nation as able to possess nuclear weapons as compared to another nation is still up for debate. [109]

Guaranteeing of Agreements

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[4] To see how the US and USSR increased their own communication see Miller: p. 10
[5] For specific examples of how leftist Latin American nations reacted to the crisis see Keller: p. 4-5

If negotiations begin between the US, USSR, and Cuba then how as an international community do you guarantee that the nations will fulfill their promises. Not only that, but how can that be attained while respecting sovereignty of a nation in order to make certain that each nation is treated fairly. While many nations distrust the presence of UN inspectors, there are still ways for nations to be able to accept a type of inspection to guarantee the fulfillment of an agreement.

**Questions to Consider**

What does my country actually know during this meeting?

Often information that is available about this event likes to focus on what the CIA, KGB, or other government intelligence did during the crisis, but much of this information was incredibly secretive and much of it wasn't declassified until the late 80's. Member States who wouldn't have access to certain should keep that into account when ever caucusing or giving speeches to remain in character.

How does this affect my own Nation?

While the US and the USSR may have the most at stake because of this conflict, it's just as important for member states to understand how this can affect the stability of their own nation. This is the first real conflict between two different nations with nuclear arms during the cold war, and without proper response it could likely happen in another nation or with a different region. Containing this event and setting guidelines to respond to it could help nations with even the smallest militaries, because of the fact that it could help the regional response to international security. It is also important to think about how this situation would affect your relationship with any of your other allies or how it affects them with another nation[6].

**Notes on the Historical Simulation:**

Because it is an emergency simulation, long working papers are not always the best solutions to be found. While they are definitely still an action to be taken, action can also be attained through *directives, communiques,* and *press releases*.

*Directives* are statements released by the committee, which need to be specific, but not as specific as working papers for they are a means to an action in the short term. They require a majority vote to pass, but private directives may just be sent up to the chair.

*Communiques* are a means of communications to between a country, organization, a person, or even a committee which are useful during negotiations or need for intelligence. They need a majority to pass, but do not need to be voted on if they are private.

*Press Releases* are official remarks by the committee or member state to justify actions to the public. They are able to show the progress of the meeting to the public and straighten out any misleading facts or information.

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[6] For more examples of how this crisis affected the relationships between major powers and their allies see Miller: p. 11-15

During this session if there are any wires to a delegation or press releases from the current situation they are encouraged to be used in speeches and actions.

## Historical Security Council Bibliography

**Complaints by Representatives during Security Council meetings 1962-63**
http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/59-63/Chapter%208/59-63_08-19-Complaints%20by%20Representatives%20of%20Cuba,%20USSR%20and%20United%20States%20(22-23%20October%201962.pdf
UN Security Council: Maintenence of Peace and International Security. Proc. of United Nations Security Council, United Nations, New York. 201-04. Un.org. United Nations. Web. 24 Apr. 2014.
*Here are the records of the official complaints given by the US, Cuba, and the USSR to the Security Council on the situation with Cuba. These complains are official UN Security Council records of what the countries were citing as their official complaints of violations committed by the other party. This gives one of the most accurate conditions of the Security Council during this time and its issues are those that should be directly addressed in conference.*

**The Cuban Missile Crisis in the International System**
http://userpages.umbc.edu/~nmiller/POLI388/CUBA2.pdf
Miller, Nicholas R: userpages.umbc.edu/. University of California at Berkeley, n.d. Web.
*This paper examines the international relationships that were affected during the Cuban Missile crisis and how different countries would have reacted had there been slightly different actions. While the later might be speculative, the paper still is able to give a greater understanding on the complex issues that came about between each country involved and their allies.*

**The Cuban Missile Crisis: Trading the Jupiters in Turkey?**
Bernstein, Barton J: Political Science Quarterly 95.1 (1980): 97. Web. JSTOR
*This journal article gives a very thorough background of the trading of different missiles during the late 50's leading up to the Cuban Missile Crisis. This would be helpful for students to understand not only the defense systems, but to be able to understand different regional fears due to missile systems. It will be important that the students are able to understand which of these facilities were public, and which were known only through diplomatic cables.*

**In Depth Chronology of the Cuban Missile Crisis**
http://andromeda.rutgers.edu/~hbf/missile.htm
Franklin, Jane: The Cuban Missile Crisis: An In-Depth Chronology. Rutgers Univeristy, 1997. Web.
*This timeline of the Cuban Missile Crisis gives the complete order of events during the crisis, as well as certain background information that only certain parties would be able to understand. For example some of the top secret CIA information will not really help countries who would be unaware of these actions, but the important public events are incredibly necessary if countries want to be able to understand what has occurred so far before the conference begins.*

**Embassy Moscow: A Diplomatic Perspective of the Cuban Missile Crisis**

http://georgetownsecuritystudiesreview.org/2013/12/10/embassy-moscow-a-diplomatic-perspective-of-the-cuban-missile-crisis/

Mulins, Jason: Georgetown Security Studies Review. Center for Security Studies at Georgetown University, 10 Dec. 2013. Web.

*This article by Jason Mulins shows how U.S and U.S.S.R Foreign Service officials were able to participate during the Cuban Missile Crisis. This gives a better perspective to those who will be representing either the U.S.S.R or the U.S as to what their role allowed them to do as diplomats. What it shows is that American delegates were allowed only to be as much as a mouthpiece for President Kennedy and that they were not allowed to be in a major process of negotiation. This means that the delegates who will represent the U.S or the U.S.S.R will have further stipulations as to how they act for they are acting mainly under the executives of their country.*

**The Latin American Missile Crisis**

http://dh.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2014/03/17/dh.dht134.full.pdf+html

Keller, Reneta: Diplomatic History (2014): n. pag. Oxford Journals. Web. 24 Apr. 2014.

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**Official Minutes of the 506th National Security Council Meeting during the Cuban Missile Crisis**

http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/msc_cuba038.asp

The Avalon Project. Yale Law School, 2008. Web.

*These are the minutes of the U.S National Security Council meeting in which President Kennedy is going over both a speech and a letter to send to Khrushchev on October 21$^{st}$. These minutes give the unique perspective of what message Kennedy wanted to send not only to the Soviet government but also the public. Understanding what the administration was trying to communicate will allow delegates to understand how careful delegations needed to be in order to try and resolve this issue as peaceful as possible.*

**Reconsidering the perilous Cuban Missile Crisis 50 Years Later**

https://www.armscontrol.org/act/2012_10/Reconsidering-the-Perilous-Cuban-Missile-Crisis-50-Years-Later

Bernstein, Barton J: Arms Control Association, 2012. Web.

*This overview of the Cuban Missile Crisis by Stanford Professor and renowned political analyst of the Cuban Missile Crisis Barton Bernstein gives further information on the administrational ideas during the conflict. Understanding the other influences in the diplomatic decisions would further help students understand the unique perspective of each nation and why they may or may not be able to compromise on certain actions.*

**UN Security Council transcript between U.S and U.S.S.R**

United Nations, Security Council, Official records, XVIIth year, 1022nd Meeting, October 23, 1962 s/PV.1022, pp 1-39
*This is the direct transcript between the U.S delegate Adlai Stevenson and U.S.S.R delegate V.A Zorin about the nuclear weapons found in Cuba. These opening speeches represent the spirit of the cold war for each nation, by both discussing the presence of weapons along with the politics that go with them.*

**Unsung Mediator: U That and the Cuban Missile Crisis**
http://dh.oxfordjournals.org/content/33/2/261.short
Dorn, A. Walter, and Robert Pauk: Diplomatic History 33.2 (2009): 261-92. Oxford Journals. Web.
*This article from Walter A. Dorn and Robert Pauk highlights the role of the secretary general and the United Nations in deescalating the Cuban Missile Crisis. The article takes the perspective of the role of Burmese Secretary General U Thant in addressing both the US and the USSR and how he was able to bring these nations to negotiation as well as reflect on the great role the UN had in a negotiation between the USSR and the US.*

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# Economic and Social Council

# History of the Economic and Social Council

**Introduction:**
The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) was established in 1945 under Section X, Articles 61-72 of the Charter of the United Nations with a membership of 18 states. As one of the six primary organs of the United Nations, its main responsibility has been to organize and oversee the economic and social work of UN specialized agencies, functional commissions and regional commissions and to act as the central forum for the discussion of these topics. The first session of the ECOSOC was held at Church House in London on 23 January 1946. ECOSOC has since grown to include fifty-four Member States. The Economic and Social Council focuses on:

- promoting higher standards of living, full employment, and economic and social progress;
- identifying solutions to international economic, social and health problems;
- facilitating international cultural and educational cooperation; and
- encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The ECOSOC is responsible for over 70 percent of both human and financial resources of the United Nations. The 54 Member States that serve on the ECOSOC meet every July for four weeks to conduct its business and are elected for three-year overlapping terms by the General Assembly.[111]

The ECOSOC has taken action in several notable areas. The Council has compiled the 4th Annual Ministerial Review regarding Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. It has been highly involved in the quest to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and took a leadership role in the 2010 World Summit about the MDGs. In 2003, the ECOSOC launched an initiative in Madagascar and in 2004 began a rural initiative in Benin.[112]

# ECOSOC Topic 1: Food Aid

**Background:**

The Economic and Social Council oversees various commissions and agencies that discuss the issue of global hunger and work toward implementing sustainable agricultural and business practices to alleviate food shortages. The Food and Agricultural Organization and the International Fund for Agriculture Development both work to solve global hunger, but it is the World Food Programme that primarily deals with the UN distribution of food aid.

Hunger is one of the most pressing humanitarian dilemmas the global community faces today. Around the world, approximately 842 million people do not have enough to eat on a day to day basis. A majority of the world's hungry live in Asia, though Sub Saharan Africa has the highest prevalence of hunger. Hunger is the cause of death of almost 50% of children that die under age

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[111] United Nations Economic and Social Council, http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/about/.
[112] Gert Rosenthal, "Economic and Social Council," *The Oxford Handbook on the United Nations* (Oxford: Oxford UP, 2007).

five, about 3.1 million children every year[113]. It is of no surprise then that massive amounts of financial and human capital have been invested in solving the hunger crisis.

**Past UN Action:**

The origins of food aid can be traced to the 1950's, when developed countries were struggling to find a way to dispose of excess crops. The potential for distribution to developing countries, however, opened up the possibility of damaging developing countries' own production and economics. As a result, in 1954, the Food and Agriculture Organization created the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal.[114] This declaration called for responsible distribution of food surpluses. In the early 1960's, world leaders including U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower called for the establishment of an organization that would specifically deal with the issue of food aid. The Food and Agriculture Organization established the World Food Programme under a three year trial basis, but natural disasters in Iran and Thailand sped up the creation process of the Programme; the General Assembly completed a resolution continuing the program, solidifying its participation in the UN system[115], and the Programme has not stopped distributing aid since.[116] The first Food Aid Convention in 1967 established a system in which developed countries would pledge an amount of food to be donated every year totaling 4.5 million tons of grain. This system ensures the sustainability of the program regardless of world food prices. Priority is given to Least-Developed Countries, (LDCs) and Lower Middle Income Countries during emergencies or when operations are directed at vulnerable groups.

It is also important to look at what is done after food is delivered to developing countries. The convention from 1999 states, "FAC members put greater emphasis on the monitoring and evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of their food aid operations.  They are also committed to support the efforts of recipient countries to develop and implement their own food security strategies."[117] Food Aid Conventions held after 1967 have raised the amount of minimum food pledges, and the Convention has established itself as a vital partner to the missions of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Food Programme.

Today, food aid distributed by the World Food Programme reaches 90 million in people in 80 countries annually. In 2012, 3.5 million tons of food was distributed, and donations from 94 countries totaled $3.951 billion.[118] In this same year the WFP purchased food from 93 countries, 86% of which came from developing nations, an important component to ensuring that food aid does not disrupt production and demand in poor countries.  The World Food Programme places a particular emphasis on providing aid to vulnerable populations, namely women and children. In 2010, food aid to schools reached 22.4 million children in 62 countries; approximately half was delivered to girls. Additionally, take home rations were provided to 2.1 million girls, an effort that was combined with educational services, school gardens, and deworming programs sponsored by UNICEF and the World Health Organization.[119] Multi solution perspectives,

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[113] http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3434e/i3434e.pdf
[114] http://www.fao.org/economic/est/international-trade/negotiations/food-aid/en/
[115] http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/218/58/IMG/NR021858.pdf?OpenElement
[116] http://www.wfp.org/about/corporate-information/history
[117] http://www.foodaidconvention.org/en/index/aboutthefac.aspx
[118]  http://www.wfp.org/stories/all-about-world-food-programme-infographic
[119] http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/025/md198e.pdf

(education combined with food aid, etc) are vital to solving food security issues, especially since it is estimated that in order for agricultural production to grow enough to meet the needs of the world's population, 40 billion dollars need to be invested every year.[120] Aid can only cover a fraction of that need. The importance of food aid is not to be underscored, however, as it is important to remember that distributing food can help save lives after natural disasters, allow children to stay in school, provide strength to AIDS patients, nursing mothers and their babies, and allow women to participate in training programs.[121]

**Successful Case Studies:**

The World Food Programme has deemed a number of its operations successful, including its Cambodian mission to provide rations to students and efforts in Bolivia to keep HIV positive citizens strong and working. In Cambodia, where 18% of people live below the food poverty line[122], the World Food Programme has spent almost $132 million, and delivered 137,586 tons of food for its school feeding program[123]. In a country where children are commonly left alone during the non harvest months while their parents travel to find work, take home rations mean children don't have to devote time to finding food and can instead stay in school.[124] The Cambodian programme is also notable for its distribution of fortified rice (rice enriched in vitamins and minerals) that will allow the same amount of food to have a greater impact on the health of the Cambodian people[125].

Similarly, in Bolivia, where 65% of HIV positive people are food insecure,[126] the World Food Programme has begun an effort to provide monthly food baskets and nutrition counseling to HIV positive patients, in order to allow them to provide for their families and maintain strength during their Anti-Retroviral Treatments (ART). One significant difficulty faced by this program was encouraging participants to consume the soy that was placed in their baskets, as it is not typically eaten in Bolivia. This leads to questions about how food aid programs should incorporate the culture of the country in need into food aid distribution.

**Problems and Possible Solutions to Consider:**

It is important to acknowledge that not all food aid distribution programs are successful, and in some cases, food aid may not be the best course of action to ending hunger. According to Oxfam, food aid can displace local production, crowd out other exporters from markets, be used for ulterior motives (surplus disposal) and can be aimed at capturing new markets.[127] Additionally,

In non-emergency situations, shipping in-kind food aid across the world to meet development needs is usually not an ideal — or even a good — strategy for promoting development or for fighting hunger. Careful assessment of the root causes of hunger is necessary before resorting to

[120] http://unu.edu/publications/articles/how-can-food-aid-be-more-effective.html
[121] http://www.wfp.org/stories/eight-examples-effective-food-aid
[122] http://www.wfp.org/countries/cambodia
[123] http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/eb/wfp231783.pdf
[124] http://www.wfp.org/stories/cambodia-take-home-rations-help-keep-kids-school
[125] http://www.wfp.org/countries/cambodia
[126] http://www.wfp.org/stories/bolivia-woman-learns-about-hiv-hard-way
[127] http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/bp71_food_aid.pdf

food aid. In most cases, poverty or lack of income generation is the underlying cause of chronic hunger. Providing food aid is not likely to help those affected over the long term, without also providing support for improving livelihoods. Likewise, at a country level, providing food aid to resolve immediate balance-of-payment problems is a short-term solution to a broader issue.[128]

One such example of failed food aid has taken place in Ethiopia, where drought, soil degradation, and subsistence farming have led to chronic food insecurity over the past century. Unfortunately, food aid has done little to remedy this insecurity, and has to led to what researchers call "dependency syndrome," in which the people receiving food aid suffer 'aspiration failure', meaning they no longer hope for or work toward a better life.[129] A study conducted by researchers from Tufts University determined, based on answers from Ethiopians receiving food aid, that the aid was not delivered consistently, and 65% of respondents said the aid was not enough to cover the food gaps faced by their families. The study concludes that if food insecurity is to be solved for the 8 million Ethiopians relying on food aid, structural issues that lead to poverty must be addressed in addition to providing the short term relief that is food aid.

## Questions to Consider as You Prepare:

How can UN member states strike a balance between providing emergency food aid and addressing the underlying issues that cause food aid to be necessary? What should this balance look like?

Who is responsible for solving food insecurity in a developing country? How much assistance should developed countries provide to low income countries, and when is it appropriate for a developing nation to claim responsibility for hunger in its territory?

To what extent are organizations like the World Food Programme providing aid to developing states based off of the needs and desires of that state? For example, is it possible that UN organizations deliver food aid to a country, when perhaps investment in agriculture is what that country really wants? How are developing countries helping themselves?

If a developed state has established itself in a developing state as a provider and distributor of food aid, what are the possibilities for conflict to erupt between states over issues of interference and sovereignty?

## ECOSOC Topic 1 Bibliography

**About the FAC**
http://www.foodaidconvention.org/en/index/aboutthefac.aspx
*The Food Aid Convention has established a framework for food aid supported by countries around the world. Members of the FAC are Argentina, Australia, Canada, European Union and its member States, Japan, Norway, Switzerland and the United States. This site outlines the main*

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[128] Ibid.
[129] https://sites.tufts.edu/jha/archives/1754

*features of the convention, including the commitments, agricultural development, objectives and impact of the convention.*

**All About the World Food Programme**
http://www.wfp.org/stories/all-about-world-food-programme-infographic
*This infographic provides a baseline for information about UN sponsored food aid. Delegates should use this as a gateway to further research about statistics behind food aid distribution.*

**Annual Report of the WFP Executive Board to ECOSOC and the FAO Council on its Activities in 2011**
http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/025/md198e.pdf
*Funding for the World Food Programme in 2011 reached approximately $3.75 billion with a donor base of at least 65 countries. This source outlines cooperative projects with other aid agencies, and describes how the WFP is working towards humanitarian reform in addition to global food security. This is a lengthy document, but it contains document codes for a number of food aid projects, which will be very valuable to students wishing to learn about food aid in their country or in an ally's territory.*

**Bolivia: Woman Learns About HIV the Hard Way**
http://www.wfp.org/stories/bolivia-woman-learns-about-hiv-hard-way
*Case study on monthly food baskets provided to HIV positive people in order to assist them feed their families and remain strong against the Anti Retroviral Treatments.*

**Cambodia: Take Home Rations Help Hungry-to-Learn Girl**
http://www.wfp.org/stories/cambodia-take-home-rations-help-keep-kids-school
*Case study on food rations distributed to girls in Cambodia in order to keep them in school.*

**Cambodia: The Game Changer Against Malnutrition**
http://www.wfp.org/stories/eight-examples-effective-food-aid
*Information of programs that distribute vitamin-rich fortified rice to school children in Cambodia.*

**Continuation of the World Food Programme**
http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/218/58/IMG/NR021858.pdf?OpenElement
*Primary source document establishing the World Food Programme as a permanent entity into the United Nations. This document is absolutely necessary for delegates to read so that they may understand what has already been done by the UN. It may also serve as inspiration or a guide for resolutions written in committee.*

**Eight Examples of Effective Food Aid**
http://www.wfp.org/stories/eight-examples-effective-food-aid
*Descriptions of a number of World Food Programme efforts with links to more comprehensive information about each one.*

**Food Aid**
http://www.fao.org/economic/est/international-trade/negotiations/food-aid/en/
*A history on international food aid. Provides information about past actions that will lead delegates to information about the original committees that established the foundations of the food aid system as we understand it today.*

**Food Aid and Dependency Syndrome in Ethiopia: Local Perceptions**
https://sites.tufts.edu/jha/archives/1754
*This article, taken from the Journal of Humanitarian Assistance, shows an example of a failed case of Food Aid. It is an important document because it takes into account the opinions of those that receive aid, not just their governments and councils seated in the UN. Investigating the desires of the people is an important component to successful aid distribution.*

**Food Aid or Clever Dumping? Separating Wheat from Chaff**
http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/bp71_food_aid.pdf
*This document's importance lies in its understanding of food insecurity as an economic issue, not only a humanitarian one. It outlines possible alternatives to food aid that are more desirable and more efficient than food aid, like cash transfers.*

**History of the World Food Programme**
http://www.wfp.org/about/corporate-information/history
*A timeline of the history of the world's primary distributor of food aid.*

**How Can Food Aid be More Effective?**
http://unu.edu/publications/articles/how-can-food-aid-be-more-effective.html
*It is important to address the "other side" of food aid. That is, delegates must be willing to learn about potential difficulties and negative impacts of humanitarian programs. No humanitarian program is perfect, and delegates should address these shortcomings in their resolutions and work to strengthen existing frameworks in addition to establishing new ones.*

**The State of Food Insecurity in the World**
http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3434e/i3434e.pdf
*This UN publication provides key statistics regarding food insecurity, includes information about the looming deadline for the Millenium Development Goals and details a number of case studies including Bangladesh, Ghana and Tajikistan. The document analyzes food security from four dimensions (availability, access, utilization and stability) and will be an important report for delegates to look at in order to learn of the root causes behind food insecurity.*

# ECOSOC Topic 2: Security of Journalists

**Background:**

According to Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions

without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."[130] It is important to note that because this is not a recent document, there were many countries that were not yet a part of the UN when it was adopted. Also, it is important to note those who wrote this document did not represent some major parts of the world including Central America, the Middle East and Africa. These areas are also some of the most significantly impacted areas in regards to violence against journalists.

A journalist is defined as someone who creates or edits content for a news medium and aims that content at a mass audience[131]. The fact that messages journalists create are meant to reach a wide group of people can also make them very powerful and in some cases threatening to those they may speak against. Due to the possible threat that journalists can represent, there are certain situations that make them more vulnerable to dangers. Historically, areas of armed conflict and areas going through political transitions can create dangerous environments for journalists. Oftentimes those in power will try to take control of the media, and they may respond with force and violence to any opposition[132]. Also, aside from the government, there are other groups that do threaten the safety of journalists including terrorist groups and criminal organizations.

Journalists are threatened in many different ways that can affect them or their sources. Threats against the safety of journalists can include harassment, intimidation, torture, disappearances, detention and even death.[133] As such, this issue goes beyond affecting freedom of speech and opinion and affects the livelihood of civilians working as journalists within their own borders and borders of other countries.

 One final thing that is important to understand about this issue is the idea of impunity. This is a word that comes up a lot in many of the sources relating to safety of journalists. Impunity in its simplest form means "without punishment"[134]. This is an issue relating to journalists because many times those who commit acts of violence against journalists are not punished by anyone for their wrongdoing. Sometimes this stems from the fact that journalists are working in a foreign country with a legal system different from their own. Furthermore, impunity is an issue because it increases the number of crimes against journalists that go unreported. If a journalist doesn't believe that there will be any punishment for wrongdoings against them, then it decreases their likelihood to report these crimes and seek justice.

**Past UN Action:**

The UN itself hasn't taken very much substantial action in regards to this topic. Part of the reason for this is that Members States are independently responsible for what occurs within their own borders, and the UN can't force a country to create policies in a certain manner. It is very important that Member States maintain their sovereignty in regards to past and future solutions and ideas to help control and minimize violence against journalists.

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[130] http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/
[131] http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/journalist
[132] http://ifj-safety.org/en
[133] http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/449/23/PDF/N1344923.pdf?OpenElement
[134] https://daytoendimpunity.org/impunity/

In the past, the UN has condemned violence against journalists and foreign civilians. This can sometimes be effective, especially if specific countries are mentioned. This can be an effective political tool in that it highlights the problems so that other countries are aware. Sometimes, however, this doesn't have any effect on policies surrounding journalists of countries that are called out for violations and is therefore ineffective.

Another action that the UN has taken is setting up international conferences. Most recently there was an International Conference on the Safety of Journalists (2013). This took place in Geneva and it allowed NGO's, foreign media organizations, academia and civil organizations to come together and discuss problems and solutions relating to this topic[135]. This is one of the more effective possibilities, because it allows those who have major issues with the topic, or those who have seen effective policies enforced to come together and share ideas.

The UN has also participated in the creation of reports on this topic. In particular the Human Rights Council of the UN has gathered a lot of specific recommendations in their reports. One report in particular highlighted media censorship in Honduras during a political transition[136] in A/HRC/23/40/Add.1 (2013). There are many reports on different countries and different areas of the world that could help member states find solutions specific to their country.

Some more local approaches the UN has taken have included panel discussions, in which experts can come together and seek solutions to violence against journalists in their region or country. These panels are similar in nature to the international conferences. Another action the UN has taken which is more regionally focused is the use of voluntary protection programs such as the Journalists without Borders group. These groups are a viable solution, because they don't impose on the sovereignty of nation by forcing them to do something. These groups, however, could be ineffective sometimes due to the fact that they are voluntary which could leave them without enough support to have an impact.

Finally, the other concrete action the UN has taken on the issue of the safety of journalists is through the creation of "International Days". One such day is World Press Freedom Day which is celebrated on May 3 of every year and was created in 1993[137]. Most recently the UN declared an International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against journalists[138] in A/RES/68/163 (2014). This most recent international day could be important in highlighting and raising awareness of the specific issue of impunity, but this action doesn't do anything substantial to help provide safer conditions for journalists.

**Problems and Possible Solutions to Consider:**

One of the most significant problems to consider on this issue is that while it is an international issue, not all countries view freedom of the press the same way. In the United States there is a lot of respect for what journalists do, because we see freedom of speech and the press as a

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[135]http://www.msz.gov.pl/en/foreign_policy/human_rights/safety_of_journalists;jsessionid=892459F8D5684D9BE6 64E2BC6D82B6C8.cmsap1p
[136] http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G13/125/39/PDF/G1312539.pdf?OpenElement
[137] http://www.un.org/en/events/pressfreedomday/
[138] https://daytoendimpunity.org/?day=01

foundational block of democracy. The country you are representing, however, may not place as much importance on journalism, and your country may not follow a democratic government system. While the UN is in favor of "promoting and encouraging respect for human rights"[139] each country may have a different idea of what these basic human rights are. As stated previously, although freedom of opinion and expression are in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, this does not mean that every country supports it.

One possible solution that could be effective is supporting, expanding or altering international organizations that are already set up. It could also be possible to create a new organization. The Reporters without Borders NGO is one such organization that has offered a lot of support for the safety of journalists. Some of the resources they offer include helping journalists find safe places to stay, loaning them bullet proof vests and helmets and providing psychological support[140]. An organization like this has a lot of great potential, and there would certainly be ways to improve what they do.

Another possible solution would be to approach the issue locally. Oftentimes, these make for some of the best solutions, because certain regions of the world have similar views and work together more often anyway. Setting up regional organizations similar to Reporters without Borders, but perhaps on a smaller scale, that deal with this issue can be more effective because they will be able to address specific concerns to the area that may not be international, and it can allow for more cooperation within a region.

**Questions to Consider as You Prepare:**

1. Are there any institutions in your member state that help provide resources for journalists' safety?

2. How can existing international or local institutions that deal with safety of journalists be expanded or improved?

3. What negatively effects the working environment for journalists in your country? Is political strife, censorship or armed conflict present in your member state?

4. What are some of reasons the safety of journalists is negatively affected in your country? Are there new ways to address the source of these threats head on or mitigate them?

**ECOSOC Topic 2 Bibliography**

**A/HRC/23/40/Add.1**
 http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G13/125/39/PDF/G1312539.pdf?OpenElement
*This is a report by the Special Rapporteur about the right to freedom of expression and opinion. This report is a case study on Honduras after a coup d'état in their country in which media outlets that were against the de facto government were censored. This document gives many*

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[139] http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/chapter1.shtml
[140] http://en.rsf.org/supporting-an-protecting-12-09-2012,43368.html

*recommendations on what can be done to improve the situation of journalists in countries, and it discusses the relevance of media in fostering a democratic society.*

**A/HRC/RES/21/12**

http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/G12/174/10/PDF/G1217410.pdf?OpenElement

*This resolution highlights some of the past UN actions and in particular calls upon nations to follow humanitarian policies in regards to journalists in areas of conflict. This document also suggests the use of local voluntary protection programs that may be able to cater to the needs of individual countries.*

**A/HRC/24/23**

http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G13/153/19/PDF/G1315319.pdf?OpenElement

*This source is a report by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights is a great summary of the topic overall, because it describes the situations that journalists are facing, what actions have been done in the past to protect journalists and it gives recommendations of good practices in regards to journalists.*

**A/HRC/20/NGO/3**

http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G12/140/85/PDF/G1214085.pdf?OpenElement

*This is a report by the Reporters without Borders NGO which discusses the dangers of journalists particularly in war zones or areas of conflict. This group also makes some recommendations of what can be done to better the situation of journalists in these places.*

**A/RES/68/163**

http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/449/23/PDF/N1344923.pdf?OpenElement

*This resolution is the most recent action taken by the UN in regards to this topic. The biggest thing that this resolution does is to create an International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists. This also does suggest several ways that member states can create a safer environment for journalists to work in.*

**A/67/357**

http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/501/25/PDF/N1250125.pdf?OpenElement

*This is a report by the Special Rapporteur about the Promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression. This is a great source in that it gives a lot of background information about media and ethics and specific recommendations of measures that could be taken to ensure free speech.*

**A/HRC/22/NGO/2**

http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G13/108/88/PDF/G1310888.pdf?OpenElement

*This is a report by the Reporters without Borders NGO that gives a lot of good background information and statistics, and it really helps to highlight why this is such a big international issue.*

**The Reporters without Borders Website**
https://en.rsf.org/
*This is a great resource, because it divides the world by regions so that it is possible to see issues affecting those specific areas. It also has a lot of background on what they do and have done to help maintain the safety of journalists and promote freedom of information. This source also has current events relating to violence against journalists.*

**Decision on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity adopted by the IPDC Intergovernmental Council at its 26th session**
http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/ipdc2008_decision_safety_of_journalists.pdf
*This source is a document that was adopted by UNESCO in regards to the safety of journalists. In this document they condemn the actions of many states in their violence against journalist in direct contrast with human rights. They also mention how acts against journalists are not only limited to conflict torn areas of the world.*

**International Federation of Journalists Website**
http://ifj-safety.org/en
*This webpage includes current events from all over the world on not only episodes of violence against journalists, but also news on progress and ideas that have been implemented in order to protect journalists. This website allows one to possibly find their countries own policies on the topic.*

**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Website**
http://www.osce.org/what/media-freedom
*This is a website that deals with a lot of humanitarian issues, but media freedom is one of them. This could be helpful in finding resources for how to overcome media restrictions and also how to develop the media further. This website also includes links to current events relating to this topic.*

# **World Health Organization**

# History of World Health Organization

*"Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." -World Health Organization, 1948*

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency in the United Nations led by the World Health Assembly. It provides leadership in understanding, documenting, and addressing the health problems that face the world. From recommending new ways to treat AIDS/HIV patients in Africa to delivering life-saving vaccinations to people in the deepest parts of the Amazon, the WHO's work is as diverse as it is far-reaching. There are 193 member states that currently follow the Organization's constitution and support its humanitarian efforts. Each country has its own needs and challenges that the WHO and its 34-member Executive Board try to meet.

The Organization is responsible for fulfilling its core functions of leading in matters paramount to health, determining the needed areas of research and knowledge, specifying standards, producing substantive policy options, providing support to its programs and projects, and monitoring disconcerting health situations around the world. It is especially concerned with combating infectious diseases and promoting general health of people in developing countries. The WHO in order to improve health opportunities worldwide uses a six-point agenda. These include:

- promoting development
- fostering health security
- strengthening health systems
- enhancing partnerships
- improving performance
- harnessing research, information, and evidence

These core functions are the guiding framework for the WHO and are set out in greater detail in the 11th General Programme of Work. Effective from 2006 to 2015, this program helps countries meet their Millennium Developmental Goals by working to eliminate the gaps in social justice, responsibility, implementation, and knowledge. Meanwhile, it focuses on reducing poverty, building health security, promoting gender equality, harnessing the developmental powers of science and technology, and other issues that have great potential in making a difference in troubled countries.

The WHO also serves as a primary resource for data and statistics involving water facts, disease, causes of death, life expectancy, mortality, diabetes, HIV/AIDS, immunizations, maternal and neonatal care, nutrition, and many more things. This information can be accessed on the Internet through the Global Health Observatory (GHO), the WHO Global InfoBase, and the Global Health Atlas. The Organization has all of its positions and opinions on the education, treatment, and prevention of health related issues accessible on the Internet along with its governing

constitution and other important documents that are relevant to a delegate's research and preparation for this committee.

# World Health Organization Topic 1: Mental Health

**Background:**

The World Health organization defines Health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.[141]" They define Mental Health as "a state of well-being in which every individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community.[142]" It is these definitions that are used in work towards creating better treatment of mental disorders worldwide.

One of the first difficulties in researching the topic of mental health worldwide is that many different countries and cultures view mental health in different ways. Because of this, in order to find research with a consistent definition and understanding of mental health, you will primarily be looking at sources from the World Health Organization itself or other UN bodies following similar information.

The second difficulty you might have researching this topic is that, while most other topics have resolutions that can be referenced for information on action taken, the UN General Assembly has written or passed very few resolutions on the topic of mental health and it is usually bundled in with issues of physical health, and all around well-being[143] or focus on specific nations responses to mental illnesses[144]. When looking for resolutions to cite you will have to look within the World Health Organization at the World Health Assembly[145]. However it is important to note that for each session, they have only a few topics that they cover and won't always include issues of mental health.

Other information that would be important to consider, are the various types of mental illness that are prominent in the world today. Some of the types of mental illnesses that are more prominent are depression, psychosis and bipolar disorders, epilepsy, dementia, and schizophrenia and they can't all be treated the same way. The World Health Organization has stated that up to about 450 million people suffer from mental illnesses[146] making this a huge world health issue.

**Quick Facts about Various Mental Disorders:**

Depression[147]

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[141] See Preamble to the Constitution of the World Health Organization

[142] WHO, *Mental Health: A State of Well-being*, 2013.

[143] See UN Resolution A/HRC/RES/24/6, http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G13/178/40/PDF/G1317840.pdf?OpenElement

[144] See UN Resolution A/HRC/23/41/Add.3, http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G13/160/74/PDF/G1316074.pdf?OpenElement as example.

[145] See World Health Assembly Homepage, http://www.who.int/mediacentre/events/governance/wha/en/

[146] WHO, *Investing in Mental Health*, 2003.

[147] See WHO's Media Centre Depression page, http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs369/en/

- Depression is a wide spread mental illness that affects all demographics with roughly 350 million people suffering from it internationally.[148]
- Depression is the biggest cause of disability internationally and is largely contributing to the international burden of disease.[149]
- Higher percentages of women are affected by depression than men.[150]
- Depression is a leading cause of suicide worldwide.[151]
- Depression can be treated quite easily.[152]

Dementia[153]

- Dementia is a syndrome that causes loss of memory, behavior, thinking, and everyday tasks.[154]
- Elderly people are most often affected by Dementia but it is NOT a usual part in aging.[155]
- Roughly 36.5 million people suffer Dementia with roughly 7.7 million people being diagnosed each year.[156]
- Alzheimer's causes most cases of Dementia at about 60-70% each year.[157]
- Dementia causes most cases of Dementia among the elderly worldwide.[158]
- Dementia has a strong impact on not only those suffering with it, but also those who care about the sufferer and can affect physical, economic, psychological, and social health on all parties involved.[159]

Epilepsy[160]

- Epilepsy is a chronic illness that affects people of all demographics and is nontransferable.[161]
- Roughly 50 million people suffer from epilepsy internationally.[162]
- Almost 80% of those suffering from Epilepsy are in developing nations.[163]
- Epilepsy treatments have a 70% success rate but 75% of people suffering from Epilepsy in developing nations do not get treatments.[164]
- Sufferers of Epilepsy are often stigmatized and misunderstood in developing parts of the world.[165]

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[148] Ibid.
[149] Ibid.
[150] Ibid.
[151] Ibid.
[152] Ibid.
[153] See WHO's Media Centre Dementia page, http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs362/en/
[154] Ibid.
[155] Ibid.
[156] Ibid.
[157] Ibid.
[158] Ibid.
[159] Ibid.
[160] See WHO's Media Centre Epilepsy page, http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs999/en/
[161] Ibid.
[162] Ibid.
[163] Ibid.
[164] Ibid.

**Past UN/WHO Action:**

Mental health is becoming a growing concern for the international community as more cases are being reported and publicized, however due to it often being prioritized rather lowly when it comes to funding from organizations like the UN, it is still difficult to conduct research and care of patients suffering mental illness. A good example of this is the 2002 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, in which Rwanda included a section on the importance of mental health concerns, but when funding for the strategies was being decided, mental health was not funded because it was considered a lower priority than the MDGs.[166] (See MDG homepage.[167]) However, the World Health Organization is still fighting for recognition.

In 2003, the World Health Organization wrote and published a report titled "Investing in Mental Health", that laid out a lot of the challenges associated with caring for mental illness, both personally and internationally. The paper laid out the theoretical outcome of WHO and UN investing in mental health care and included the findings of a number of mental health surveys and studies.[168]

In somewhat of a follow up, in 2013 at the sixty-sixth session of the World Health Assembly, they passed the "Mental Health Action Plan for 2013-2020" which lays out what WHO plans to do about providing mental health care around the world by working in multiple sectors of society and largely relying on NGO's to help carry out the plan.[169]

**Problems/Possible Solutions to Consider:**

The Stigma of Mental Illness and Bettering Mental Health Education

According to the World Health Organization, "In addition to the health and social costs, those suffering from mental illnesses are also victims of human rights violations, stigma and discrimination, both inside and outside psychiatric institutions.[170]" A definite goal in future care for mental health has to be de-stigmatizing the subject and promoting better education on mental health worldwide.

Mental Health Care and State Sovereignty

A constant concern with any UN or affiliated body's actions is the preservation of state sovereignty, or a country's right to rule itself. In conducting any project to help increase mental health education or welfare, WHO would need permission from the nations they intend to enter. Many first world nations would and have allowed WHO in, but there will be nations that may feel uncomfortable with the idea. How can WHO work with these countries in order to promote mental health within them?

Mental Health as a Millennium Development Goal

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[165] Ibid.

[166] Saraceno, *Barriers to improvement of mental health services in low-income and middle-income countries*, 2007.

[167] Millennium Development Goals Homepage, http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/

[168] WHO, Investing in Mental Health, 2003

[169]WHO, Draft Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan for 2013-2020, 2013.

[170] WHO, Investing in Mental Health, 2003

One of the previous concerns brought up in the paper "Barriers to improvement of mental health services in low-income and middle-income countries", was that mental health concerns were not an MDG and therefore were not considered as much of a priority as other health concerns. By working to add a Millennium Development Goal that cover mental health care, WHO would see a huge rise in publicity and support for mental healthcare.

<u>What Kind of Infrastructure can WHO use?</u>

The most difficult part of any of these efforts would be the infrastructure needed for volunteers or professionals to work with. Would it be created by WHO? An affiliated NGO? Or governments who are working with WHO in order to create better mental healthcare for their population.

**Questions to Consider while Researching:**

1. Is there enough of an international infrastructure to work with to improve public mental health or do improvements/additions need to be made?

2. What can we do to improve public education of mental illness and reduce the stigma of it internationally?

3. Whose responsibility should it be to manage public mental wellness? Private institutions? Individual governments? Regional bodies? WHO?  Should this apply to all countries or just developed nations?

4. How can more work be done to improve mental wellness in developing nations without violating state sovereignty?

5. What can be done generally to help specific mental disorders? Or do we need specific solutions for specific illnesses?


<u>**WHO Topic 1 Bibliography**</u>

**Barriers to Improvement of Mental Health Services in Low-income and Middle-income Countries**
http://www.basicneeds.org/download/publications(2)/EPUB%20-%20Lancet%202007%20-%20Barriers%20to%20improving%20mental%20health.pdf
Saraceno, Benedetto, Mark van Ommeren, Rajaie Batniji, Alex Cohen, Oye Gureje, John Mahoney, Devi Sridhar, & Chris Underhill (2007). Lancet, 2007;370: 1164-74.
*This paper helps to explain some of the challenges of implementing better mental healthcare worldwide and gives a perspective from that of NGO's and other groups that help to carry out UN and WHO projects. It expresses how important mental healthcare can be in developing nations and why greater attention to the subject is needed. This paper will offer delegates some further insight into the problem and what barriers will need to be overcome in order to go about implementing their ideas.*


**Dementia**

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http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs362/en/
World Health Organization, Apr. 2012. Web.

**Depression**
http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs369/en/
World Health Organization, Oct. 2012. Web.

**Depression**
http://www.who.int/mental_health/management/depression/en/
World Health Organization, n.d. Web.

**Draft Mental Health Action Plan for 2013-2020**
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/89966/1/9789241506021_eng.pdf?ua=1
World Health Organization, 2013. Web.
*Going off of "Investing in Mental Health" this action plan, created by WHO in 2013, explains WHO's plans for increasing mental healthcare worldwide between the years 2013 and 2020. It helps to explain what WHO can and would like to do about the matter and suggests ideas for how to implement those ideas or any others that delegates might create for themselves.*

**Epilepsy**
http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs999/en/
World Health Organization, Oct. 2012. Web.

**Investing in Mental Health**
http://www.who.int/mental_health/media/investing_mnh.pdf
World Health Organization, 2003. Web.
*This paper written by the WHO in 2003 describes the efforts that WHO could put into investing in mental healthcare worldwide and explains the risks and possible outcomes of this action. It also gives WHO's working definition of mental health, which is used in proceeding with this project. It also includes a number of studies and statistics to aid in research of mental health facts worldwide.*

**Mental Health: A State of Well-being**
http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/mental_health/en/
World Health Organization, Dec. 2013. Web.

**Maternal and Child Mental Health**
http://www.who.int/mental_health/maternal-child/en/
World Health Organization, n.d. Web.

**Media Centre**
http://www.who.int/mental_health/advocacy/en/
World Health Organization, n.d. Web.

**Neurology and Public Health**

http://www.who.int/mental_health/neurology/en/
World Health Organization, n.d. Web.

**Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Right of Everyone to the Enjoyment of the Highest Attainable Standard of Physical and Mental Health: Anand Grover, Addendum (31 July 2013).**
http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G13/160/74/PDF/G1316074.pdf?OpenElement
UN Document: A/HRC/23/41/Add.3
*This is a report made by the Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Human Rights Council after an investigation of Japan following the Fukushima reactor explosion. In it, the Rapporteur makes recommendations on the mental healthcare of the plant survivors.*

**The Right of Everyone to the Enjoyment of the Highest Attainable Standard of Physical and Mental Health**
http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/G13/171/51/PDF/G1317151.pdf?OpenElement
UN Document: A/HRC/RES/24/6 (8 October, 2013)
*The United Nations Human Rights Council passes this resolution on a regular basis in order to empower the Special Rapporteur with the ability to investigate human rights violations and standard of living in member nations.*

**United Nations Millennium Development Goals**
http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/
UN News Center. UN, n.d. Web.

**World Health Assembly**
http://www.who.int/mediacentre/events/governance/wha/en/
World Health Organization, n.d. Web.

# World Health Organization Topic 2: Maternal Health

**Background & Past UN Action:**

The World Health Organization defines maternal health as, "the health of a woman during pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum period."[171] Despite advances in medical technology and procedures over the past couple of decades, thousands of women still die every year as a result of complications related to pregnancy or childbirth.

Maternal health (and the lack thereof), was not recognized as a public health concern by the international community until the 1980's. It was then that the international feminist movement created a space to begin a dialogue on women's health concerns. Initiatives such as the "International Women and Health" meetings and the "International Day of Action for Women's Health" were designed to create a conversation about maternal health that went beyond infant

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[171] "Health Topics: Maternal Health"

mortality to include the well being of the mother.[172] The International Conference on Safe Motherhood held in Nairobi in 1987 and the Safe Motherhood Initiative (begun in the same year) created a more formal context for the momentum created by the feminist movement.[173]

Soon, the United Nations began responding. Both the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development and the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women generated documents that explicitly called for the protection of women's rights as related to reproduction and sexuality and pregnancy.[174] However, a 1997 review of progress on the Safe Mother Initiative revealed that international support for maternal health was not translating into an actual reduction in maternal mortality rates. In fact, some studies showing that maternal mortality was on the rise.[175]

In 2000, the United Nations addressed maternal health again with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Specifically, MDG 5 set two targets related to maternal health: 1) reduce the maternal mortality ratio by 75% and 2) achieve universal access to reproductive health. And although progress has been made on both of these fronts, the international community is not on track to completely fulfill either of these targets by the set deadline of 2015.[176] It should be noted that MDG 5 is closely related to MDG 4 (reducing child mortality), for studies have found that children whose mothers die in childbirth are ten times more likely to die in the first two years of their life than children with living mothers.[177]

**Important Words and Terms**

●     Continuum of Care - An approach to maternal, newborn, and child health that includes integrated service delivery for women and children from before pregnancy to delivery, the immediate postnatal period, and childhood
●     Contraception - The intentional prevention of pregnancy or conception through hormones, technologies, sexual practices, or surgical procedures
●     Family Planning - The conscious effort of couples or individuals to plan the number of their children and to regulate the spacing and timing of their births through contraception, as well as the treatment of involuntary infertility
●     Maternal death - The death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of the termination of pregnancy, due to complications during pregnancy or childbirth
●     Maternal Mortality Rate - The number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 women of reproductive age (15 to 49) during that same time period
●     Neonatal - Pertaining to the newborn period, specifically the first 4 weeks after birth.
●     Obstetric Fistula - An opening or rupture that occurs as a result of complications during childbirth and prolonged or obstructed labor. It leaves women unable to control their bladder and

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[172] "Gruskin, "Using human rights to improve maternal and neonatal health"
[173] Ibid.
[174] *Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development; Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women*
[175] *Inter-Agency Group for Safe Motherhood*
[176] "Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health"
[177] "Invest in Maternal Health and Newborn Children"

bowel movements, and often stigmatized by their communities. Fistula occurs almost exclusively in the developing world. With proper medical treatment, it can almost always be repaired
●     Prenatal - Health care, including screening tests and counseling, provided to women during pregnancy; also referred to as antenatal care
●     Reproductive Health - The state of complete physical, mental and social well-being in all matters relating to the reproductive system, its functions and processes[178]

## The Current Situation

The convergence of the MDGs and momentum for women's rights has resulted in a dramatic 47% decrease in maternal mortality over the past two decades.[179] And while this is a momentous achievement, there is still much work to be done. An estimated 50 million babies worldwide are delivered without skilled care and only half of women in developing regions receive the recommended health care during pregnancy. 289,000 women died in 2013 as a result of complications related to pregnancy or childbirth.[180] And for every one maternal death, approximately 20 women suffer from pregnancy-related severe illness or disability.[181] Furthermore, much of the progress of the 1990's through early 2000's in regards to contraceptive use, teen pregnancy, and family planning has slowed in recent years.[182]

The greatest challenges to maternal health are concentrated in the developing world. One third of all global deaths related to pregnancy occur in two countries: Nigeria and India. And whereas in Europe the lifetime chance of dying during pregnancy or childbirth is 1 in 3300, in Africa it is 1 in 40.[183] However, less than a century ago, European statistics were where the developing world is today, proving that improving public health and standard of living can make a difference for maternal health. Member-states in the developing world should examine the international evolution of maternal health in order to derive best practices and avoid the mistakes of the past.

## Recent Developments

In September 2010, the Secretary-General of the United Nations launched the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health, focusing on the 49 lowest-income countries where maternal and child mortality rates are highest.[184] The Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health, established in the wake of that report, stressed the lack of reliable data to monitor progress and also flagged issues concerning discrepancies in quality of care.[185] As a result, there has been a push from the WHO and other aid organizations in recent years to explore means of improving record keeping and data on maternal mortality, or Maternal Death Surveillance and Response (MDSR).

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[178] "Glossary of Terms Related to Maternal Health"
[179] "Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health"
[180] "Saving Mothers' Lives: Infographic"
[181] "Invest in Maternal and Newborn Health"
[182]"Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health"
[183] "Saving Mothers' Lives: Infographic"
[184] *Global Strategy for women's and children's health.*
[185] "Maternal Death Surveillance and Response"

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Accurate measurement of maternal death and its causes and circumstances has proven challenging in the developing world. Indeed, of the forty-nine lowest income countries, only two have functional civil registration and vital statistics systems, the preferred source of data for counting deaths.[186] However, recent years have seen the experimental development of innovative uses of technology, such as internet-based recording systems. Delegates should research what new record-keeping mechanisms are being used successfully and how these might be implemented on a larger scale.

**Possible Approaches and Solutions to Consider**

It is estimated that 90% of the almost 300,000 annual maternal deaths are preventable.[187] The following are items that the Safe Motherhood Initiative and the WHO have identified as being most important for providing women with access to a healthful pregnancy:

- Care by skilled professionals before, during, and after pregnancy
- Obstetric emergency care in the event of complications
- Family planning resources to enable women to prevent unwanted pregnancy, including access to safe and effective contraception
- Prevention of unsafe abortion procedures
- Community education for women and their families as well as adolescents[188]
- Access to essential medicines such as antibiotics and oxytocin as well as safe blood supplies

As should be evident by the above items, there are proven strategies for combating maternal mortality and other pregnancy complications-- the challenge lies in ensuring that these solutions are made available to the women who need them.

**Conclusion**

UN member states began a discussion at the 2012 Rio+20 conference on how the post-2015 agenda might play a role in international development as the MDG period comes to an end. To this end, member states are currently in the process of developing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Moving forward, delegates should consider first how maternal health has been impacted by the MDGs and in what ways it can be most effectively incorporated into the SDGs and post-2015 strategy.[189]

One of the outcomes of the Rio+20 conference was a set of guidelines for the SDG's, which delegates should take into consideration when considering the future of UN action on maternal health. These guidelines advise that the SDGs should be concise, easy to communicate, action, oriented, limited in number, aspirational, global in nature, and (perhaps most importantly),

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[186] Ibid.
[187] "Invest in Maternal and Newborn Health"
[188] *Inter-Agency Group for Safe Motherhood*
[189] A/RES/66/288

universally applicable to all countries while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.[190]

**Questions to Consider:**

1. How can member-states better share information regarding what strategies are the most effective means of reducing maternal mortality and improving infant health?

2. How should maternal health be incorporated into the SDG's and the post-2015 strategy?

3. What is the current status of maternal health in the delegate's country? Has this status changed in recent decades? What strategies have worked or not worked for the advancing maternal health?

4. How can record keeping of maternal death be improved? What strategies pursued by developing countries have proved most effective and how can they be applied to other countries facing similar challenges?

**WHO Topic 2 Bibliography**

**Decisions by Topic: Sustainable Development Goals**
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/66/288&Lang=E
UN Document: A/RES/66/288
*This General Assembly resolution sets the stage for the SDGs and the post-2015 agenda. Delegates should read this to gain a better understanding of how the UN is planning to approach development in the wake of the MDGs.*

**Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health**
http://www.who.int/pmnch/activities/advocacy/globalstrategy/en/
New York, United States: United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, 2010. Web.
*This document reflects Secretary General Ban Ki-moon's calls for an active response to the UN Leaders' Summit for the MDGs in 2010 regarding the achievement of goals 4 and 5. From this link one can either download the full strategy report or the background and resources used in developing the report-- both of which should prove useful for the delegate.*

**Glossary of Key Terms Related to Maternal Health**
http://www.womendeliver.org/assets/Glossary_of_Key_Maternal_Health_Terms.pdf
*This webpage from the NGO Women Deliver provides a useful glossary of terms often found in association with maternal health.*

**Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health**
http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/maternal.shtml
United Nations: Millennium Development Goals and Beyond 2015. 2013. Web.
*This is a detailed breakdown of the fifth MDG.*

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[190] Ibid.

**Health Topics: Maternal Health**
http://www.who.int/topics/maternal_health/en/
*This webpage provides the definition of maternal health used by the WHO and the international community.*

**Improve Maternal Health: Fact Sheet**
http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/Goal_5_fs.pdf
United Nations: Millennium Development Goals and Beyond 2015. N.d. Web.
*This UN document is progress report on the status of MDG Goal 5 as of 2013. It provides useful statistics on what progress has been made and the places in which member states are currently falling short of the aims of the MDGs.*

**Invest in Maternal and Newborn Health**
http://www.womendeliver.org/knowledge-center/publications/invest-in-girls-and-women-everybody-wins-2014/
*The NGO Women Deliver used data from the World Health Organization and UNICEF to create a collection of infographics on the importance of investing the health of women and girls. This link provides an in-depth picture of what needs remain in the field of international maternal health.*

**Maternal and Newborn Health**
http://www.unicef.org/health/index_maternalhealth.html
*UNICEF,* 21 June 2012. Web.
*This web page provides a detailed look at UNICEF's work on maternal health, including the challenges that it faces and the solutions that it is currently pursuing.*

**Maternal Dead Surveillance and Response**
http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/89/11/11-097220/en/
*This webpage describes the origins of MDSR and its current role in the maternal health field. It provides some examples of innovative ways that member states have incorporated maternal health record keeping into their health systems. Delegates should use these examples as a source of inspiration for ways in which MDSR could be improved on an international basis.*

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New York, United States: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, 1995. Web.

**Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development**
https://www.unfpa.org/public/global/publications/pid/1973
New York, United States: United Nations Population Fund, 1995. Web.

**Saving Mothers' Lives: WHO Infographic**
http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/monitoring/infographic/en/

*This collection of WHO infographics provides an accurate representation of advances and challenges for maternal health in the developing world.*

**The Safe Motherhood Action Agenda: Priorities for the Next Decade.**
http://files.givewell.org/files/DWDA%202009/Interventions/Maternal%20Mortality/SafeMotherhoodActionAgenda.pdf
Colombo, Sri Lanka: Inter-Agency Group for Safe Motherhood, 18-23 October 1997. Web.

**Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2013.**
http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/monitoring/maternal-mortality-2013/en/
*Delegates should refer to this report resulting from the cooperation of a number of UN bodies for the most comprehensive and recent assessment of the status of MDG 5 currently available. Hard data and estimates for the future of maternal mortality can be found here.*

**Using Human Rights to Improve Maternal and Neonatal Health: History, Connections and a Proposed Practical Approach**
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2649451/
Gruskin, Sofia, Jane Cottingham, Adriane M. Hilber, Eszter Kismodi, Ornella Lincetto, & Mindy J. Roseman: World Health Organization Bulletin 86, no. 8, 2008: 589-593.
*This bulletin from the WHO describes in great detail the historical development of how maternal and neonatal mortality in the developing world came to be seen as a public-health concern and eventually as a human rights issue. This document could be useful to delegates as a tool for situating their work within the greater historical evolution of international attitudes towards maternal health.*

# Delegate Handbook

# Baylor MUN Delegate Policies

**Code of Conduct**

Delegates are expected to remain in character at all times during committee sessions by adhering to the policies and interests of their assigned country. This entails displaying respect for the opinions and ideals of fellow delegates, even if these opinions and ideals conflict with their own priorities or the interests of their own assigned country.

**Decorum**

Delegates are expected to maintain decorum by displaying utmost courtesy and professionalism at all times. Delegates are expected to behave as professional adults both in respect for fellow delegates, respect and courtesy toward Baylor MUN staff, and respect for the facilities at Baylor MUN. In this regard, delegates are responsible for their own trash and may not bring food into the committee rooms. After each committee session, each delegate is to clean his/her own area before leaving the room.

**Note Passing**

Note passing is allowed, except during voting procedure. Note passing allows delegates to send formal notes to fellow delegates in order to ask questions, inform another delegate about an opinion or to ask for support for your own resolution, and as such it is an extremely effective tool to network for your resolution. As note passing is intended to support the diplomatic discussion, informal, personal, or notes otherwise deemed inappropriate will be collected by the chair and the delegate may be dismissed from committee immediately, at the discretion of the chair.

**Attire**

All clothing must portray professionalism and modesty. If a delegate's attire is deemed inappropriate by Baylor MUN staff, the delegate will be asked to leave the session and return with appropriate attire. In preparation for the conference, if the appropriateness of a certain outfit is in question, the delegate should opt for more professional attire.

- Standard delegate attire for the conference is business jacket, slacks (or skirts for women), dress shirt (with tie for men) and dress shoes.
- Shorts, ball caps, jeans, sneakers, and sunglasses are considered too casual.
- It is not appropriate for delegates to display any national symbols such as flags, pins, crests, etc. on their person during sessions. UN symbols are acceptable.
- Western business dress is preferred. Traditional dress is only permitted for international delegates in whose native countries professional business dress includes traditional cultural dress. Baylor MUN will not tolerate any delegate's attempt to portray a character using traditional cultural attire as costume.

**Awards Philosophy**

Awards are not intended to promote a spirit of hostile competition. Rather, they recognize excellence in committee, which is evaluated based upon consideration of the Delegate's participation in all aspects of the committee's work in formal session and unmoderated caucus. The best delegates will be those who stay in character as their assigned country and contribute

not simply through giving speeches but also through working alongside other students to negotiate and formulate resolutions.

There will be awards given for Best Delegate in each committee as well as "Best Country Delegation," which recognizes excellence across committees. There will be awards given for Best Large Delegation and Best Small Delegation, which takes into consideration the overall excellence of the entire team while factoring in the total number of students on the team. The categories for these two awards will be announced prior to the conference once registration is closed and the size of the delegations is known. Past examples are available on the website. Finally, there will be an award for Position Papers, which are optional, completed prior to conference, and considered separately from the at conference awards.

**Academic Dishonesty and Other Unauthorized Assistance**
Plagiarism will not be tolerated, nor should "prewritten" resolutions be brought to conference. Resolutions should be the product of work at the conference. While advisers and coaches are welcome to attend the sessions as observers, they should not interfere with the formal proceedings or participate in caucuses. Delegates may ask their advisers or coaches questions during a suspension of the meeting, but at no time should advisers or coaches take part in writing or editing the Delegates' resolutions. In sum, attempts to gain an unfair advantage will have the opposite effect.

**Electronics Policy**
In our attempt to foster environmental husbandry, delegates may use laptops, iPads, etc. during unmoderated caucus to access research completed *before* conference that is saved on the computer in lieu of bringing paper copies of this material. However, these devices may not be used during formal session. Internet access will not be available in the conference rooms, nor should delegates use their own internet plans on their tablets or phones at any time. If delegates have questions about resolution content, they are welcome to ask their chairs or rapporteurs for guidance.

At no time should Delegates be using cell phones during committees. Delegates are encouraged to leave their phones with their adult chaperones to eliminate the temptation to send texts or check phones during committee.

# Baylor Model United Nations Parliamentary Procedure Rules

**Rules Philosophy**

These rules will be used for all committees at the Baylor Model United Nations High School Conference. Each conference on the high school and collegiate level adopts its own rules of procedure. This set of rules was formulated with two primary goals in mind: 1) to simulate as closely as possible the procedures of the United Nations, and 2) to provide rules that make the most of the limited time available at conference.

Rules are intended to make sessions run smoothly and thus should not be abused or used in such a way that disrupts the primary purpose of the conference, which is to have an informed consideration of important global issues. Members should be familiar with these rules when they arrive at conference and should not rely on "points of information" to learn the rules at conference.

**Rule 1: Duties of the Chair**

The chair of the committee will open and close the committee's meetings, oversee the debate and discussion, enforce the rules of procedure, delegate speaking privileges, count votes, and announce results. The chair may also propose motions including closing the speaker's list, closing debate, and suspending or adjourning the meeting.

**Rule 2: Conference Agenda**

The Secretariat establishes the topic agenda for each committee, which is announced prior to the conference on the website and is outlined in the committee background guides.  No additional topics may be added to the agenda during committee sessions, unless the committee's agenda is specified as an "open" one.

**Rule 3: Quorum**

The chair may open a meeting or allow a procedural vote when at least one-fourth of the committee is present. However, one-half of the committee is required to be present before substantive votes shall be taken.

**Rule 4: Voting**

Each Member State will have one vote. Members who are "present and voting" must vote on all resolutions and amendments; others may abstain during substantive votes. All members must vote on all procedural motions (e.g. setting the time limits for speakers, setting topic order for the agenda). Votes shall be cast by show of placards unless a member requests a roll-call vote. However, the chair may deny the request for a roll-call vote if it is clear this is being requested to be disruptive, or if the privilege is abused. During voting procedure, proper decorum will be maintained, and members may not speak, pass notes or leave and enter the room.

**Rule 5: Agenda Setting in Committee**

Members of the committee may vote on the order in which to address the agenda topics, requiring a simple majority in order to pass. Proposed agendas will be voted on in the order they were first received.

**Rule 6: Time Limits for Speeches**
The committee shall vote on the time limit for the speaker after setting the agenda. The chair may appoint two members, one for and one against, to speak on the time limit proposed before putting the motion to vote; these speeches will be limited to 30 seconds. The committee needs a simple majority to set a limit on the speaker's time. The chair may entertain additional motions later during the session to change the speaker's time at his/her discretion.

**Rule 7: Formal Session and the Speaker's List**
Once the agenda is set and speaker's time decided, the chair will create a speaker's list for members to address the committee in an orderly fashion during formal sessions of committee; this is the process that is used by the United Nations during their sessions. Speakers will be given the floor in the order that their names appear on this list. Members may withdraw themselves from the speaker's list at any time and request to be added to the list by sending a note to either the chair or rapporteur. However, members may not trade spots on the speaker's list with other delegations, nor may they request to be added to the speaker's list if they are already on the list and are waiting to speak. After a delegate has spoken and are removed from the list, they may immediately request to be added again via a note to the chair or rapporteur.

After a speech is given, there will not be a formal period for questions or "points of inquiries" for the individual who delivered the speech. These queries can be made via note to the delegate or addressed during unmoderated caucus. At the chair's discretion, after a number of speeches are delivered, the chair will ask if there are any motions. At this time, delegates may request a suspension of the meeting for an unmoderated caucus or other motion that is in order. If there are no motions, the speeches will continue as ordered on the speaker's list.

Members of the committee may vote to close the speaker's list by earning a majority vote according the amount of members present and voting. This means no additional names can be added to the list. Members of the committee may vote to reopen the speaker's list by the same qualifications given there was at least one member remaining on the speaker's list. Once the speaker's list is exhausted, the committee automatically moves into the voting process.

**Rule 8: Unmoderated Caucusing and Suspension of the Meeting**
At this conference "unmoderated caucuses" will be utilized for the purpose of facilitating discussion among delegates as they work together to write resolutions. Unmoderated simply means that unlike "formal sessions" which are organized using the speaker's list, the chairs and rapporteurs will not recognize delegates and give them "turns" to speak. Rather, the Members will need to work cooperatively and engage in small group negotiation at this time. ***Note that unmoderated does not mean unsupervised.*** The chairs and rapporteurs will circulate in the room and observe the caucusing process to see that students are both being diplomatic and participating in the caucus. Unmoderated caucuses are a *key* part of the awards evaluation process. Members who are rude to fellow delegates, overbearing and attempt to dominate the

caucus, or do not contribute to discussion in these caucuses will hinder their chance for an in-committee award, even if they are the best public speaker in formal session. Bottom line: being a good public speaker is not the only part of success at a Model UN conference.

To request an unmoderated caucus, members should move for a "Suspension of the Meeting" and specify an amount of time requested for caucusing. For example, a delegate may say, "I move for a 15 minute suspension of the meeting for a caucus". This motion requires a second, and there will be no speakers for or against these motions. As these are procedural votes, all delegates must cast a vote, and if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion, the formal session is suspended and an unmoderated caucus begins immediately.

**Rule 9: Working Papers, Draft Resolutions, and Amendments**
A "working paper" is the rough draft of a resolution that students work on in caucuses. In order to achieve the status of a "draft resolution", these working papers must have a requisite number of sponsors or signatories. For this conference, 20% of the committee members present must be listed as either a sponsor or signatory before the paper becomes a draft resolution. The specific number required to achieve this 20% will be announced in committee. All working papers and amendments will be submitted to the chair or rapporteur before being distributed to the whole committee. Once the chair or rapporteur checks the working paper to see that it has proper sponsorship and all of the proper components (i.e. preambular and operative clauses), the working paper becomes a "draft resolution" and is distributed to the committee.

Amendments to the draft resolution must be approved by all of the resolution's sponsors; approval of signatories is not required. If all of the sponsors do not agree to an amendment, the full committee shall vote on the amendment, and if it passes by a majority vote, it becomes part of the draft resolution. This amended draft resolution must then be voted on and receive approval of the majority of members before it becomes a "resolution". If the amendment fails, the original version of the draft resolution will be voted on, and if it achieves approval by the majority of the members, it becomes a "resolution".

**Rule 10: Precedence of "Disruptive" Motions**
Disruptive motions are those that will alter the regular committee proceedings by ending or postponing discussion in some way. The following represents the order in which these motions take precedence with one being the highest in priority:

1.    Point of Order and Information
2.    Suspension of the Meeting (discussed above – rule 8)
3.    Adjourn the debate on the topic
4.    Closure of debate
5.    Closure of speaker's list (discussed above – rule 7)

Members of the committee may raise points of order to bring the chair's attention to an error in procedure. Points of information may be raised if the delegate is confused about procedures. If a delegate is disruptive to committee proceedings and abuses points of information, the chair reserves the right to refuse to acknowledge these requests.

Members may move to <u>adjourn the debate on the current topic</u>. This means that all discussion on the current topic ends, including any debate on draft resolutions. The chair shall entertain two speakers for and two against a motion to adjourn the debate. After these speeches, the motion shall be put to a vote. If two-thirds of the committee members present votes to adjourn the topic, discussion ends immediately on this topic and beings for the next topic. If a two-thirds majority vote is not achieved, then the business of the committee resumes where it left off with motions on the floor, speaker's list, etc. Later, the committee may vote to resume discussion of the topic, and this shall occur by the same process – motion, second, speakers for and against, and a two-thirds majority vote.

Members may call for a <u>closure of debate</u>, which takes precedence over the speaker's list. This means that all discussion on the current topic ends, and any motions on the floor are put immediately to a vote. The chair may appoint two members to speak for or in opposition to the closure, after which the committee shall vote. The committee needs a two-thirds majority for closure of debate. Note that closure of the debate occurs automatically once the speaker's list is exhausted.

**Rule 11: Technology Policy**
Use of computers or iPads is prohibited during formal session. Using the internet on any laptops or iPads brought into committee is prohibited <u>at all times</u>. All research should be completed before conference.

Delegates are welcome to use laptops or iPads for typing working papers during unmoderated caucuses or to access their research completed before conference that is saved on the computer. If students do this, they must bring a flash drive to transfer the files to the rapporteur's computer, as internet will not be available in the conference rooms. However, laptops are not required, nor will any student be penalized if they do not type their working paper. Resolution worksheets and paper will be provided for handwriting working papers, and the rapporteurs will type these resolutions once they are accepted as draft resolutions.

<u>At no time</u> should Delegates be using cell phones during committees. Delegates are encouraged to leave their phones with their adult chaperones to eliminate the temptation to send texts or check phones during committee.

# Rules of Procedure (Short From)

| Motion | Purpose | Debate | Vote |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Point of Order | Correct an error in procedure | None | None |
| **Point of Information | Request clarification of rules | None | None |
| **Appeal of the Chair | Challenge a decision of the Chair | None | Majority |
| Suspension of the Meeting | Suspends the meeting for recess to allow informal discussions | None | Majority |
| Adjournment of Debate | Ends discussion on the topic without a vote and moves to the next topic (sometimes referred to as "tabling" the topic) | 2 pro/ 2 con | **2/3** |
| Closure of Debate | Move to immediate vote | 2 pro/ 2 con | **2/3** |
| ** Amendments and 1st Vote of Division of the Question | Vote on sections separately prior to voting on entire draft resolution or report segment | 2 pro/ 2 con | Majority |
| **Roll Call Vote | Vote by roll call, rather than show Placards | None | None |
| **Adopt by Acclamation | Pass a draft Resolution or draft Report Segments a body by consensus | None | **ALL** |
| Reconsideration | Re-open debate on an issue (Motion must be made by member who voted for "Adjournment of Debate" | 2 con | 2/3 majority |
| Set the Speakers Time | Set or change the Speakers' Time Limit | 1 pro/ 1 con | Majority |
| Close the Speaker's List (also applies reopening the list) | No additional speakers can be added to the speakers' list once the list is closed. | None | Majority |
| Adoption of the Agenda | Approval of agenda order | None | Majority |

** Only these Motions are accepted during voting procedure

# Writing a Resolution

**The anatomy of a resolution:**

A *resolution* is a formal statement adopted by one of the organs of the United Nations. Resolutions have diverse purposes and forms depending upon both which body is adopting the resolution and the issue at hand. A resolution could simply be an official statement taking a stand on a particular issue. Other resolutions make recommendations for policies that nations could develop, or the resolution could charge a subsidiary group within the United Nations with researching and reporting on a particular issue. In the case of the Security Council, a resolution can demand that a nation take action or face sanctions.

Resolutions typically have two sections. The first section is composed of *perambulatory clauses*, which announce the purpose of the resolution and acknowledge past action in a particular area, including referencing prior resolutions. The most important part of the resolution is the *operative clauses*. These announce the action that the committee recommends be taken to address a particular issue. Wording of these causes is important for the overall tone and impact of the resolution. For example, if the committee "recommends" action, this signifies less urgency than "requesting" that particular steps be taken. Only the Security Council should use strong language such as "demands", as they are the only body whose resolutions are binding on member nations under the UN Charter. While resolutions need not have the same number of perambulatory and operative clauses, the most effective resolutions will have symmetry and a logical structure.

| Common Perambulatory Clauses: | Common Operative Clauses: |
|---|---|
| Affirming | Adopts |
| Appreciating | Approves |
| Bearing in mind | Authorizes |
| Desiring | Calls upon |
| Expecting | Declares |
| Having adopted | Encourages |
| Noting with deep concern | Invites |
| Noting with regret | Reaffirms |
| Realizing | Recommends |
| Seeking | Suggests |
| Welcoming | Urges (*suitable only for Security Council) |

**The process of writing a resolution:**

One of the goals of this Model UN conference is to work with other delegates to discuss solutions to world problems and to reach a compromise suitable to as many nations as possible. As member states begin to come to a consensus on the solution to a topic during informal debate they should begin to work on writing a *working paper,* which simply refers to your rough drafts of a resolution.

The main authors of a resolution are known as *sponsors*. It is understood that these individuals approve of the plans set forth in the working paper, and they plan to vote in favor of this draft

resolution when it reaches the committee floor. Along with sponsors a resolution may have *signatories*. Signatories are individuals who may or may not agree with all of the proposals made in a resolution and are not necessarily expected to vote in favor of the draft resolution when it reaches the floor; however, they wish for the topic to be debated and voted upon by the full committee.

No successful resolution can be the work of a single delegate or even a few delegates. Indeed, to be approved by the dais as a ***draft resolution*** at this conference, 20% of the committee members present must be listed as either a sponsor or signatory on the working paper. Draft resolution simply refers to a working paper that has been approved by the dais and that may be presented to the entire committee for debate and vote. The most successful resolutions will have many sponsors and signatories. However, there can be trade-offs to consensus. As the number of sponsors increases, it is more likely that the content of the resolution becomes narrower in order to gain broad support.

When the draft resolution is debated in the committee, it is not uncommon for ***amendments*** to be proposed. The process for proposing amendments varies depending upon whether or not all of the original sponsors approve of the amendment. If all of the sponsors approve, the amendment automatically becomes part of the draft resolution. If all of the sponsors do not approve of the amendment, this amendment must be voted on separately by the committee prior to voting on the draft resolution itself. Rules concerning amendments and voting are explained in the parliamentary procedure section above.

When a draft resolution is voted on and approved by the committee, it may then be formally called a ***resolution***. Knowing the difference between a working paper, a draft resolution and resolution will enable delegates to better understand and properly use parliamentary procedures.

**Guidelines for Resolution Writing at Baylor MUN:**
Pre-written resolutions
Since the purpose of resolutions is to demonstrate your ability to work alongside other delegates to reach mutually agreed upon compromises, resolutions should be the product of the work of delegates at conference. ***Thus, no prewritten resolutions should be brought to conference, as this is contrary to the conference goals***.

Role of advisers at conference
While advisers and coaches are welcome to attend the sessions as observers, they should not intervene in the formal proceedings or participate in caucuses. Delegates may ask their advisers or coaches questions during a suspension of the meeting, but at no time should advisers or coaches take part in writing or editing the delegates' resolutions.

Electronics policy
In our attempt to foster environmental husbandry, delegates may use laptops, iPads, etc. during unmoderated caucus to access research completed *before* conference that is saved on the computer in lieu of bringing paper copies of this material. However, these devices may not be used during formal session. Internet access will not be available in the conference rooms, nor

should delegates use their own internet plans on their tablets or phones at any time. If delegates have questions about resolution content, they are welcome to ask their chairs or rapporteurs for guidance.

Resolution writing
Students should formulate working papers during unmoderated caucuses. Delegates will be provided with resolution worksheets and paper for handwriting their working papers, and the rapporteurs will type these for the delegates once they are accepted as draft resolutions. If students wish to use their computers as they draft their working paper, they should bring a USB flash drive to transfer the files to the rapporteur's computer for final editing. However, laptops are neither required nor expected, and students who bring computers and type their working paper will not receive any special advantages in committee award scoring over those who handwrite their working papers.

# 2014 Position Paper Guidelines

A *position paper* is a short, succinct statement of your nation's opinion on a given issue. Writing a position paper is a great way to prepare for conference, as it requires that you research and formulate responses in advance of conference. It also provides you with a plan that you can then share with other delegates at conference as you work on writing a resolution. A position paper is different from a speech, however. Delegates who simply read their position papers in committee will be less successful orators than those students who speak extemporaneously, using their speaking time to engage issues presented in other delegates' speeches and to communicate to the entire committee progress made in your working groups during unmoderated caucus.

Writing a position paper is optional, and it will have no bearing on the awards scoring at conference. If your school wishes to complete a position paper, it must be submitted by 5:00 PM (CST) on Wednesday, October 15, 2014 to baylorunivmun@gmail.com**.** Submissions will be accepted beginning October 1st.

## Position Paper guidelines – Follow carefully to be eligible for awards

• **Format:** papers should be ½ to 1 single-spaced typed page per committee including any footnotes you choose to include. *If you write more, the judges will read the first page only.* Papers should use 11 or 12 pt. Times New Roman Font and 1 inch margins. In the header, include your school's name and the nation you are representing. Include headings within the document to identify the committee and topics addressed. Use page breaks in your document to separate committees. (See sample document template on our website for guidance.)

• **Content:** papers should state your nation's position on the issue. For example, discuss your nation's history on this issue, or any resolutions or conventions you have supported in the past. The information in these papers should not simply restate the information provided in the committee background guides. It should be a reflection of the research you have done on the nation you are representing.

• **Submission:** *Combine the papers for all of the committees into a single document per delegation*. Thus, if your school is representing multiple nations, you should submit one document *per* nation not one document per school or multiple documents per nation. Documents will be accepted in these formats: .doc, .docx, or .pdf. Submit position paper documents to: baylorunivmun@gmail.com by 5:00 PM(CST) on Wednesday, October 15. We will begin formally accepting submissions on October 1st, and for papers sent on this date or following, you will receive a confirmation email within one business day. If you receive no confirmation email, this means there was an error with your submission.

• **Judging:** Awards will be given to the top three nations who submit a *complete* set of position papers. *A complete position paper must include positions for each of the topics for all of the committees your member nation is participating in at the conference to be eligible.* Check the matrix on our website for the list of committees each member nation participates in. Papers will be judged based upon these criteria:

*quality of analysis;

*demonstration of research excellence;

*consistency with your nation's past policies;

*recommending policies that are within the constraints of the UN;

*recommending policies that take into account the constraints of geopolitical blocs your nation
  is a member of (e.g.  NATO, EU, OAS);

*and quality of the writing/presentation of the ideas, including grammar.


- **Academic Integrity/Citation:** The papers should be the work of the delegates. Plagiarism, including copying and pasting from internet sources, will result in disqualification for the entire delegation's position paper. A bibliography is not required, but students may cite specific documents using footnotes, if they use direct quotes. If footnotes are used, they will be counted as part of the page length.

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