2018 Baylor University Model United Nations High School Conference Delegate Guide

Distinguished Delegates and Advisors,

Welcome to the 2018 Baylor Model United Nations Conference! For those of you returning, we're glad to see you again for another exciting conference. It is your expertise that will add character to our simulations. For those of you here for the first time, we welcome you to Baylor. We are so excited to see the fresh ideas that you will bring to each committee, and we hope that you will approach the diplomatic process with an open mind. Regardless of your experience level, we thank you for all the hard work you've done researching and preparing for this year's conference. Our team has also been working hard to provide you with an experience that will be challenging, immersive, and most of all, rewarding. During the conference, the knowledge and skills you've gained will be put to the test through speaking, writing, and negotiation, all in the spirit collaboration and diplomacy.

Our goal is to provide you with an opportunity to develop the same skills used by actual diplomats in the United Nations. As such, we encourage you to act in accordance with your Member State's diplomatic stance and strive for resolutions that your Member State would realistically support. However, while diplomatic integrity is important, it is also important to be willing to compromise and discuss a wide range of solutions with your fellow delegates. Remember that we, the Baylor team, are also delegates and understand how easy it is to become "married" to your own work, especially after weeks of arduous research. However, the entire purpose of our simulations is to develop holistic solutions to the problems posed. Tackling the world's most pressing issues from multiple perspectives will inevitably create dissent. However, it is our hope that you as a delegate will approach these situations not as obstacles, but rather as opportunities to hone your skills of negotiation and create a better solution to the problem. This is the essence of the diplomatic process. Delegates who exhibit these skills effectively and stay true to their Member State's stance may receive an award from the dais. However, we would like to stress that this conference is designed to be more educational than competitive, and that focusing on developing your diplomatic skills rather than earning awards will yield the most rewarding experience.

On behalf of the Baylor and its Model United Nations Staff, thank you for joining us this year for our annual conference! It is our sincere hope that what starts here will turn into a lifelong passion for diplomacy as you develop into leaders. We love this activity because it is an opportunity to grow as individuals alongside students who share our passion for international affairs. We hope that you will look back at our conference with the same sentiment, and more importantly, have lots of fun in the process.

Sincerely,

Codi Nguyen and Zane Zovak
Co-Secretaries General
2018 Baylor University High School Model UN Conference

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*IAEA and the Security Councils do not have representation from every Member Sate. Check the country matrix on the Baylor MUN website to be sure your assigned Member State is seated on these committees before preparing for conference.

Committee Background Guides

Baylor MUN 2018 Delegate Guide Acknowledgements:

Research Tips for Delegates

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 topic (two topic scenarios in Contemporary Security Council) your committee will address;
- Questions and/or possible solutions to guide your research on these topics; and
- A bibliography, with some key sources annotated, to get you started on your research.
- **Special preparatory note for Contemporary Security Council:** Each delegate should be prepared to work on both topics for the committee, even if he/she has a partner. The first committee session will begin with setting the topic order for your agenda. If the topic chosen to be addressed first by your committee members is not the topic you prepared, this means you will not be able to contribute to informed speech debate at conference. Moreover, depending on the pace of committee progress, you may only address one of these topics in committee.

In addition to the bibliography provided for each of the committees to get you started on your research, 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/

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

- United Nations Bibliographic Information System: http://unbisnet.un.org/

- United Nations Documents Center: http://www.un.org/en/documents/index.html

- Sustainable Development Goals: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs

General Assembly 1st Committee

Overview of the General Assembly 1st Committee

The General Assembly First Committee (GA 1) considers issues surrounding disarmament and international security (DISEC).[1] Thus, this committee is tasked with finding common ground on issues that are central to the UN Mission, including assessing threats to global security posed by weapons of mass destruction and conventional arms.

The First Committee maintains an egalitarian structure with all member states participating, and works towards deliberation, consensus building, and policy. Having the diverse interests of all member states represented in one committee encourages the body to search for areas of common ground. 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. Be sure to keep the committee's purview in mind as you work with delegates representing other Member States to develop resolutions responding to the challenges posed by this year's topics: piracy and chemical and biological weapons.

GA 1st: Terrorism in the Digital Age

Background:
With the rise of the Internet and digital technology in recent decades, the International community has felt both its benefits as well as its hindrances. In 2013, the UN expressed its deep concern for the negative impact surveillance had on human rights, concluding that rights held by people offline must also be protected online. This resulted in resolution 68/167, "The right to privacy in the digital age." This resolution was the first comprehensive document to outline online rights, setting the stage for the UN to be better equipped to address various other cyber issues such as terrorism ~~to~~ and cyber-attacks.[2]

In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of cyber-attacks such as bank theft and stealing personal data from over one billion users in the case of the Yahoo back in 2013.[3] At the World Economic Forum last year, Yemi Osinbajo, Vice-President of Nigeria observed that "the ability of terrorists to connect and interact quickly is vastly enabled by digital technology" in reference to bombing detonated by a cell phone.[4] The Internet and social media are increasingly being used to recruit terrorists through videos, images, other forms of propaganda such as the Dabiq terrorist recruitment periodical printed in a variety of different languages.[5] In 2014, Michael Rogers of the NSA said, "We need to assume there is a cyber dimension in every area we deal with," and that "counterterrorism is no different."[6] In moving forward the international community must examine the intersection of counterterrorism and information and communication technologies (ICTs).

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[1] http://www.un.org/en/ga/first/
[2] A/RES/68/167
[3] The Sun *Five of the Worst Cases of Cyber Crime the World Has Ever Seen.* (2017).
[4] World Economic Forum *Terrorism in the Digital Age.* (2017).
[5] Government Technology *Cyber Terrorism: How Dangerous is the ISIS Cyber Caliphate Threat?* (2015).
[6] Ibid.

Past UN Action:

Although online terrorism has been a relatively new development, there have been number of UN efforts to limit its effects. A/RES/60/288 (2006), "The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy," laid the general framework for a global counterterrorism strategy that would later be expanded to accommodate for the Internet's role.[7] Additionally, A/70/674 (2015), "Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism," builds upon the framework of A/RES/60/ to combat and eliminate violent extremism.[8] To specifically target the terrorist narrative that the Internet and social media have created, the Security Council passed S/2017/365 (2017), "Comprehensive International Framework to Counter Terrorist Narratives."[9] A/RES/71/291 (2017), was passed to better equip Member States to implement A/RES/60/288 domestically by focusing on the four pillars of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.[10]

Perhaps the most substantive UN publication on this issue was "The use of the Internet for terrorist purposes" (2012) created by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in collaboration with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. It was created "to develop specialized legal knowledge in the area of counter-terrorism ... and to provide assistance to requesting Member States with regard to criminal justice responses to terrorism, including ... the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes."[11] It outlines not only how terrorists are using the Internet, but also how the UN can better counter it by looking at examples that have come before it.[12]

Cyber-terrorism is so difficult to combat because it's difficult to detect. INTERPOL and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) are designed to aid law enforcement, but these bodies cannot end cyber-terrorism alone.[13] The number of annual terrorist attacks hit a decade low in with 6,771 attacks in 2012 but has recently increased again since the emergence of ISIS. It has climbed up to 11,072 in 2016 which also coincides with the rise of the terrorism online.[14] Furthermore, the number of casualties from terrorism has also been at its peak since 2014, which has been closely associated with successful terrorist recruitment and radicalization online.[15]

The most crucial aspect in capturing cyberterrorists has been strong partnerships with local authorities, and this is how the UN has experienced the most success. The first case of cyber terrorism occurred back in 2010 when Zia Ul Haq was successfully arrested. The UN was able to work with local authorities who were able to track him down and prosecute him for his involvement with terrorist arms deals.[16] More recently, Ardit Ferizi was successfully convicted in 2016 for selling private data to ISIL in the form of a "kill list." These were major milestones in the UN's counterterrorism efforts in the digital age, but these two cases are some of the only examples of successful operations. The UN is rarely able to apprehend those responsible for cyber-crimes, which is why it must build upon its successes and make it a more frequent outcome. It's estimated that for every 1 cyber-criminal caught, 10,000 or even more go free.[17]

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[7] A/RES/60/288

[8] A/70/674

[9] S/2017/365

[10] A/RES/71/291

[11] *The use of the Internet for terrorist purposes* (2012).

[12] Ibid.

[13] *The use of the Internet for terrorist purposes* – Section IV (2012).

[14] *Terrorism: Number of Attacks Worldwide 2006-2016* (2017).

[15] Ibid.

[16] *The use of the Internet for terrorist purposes* – Section IV (2012).

[17] *Why It's so Hard to Prosecute Cyber Criminals.* (2016).

Future Direction:
Identifying and tracking cyber-terrorism is only part of the problem. One of the first challenges is staying current with the latest technology advances so that it's possible to stay a step ahead of the terrorists online. A/70/826 is a report on A/RES/60/288 that is renewed every two years that examines how terrorist groups are shifting their approaches and how to effectively counter them.[18] The most recent report identified ISIS, Al-Qaeda, and Boko Haram as the main terrorist threats, but with the current expansion of terrorism online, the UN should look to more frequent and additional measures to monitor the activity of terrorism.

Terrorism in the digital age is unique from other forms of terrorism in that much of it takes place in the domain of private media sources. In 2017, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) commended the *Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism*, which combines the efforts of Facebook, Microsoft, Twitter, and YouTube to make their online services more hostile to terrorists and violent extremists.[19] This forum builds upon other programs such as the EU Internet Forum, the Shared Industry Hash Database, and recent G7 and European Council meetings.[20] In looking towards the future, the UN needs to encourage more collaboration between private companies.

Maintaining the free use of the Internet while protecting private data is a primary concern for the UN. Tech Against Terrorism is a UN-mandated initiative that strives to reconcile this balance between security and free access by working to share best practices of counterterrorism policies, with governments and within the tech industries.[21] Also at the international level, the 2017 World Economic Forum has held ongoing discussions regarding the repercussions of terrorism in the digital age.[22] These frameworks strive to protect private data from cyberterrorism through best practice sharing while ensuring the Internet and digital media is still able to be used by the public. These frameworks should serve as an inspiration for future concerns of the UN.

In summary, future efforts should look at strengthening the relationship with the private companies because they are vital to the use of the Internet. Furthermore, the UN would strongly benefit from improving its ties with Member States, regional bodies, and NGOs to help better monitor and contain terrorist use of the Internet. The Internet is being harnessed as a vehicle for terrorist recruitment, and future UN approaches should address this concern. The UN also needs to foster partnerships and work alongside local enforcement forces to avoid overstepping UN purview regarding convictions and law enforcement.

Questions to Consider:
As you start your research, keep these two objectives in mind: accurately representing your Member State and working alongside other delegates to formulate resolutions proposing new international solutions to contemporary problems. To understand if the proposal is something your member state would support, you need to research your nation's history with respect to the issue at hand. To understand whether or not a proposal is "new," you need to research past UN action. Look to past resolutions and conventions for information on what has proven to be successful and unsuccessful in the past and build on this in your new resolutions. Here are some questions to guide your preparation:

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[18] A/70/826
[19] *The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) Welcomes Major Private Sector Initiative to Counter Terrorism Online*. (2017)
[20] Ibid.
[21] *About Tech Against Terrorism.* (2017).
[22] *World Economic Forum.* (2017).

- Has your Member State experienced cyber-terrorism?
- How does your Member State Protect its digital media?
- How can Member States better work together to combat terrorism in the digital age?
- How can Member States protect their databases and private data from terrorists?
- How can the UN continue to adapt to future cases of terrorism in the digital age?
- How will the UN deter terrorist recruitment?
- How can better strategies and ICTs be used to improve digital policing?
- What best-practices can your Member States draw from to protect itself from cyber terrorism?

Bibliography

A/RES/60/288 (2006), "The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy"
This resolution introduced the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as a method to enhance national, regional, and international efforts of counterterrorism and synchronize a worldwide response. Collectively, it helped Member States coordinate a unified response to terrorism, condemning it but also describing the necessary steps needed to prevent it. The four pillars of the action plan are to 1) Addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, 2) Measures to prevent and combat terrorism, 3) Measures to build states' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in that regard, and 4) Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism.

A/70/826 report on A/RES/60/288 (Renewed every 2 years (2016 version))
This report from 2016 is the most recent one reviewing the progress of A/RES/60/288. It's renewed every 2 years and so the next update should be published in 2018. This report commented on the how in recent years, terrorist groups such as ISIL, Al-Qaida, and Boko Haram have shaped the image of terrorism as well as what the appropriate response should be. As these new emerging groups transcend national boundaries, counterterrorism efforts need to response accordingly. The report recommends increased cooperation of Member States to prevent, counter and combat the current terrorist threats.

A/HRC/27/37 (2014) "Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to privacy in the digital age"
This report focuses on evaluating the implementation of A/RES/68/167 "The right to privacy in the digital age." Specifically, it notes how although the right to privacy online is important, many Member States have expressed desires to pursue surveillance on the basis of national security and counterterrorism. The report notes that newly introduced surveillance must be evaluated to see if its benefits outweigh the drawbacks. Overall, it attempts to balance the protection of privacy rights online with national security and counterterrorism concerns.

A/70/674 (2015) "Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism"
This plan of action builds upon A/RES/60/288 in addition to the strategy put forth back in 2006 to specifically outline an explicit response to violent extremism. It begins by introducing the issue, noting how terrorism is still a prevalent and pertinent issue before laying out the impact it has had, focusing on peace and security, sustainable development, human rights and rule of law, and humanitarian action impacts, which are further divided into more specific sub points. It then discusses the context and drivers of violent extremism looking into the conditions conducive to and the structural context of violent extremism. Furthermore, it covers the process of radicalization to inform future efforts on how to prevent it from happening. Finally, it features and agenda for action listing a number of specific recommendations for preventing violent extremism that not only looks at policy, but also capacity-building measure to get the local communities involved.

S/2017/365 (2017) "Comprehensive International Framework to Counter Terrorist Narratives"
This Security Council resolution looks at tackling terrorist narratives by providing a comprehensive framework that amplifies alternatives for audiences susceptible to extremist messages, particularly those on social media and online. It notes how terrorists construct distorted narratives to recruit and radicalize populations often by exploiting information and communication technologies (ICTs). They've been noticeably effective in utilizing the Internet and social media to perpetuate these narratives and this resolution looks at pointing counterterrorism measure in this direction.

A/RES/71/291 (2017) "Strengthening the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy"
This resolution established the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism and Mr. Vladimir Ivanovich Voronkov was appointed as Under-Secretary-General of the Office on 21 June 2017. It also moved the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (initially established in the Department of Political Affairs) into this newly established office. It aims to have foster close relationships with Security Council bodies and Member States, strengthening partnerships through regular travel and attendance at counter-terrorism-related meetings. It outlines 5 main functions that feature 1) providing counter terrorism leadership across the UN, 2) enhancing coordination across counterterrorism task forces entities, 3) improve capacity-building measures, 4) improve resource mobilization, and 5) ensure actions are rooted in the strategy expressed in A/RES/60/288.

"The use of the Internet for terrorist purposes" (2012) – UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) In collaboration with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force
This publication was inspired by former secretary-general Ban Ki Moon who said, "The Internet is a prime example of how terrorists can behave in a truly transnational way; in response, States need to think and function in an equally transnational manner." This document reaffirms The Working Group on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force established in A/RES/60/288, stressing that although the Internet and social media have been used to aid terrorists, they can still be used as counter terrorism tools. The aforementioned working group has identified three key themes for discussion, legal issues, technical issues, and how to better utilize the Internet in a positive way to enforce counterterrorism. Within these categories, the publication notes the use of internet for terrorist purposes, the international context, policy and legislative frameworks, investigations and intelligence-gathering, international cooperation, prosecutions, and private sector cooperation.

"The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) Welcomes Major Private Sector Initiative to Counter Terrorism Online." *Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee*, United Nations, 26 June 2017, www.un.org/sc/ctc/news/2017/06/26/united-nations-counter-terrorism-committee-executive-directorate-cted-welcomes-major-private-sector-initiative-counter-terrorism-online/.
This article notes how Facebook, Microsoft, Twitter, and YouTube have announced the formation of the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism, an initiative to make their hosted consumer services hostile to terrorists and violent extremists. This new forum builds on those that have come before it such as EU Internet Forum and the Shared Industry Hash Database; discussions with the UK and other governments; and the conclusions of the recent G7 and European Council meetings. It's understood that the scope of the forum will vary over time but it's initial work will focus on 1) technical solutions, 2) research (aimed at removing terrorist content from the digital age, and 3) knowledge sharing with an emphasis on developing public-private partnerships, and best practices.

"About Tech Against Terrorism." *About Tech Against Terrorism*, Tech Against Terrorism, www.techagainstterrorism.org/about/.

Tech Against Terrorism is a UN-mandated initiative that helps tech companies prevent their platforms from being exploited by terrorists, while also respecting human rights." It works to share best practices (of counterterrorism policies, guidelines, workshops, and tools) with the tech industry as well as with governments. In 2017, it launched the Knowledge Sharing Platform, which is a collection of tool that startups and small tech companies can use to better protect themselves from the terrorist exploitation of their services. Even looking into the future, Tech Against Terrorism is looking to produce proactive technological tools to help protect tech companies from terrorists looking to exploit ICTs to promote their goals.

Vlasic, Mark. "Terrorism in the Digital Age." *World Economic Forum*, World Economic Forum, 19 Jan. 2017, www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/01/terrorism-in-the-digital-age/.
At the annual World Economic Forum in 2017, one of the topics for discussion was called terrorism in the digital age, demonstrating the emerging concerns related to this issue. At the forum, the vice-president from Nigeria observed that "the ability of terrorists to connect and interact quickly is vastly enabled by digital technology," adding that this technology may be as simple as a mobile phone. Reports from the forum also looked at examples of terrorist attacks where mobile phones were used as detonators showing how no corner of the world is safe from the digital threat of terrorism. Specifically, the forum went into detail in the following categories regarding terrorism in the digital age: tech is part of the battlefield, terrorism as a cancer, transnational crime, intel sharing, freedom of expression, and international cooperation and education.

Elsom, Dan. "Five of the Worst Cases of Cyber Crime the World Has Ever Seen - from Stealing Data from One BILLION Yahoo Users to Crippling the NHS." *The Sun*, The Sun, 11 Oct. 2017, www.thesun.co.uk/tech/4120942/five-of-the-worst-cases-of-cyber-crime-the-world-has-ever-seen-from-data-theft-of-one-billion-yahoo-users-to-crippling-the-nhs/.
This article talks about a number of the most serious cybercrimes that give a taste of just what the Internet can be used for in regard to crime. In 2017, a cyber-attack in the form of a virus neutralized NHS causing chaos in the UK's medical system. Hackers have also resorted to more traditional forms of cyber-attacks stealing $650 million from a variety of financial institutions by stealing identities online in 2015. Even private companies have been victim to various cyber-crimes such as when Sony was blackmailed in 2014 after producing a satirical film on DPRK leader, Kim Jong-un. Cyber-attacks can be just like any other form of theft or infiltration, but because they can come from anywhere at any time, they are very difficult to prevent and even track.

Ellingsen, Nora. "International Terrorism Prosecutions: ISIL Cyber Attacks." *International Terrorism Prosecutions: ISIL Cyber Attacks*, Lawfare, 27 Sept. 2016, www.lawfareblog.com/international-terrorism-prosecutions-isil-cyber-attacks.
As ISIL have grown in prominence and notoriety, they've turned to the Internet to aid them in their nefarious plans. On September 23, 2016, Ardit Ferizi, a citizen of Kosovo and resident of Malaysia was sentenced to 20 years prison for "providing material support to ISIL and accessing a protected computer without authorization and obtaining information in order to provide material support to ISIL." Ferizi hacked into US servers and databases to gain personally identifiable information (PII) on individuals in countries attacking the US. The information was then supplied to other ISIL agents who warned that "we are extracting confidential data and passing on your personal information to the soldier of the khilafah, who soon with the permission of Allah will strike at your necks in your own lands!" This was one of the first successfully prosecuted cyberterrorist cases in the US and serves as a potential model for how this sort of crime should be handled internationally. One of the most difficult things however, is finding those responsible because cyber terrorism is often so anonymous.

"The use of the Internet for terrorist purposes," Section IV, (2012) – UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) In collaboration with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force
Section IV outlines the different investigations into terrorist cases involving the Internet. In particular, it looks at the systemic approach to online terrorism which involves close collaboration with INTERPOL, which all begins with data collection and later works on to eventually informing and involving local enforcement of a suspect's location. IN the case of needing to locate an IP web address, International protocol is to use the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). The document also gives an example of these plans in action by looking at the Zia Ul Haq case in India and how he was successfully brought to justice. It references France's 3-phase domestic approach to coordinating inter-agency responses to identified terrorist activity as well as lists a plethora of training programs and national/regional cybercrime units.

Lohrmann, Dan. "Cyber Terrorism: How Dangerous Is the ISIS Cyber Caliphate Threat?" *Government Technology: State & Local Government News Articles*, E.Republic, 18 May 2015, www.govtech.com/blogs/lohrmann-on-cybersecurity/Cyber-Terrorism-How-Dangerous-is-the-ISIS-Cyber-Caliphate-Threat.html.
ISIS is most known for its physical acts of terror and attacks on various targets around the world, but this article describes how they have been using the Internet to bolster their efforts. Reports over the past few years (most prevalent in 2014 and 2015) have observed the way ISIS has utilized the scope and reach of the Internet to attract new recruits. They have published magazines such as Dabiq (which comes in English), posted recruitment videos and images online and to social media, and while this may not look like terrorism, it's all part of the greater operation. Without the new recruits and ability to radicalize through online media, ISIS would fail to grow and would likely not be the threat it is today. Additionally, the "cyber caliphate" (group of hackers who claim to be associated with ISIS) have hacked US central Command's Twitter Account as a preview to what they claimed to be capable of if the US didn't back down. Reflecting Cold-War reminiscent concerns, Michael Rogers of the NSA said, "We need to assume there is a cyber dimension in every area we deal with," in conjunction with "counterterrorism is no different." In moving forward, the White House looks to increase cooperation with leaders and delegates from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to "share expertise and best practices on cyber policy, strategy and incident response." Thus far ISIS hasn't demonstrated the same level of cyber threat of China or Russia, but as a terrorist group, the pose a severe threat in moving forward.

"Terrorism: Number of Attacks Worldwide 2006-2016 | Statistic." *The Statistics Portal*, Statista, July 2017, www.statista.com/statistics/202864/number-of-terrorist-attacks-worldwide/.

Grimes, Roger A. "Why It's so Hard to Prosecute Cyber Criminals." *CSO Online*, InfoWorld, 6 Dec. 2016, www.csoonline.com/article/3147398/data-protection/why-its-so-hard-to-prosecute-cyber-criminals.html.

General Assembly 2nd Committee

Overview of General Assembly 2nd 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 focuses 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)[23]. 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.[24] The GA2 works closely on many of the Sustainable Development Goals published by the General Assembly, from building resilient infrastructure and fostering innovation within Member States to reducing inequality within and among countries. nations and in the nations themselves.

GA 2 Topic: Climate Change: The Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Treaty, and Beyond

Introduction:
At a press conference held in March of 2018, United Nations Secretary General António Guterres declared climate change to be "the most systemic threat to humankind," a more pressing issue than any geopolitical conflict the world is currently facing.[25] According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the last three decades have been warmer than any other decade since 1850, and Arctic sea-ice has decreased at a rate between 3.5% and 4.1% per decade.[26] By the end of this century, the global mean temperature is expected to have risen approximately 2 degrees Celsius, a rise that can largely be attributed to anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs). Approximately half of the anthropogenic CO_2 emissions between 1750 and 2011 have been produced in the past four decades, and greenhouse gas emissions have risen year after year despite climate change mitigation efforts.[27]

The United Nations has long recognized climate change as a pressing issue, and the thirteenth United Nations Sustainable Development Goal stresses the urgency of acting to combat climate change and its impacts.   In its 2013 Summary for Policymakers, the IPCC estimated that, in order to ensure a greater than 66% probability of limiting the warming attributable to anthropogenic causes, CO_2 emissions could not exceed 1000 gigatons of carbon (GtC) in the period from 1880 to 2050,[28] which, as of 2014, left the world's population with an estimated "budget" of CO_2 equivalent to 565 gigatons.[29] While certain consequences of climate change, such as limited sea level rise and elevated surface temperatures, may be

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

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

[25] See https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/press-encounter/2018-03-29/secretary-generals-press-encounter-climate-change-qa

[26] See http://ar5-syr.ipcc.ch/ipcc/ipcc/resources/pdf/IPCC_SynthesisReport.pdf

[27] See https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_SPM.pdf

[28] See https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg1/WGIAR5_SPM_brochure_en.pdf

[29] See http://www.climateconsent.org/pages/carbonmaths.html

impossible to prevent, the United Nations is dedicated to improving education on climate change, supporting climate change mitigation policy, and promoting climate-related capacity building measures in less developed countries.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol:
Adopted in 1992 at the UN "Earth Summit," the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international treaty, whose objective, according to Article 2 of its charter, is the "stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system."[30] To date, 197 countries have ratified the treaty, and parties to the convention have met annually since 1995 to assess climate change progress. One of the most significant commitments initially agreed to by UNFCCC signatories was the development and publicization of national inventories of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, inventories which are still required to be resubmitted annually by industrialized members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, also known as Annex I Parties.[31]

In addition to tracking greenhouse gas emissions, Annex I members are obligated by the UNFCCC to enact national policies limiting emissions while also developing greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs. UNFCCC emissions limits are nonbinding, and the treaty does not contain any enforcement provisions, but Article 17 instead summarizes how additional protocols may be crafted to further the objectives of the Convention. Article 17 states that UNFCCC parties may, in any ordinary session, adopt new protocols, which will only affect countries that acquiesce to those specific agreements.[32] The only other qualification for these protocols is they must be submitted to the UN Secretariat at least six months before a convention occurs.

The first main protocol to be approved under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was the Kyoto Protocol, adopted on December 11, 1997. This agreement legally binds countries to emissions reduction targets regarding four greenhouse gases – carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and sulphur hexafluoride – as well as two groups of gases, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).[33] To help countries achieve their Kyoto targets, the treaty outlines several market-based mechanisms, first of which is emissions trading. Article 17 allows countries with excess emissions units, emissions permitted to the country but not used, to sell their excess capacity to countries that have exceeded their targets. These emissions units are referred to as assigned amount units (AAUs) and facilitate the aptly-named "Carbon market." To ensure that no country is exceeding its allotted carbon emission threshold, the Kyoto Protocol authorizes the creation of registry systems to track emissions used on a per-country basis.[34]

The second market-based mechanism included in the Kyoto Protocol is the Clean Development Mechanism, which, under Article 12, awards developed countries with certified emission reduction (CER) credits for emission reduction projects occurring in their countries.[35] Each credit is worth one ton of CO_2, and can be traded, sold, or used by the industrialized country to prevent it from exceeding its emissions threshold. The Clean Development Mechanism not only encourages sustainable development and innovative climate change mitigation solutions, but also provides income for the UNFCCC

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[30] See https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf
[31] Ibid.
[32] Ibid.
[33] See https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf
[34] Ibid.
[35] See https://cdm.unfccc.int/about/index.html

Adaptation Fund, a fund established in 2001 to finance climate adaptation projects in countries adversely affected by climate change.[36]

Finally, Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol describes the process of Joint Implementation, whereby countries with emissions limits can earn emissions reduction units (ERUs) by investing in approved emissions reduction projects in other Annex I countries.[37] For example, in the early 2000s, the Czech Republic identified a variety of high-priority areas for Joint Implementation projects, such as landfill gasoline, renewable energy, and green transport, and was receiving support from other UN member states on 34 such projects within the country as of 2006.[38] Joint implementation projects are beneficial for both developed and developing countries, since they provide host countries with the benefits of technology transfer and foreign investments and higher-emission Annex I countries with a more flexible way of meeting their Kyoto requirements.

To ensure that Kyoto members fulfill their commitments, the UN Climate Change Secretariat keeps an international log of carbon market transactions, and parties to the Kyoto Protocol are required to provide the UN with annual emissions inventories and national reports. Article 18 of the Kyoto Protocol authorizes the Conference to approve appropriate methods to address cases of non-compliance, and the Enforcement Branch of the Kyoto Compliance Committee may impose an additional emissions deduction of 30% on a country that has exceeded its emissions targets. While there are no explicit financial penalties included in the Kyoto Protocol, countries who cannot meet their emissions targets may prefer to purchase emissions reductions from other Kyoto Protocol members rather than accept the additional 30% deduction.

The Kyoto Protocol was the first main international agreement on climate change, but it is no longer a driving force behind emissions reduction or climate mitigation policy. While the Protocol was signed by President Bill Clinton in 1998, it was never ratified by the United States Senate, due to concerns about its effects on the US economy, and therefore never covered the world's largest greenhouse gas emitter. (The United States accounted for 6,397 million metric tons of CO_2 equivalent in 1990.[39]) In 2011, Russia, Canada, and Japan announced they would not accept additional Kyoto targets, and the Canadian government announced in December of the same year that the country would be withdrawing from the agreement entirely, since, according to the withdrawal statement, "To fulfill its obligations under the Protocol, Canada would have had to purchase a significant and costly amount of international credits using funds that could be invested…in Canada, on domestic priorities, including the environment."[40] Former Canadian environment minister Peter Kent later went on the record saying, "It is now clear that Kyoto is not the path forward for a global solution to climate change; instead, it is an impediment."[41] In 2018, the Kyoto Protocol covers less than 13 percent of global emissions and is more useful as a reporting mechanism for the countries still within the agreement than as a comprehensive climate change solution.[42]

The Paris Climate Agreement:
Adopted by consensus in December of 2015, the Paris Climate Agreement is an international accord within the UNFCCC whose stated goals are limiting the increase in average global temperature to less than 2° C, adapting to the harmful effects of climate change, and facilitating lower greenhouse gas

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[36] See https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf
[37] See https://unfccc.int/process/the-kyoto-protocol/mechanisms/joint-implementation
[38] See https://www.oecd.org/env/cc/37672335.pdf
[39] https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-04/documents/us-ghg-inventory-2016-main-text.pdf
[40] See http://www.ec.gc.ca/Publications/default.asp?lang=En&n=EE4F06AE-1&xml=EE4F06AE-13EF-453B-B633-FCB3BAECEB4F&offset=3&toc=show
[41] See https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2011/dec/13/canada-pulls-out-kyoto-protocol
[42] Ibid.

emissions. The Paris Agreement entered into force on November 4, 2016, thirty days after the so-called "Double Threshold" – ratification by 55 countries accounting for 55% of global emissions. As of April 2018, 196 members of the UNFCCC had signed the Paris Agreement, and 176 had become party to it, a testament to the overwhelming support the treaty has received since its adoption.

While the Paris Agreement is nonbinding and allows countries to set their own targets with regards to emissions, Article 3 states that all parties should "undertake and communicate ambitious efforts…with the view to achieving the purpose of this Agreement."[43] To that end, the Paris Agreement contains several identifiable provisions detailing ways in which countries should pursue climate mitigation solutions. Article 4 stresses the urgency of reaching a global peak of GHG emissions as soon as possible, while recognizing that developing countries may need additional time to prepare their emissions targets. This peak is designed to help Paris Agreement parties find a balance between restricting the new emission of GHGs and removing existing emissions from the atmosphere using GHG sinks. Article 4 also details some specifics about the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that countries are required to prepare and submit; NDCs should be communicated every 5 years and provide sufficient information about the countries' goals and methods for achieving them.[44] Each NDC a country submits is expected to advance beyond the previous one, with the ultimate purpose of achieving a significant emissions reduction.[45]

Similar to the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement details several market-based solutions to emissions reduction (Article 6). In Article 6, paragraph 1, the Paris Agreement states, "Parties recognize that some Parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions."[46] The significance of market-based solutions for achieving the Paris Agreement's goals cannot be overstated, since governments are much more likely to pursue ambitious NDCs if they are aware of cheaper internationally available mitigation options than ones that can be pursued domestically.[47] Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement describes a market mechanism similar to the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism, one that fosters sustainable development (6.4a), incentivizes public and private GHG emissions mitigation (6.4b), and is under the authority of the Conference of Parties.[48] Transparency and prevention of double-counting are key elements of the market solutions described in the Paris Agreement, since unlike with the Kyoto Protocol, all countries contribute to emissions mitigation and it is important to allocate mitigation outcomes between the buyer and host country.[49]

As previously stated, the Paris Agreement has no explicit penalties for noncompliance, and while Article 15 establishes an enforcement mechanism of sorts, it is explicitly designed to function in a manner that is "transparent, non-adversarial, and non-punitive."[50] As such, many of the world's most developed and emerging economies, including China, Russia, the United States, Canada, and India, have resisted climate change countermeasures such as sanctions and international monitoring, and are not currently on track to achieve their climate commitments. While some progress has certainly been made – China, for example, has implemented a national carbon cap-and-trade program and a mandatory cap on coal consumption as part of its Five Year Plan for 2016 to 2020[51] – the 2017 United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

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[43] See https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2016/02/20160215%2006-03%20PM/Ch_XXVII-7-d.pdf
[44] See https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs
[45] Ibid.
[46] See https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2016/02/20160215%2006-03%20PM/Ch_XXVII-7-d.pdf
[47] See http://www.perspectives.cc/fileadmin/user_upload/2017_Harvard_Project_Michaelowa_Brief.pdf
[48] See https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2016/02/20160215%2006-03%20PM/Ch_XXVII-7-d.pdf
[49] See http://www.perspectives.cc/fileadmin/user_upload/2017_Harvard_Project_Michaelowa_Brief.pdf
[50] See https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2016/02/20160215%2006-03%20PM/Ch_XXVII-7-d.pdf
[51] See https://www.nrdc.org/experts/han-chen/implementing-paris-agreement-first-year-progress-report

Emissions Gap Report warned that NDCs submitted by the countries under the Paris Agreement only accounted for approximately one-third of the emissions cut required by 2030 to meet the Paris Agreement's temperature goals.[52] According to UN estimates, emissions are expected to reach 54-56 gigatons of carbon dioxide equivalent by 2030, and despite current pledges, temperature rise is expected to be at least 2.8° by 2100.

While many researchers fear that the Paris Agreement does not go far enough to combat climate change, there is also concern about the treaty's longevity. According to Bryan Druzin of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, "The Paris Agreement—like all international agreements—stands, however, upon the unstable foundations of mutual commitment and good will…. Even a trickle of nations exiting the agreement will, in all likelihood, trigger the withdrawal of more governments, bringing about a total collapse of the agreement."[53] When the Trump Administration delivered an official notice to the United Nations of the United States' intent to withdraw from the agreement on August 4, 2017, this warning took on new significance.[54] While Patricia Espinosa, executive secretary of the UNFCCC, has expressed hope that the United States will reconsider its decision, there are concerns about President Trump's expressed intent to negotiate a "better deal" for the US.[55][56] As of April 2018, no other nation has submitted a withdrawal notice to the UN, but the risk of a mass exodus from the Paris Agreement is always present.

Questions to Consider:
As you start your research, keep these two objectives in mind: accurately representing your Member State and working alongside other delegates to formulate resolutions proposing new international solutions to contemporary problems. To understand if the proposal is something your member state would support, you need to research your nation's history with respect to the issue at hand. To understand whether or not a proposal is "new," you need to research past UN action. Look to past resolutions and conventions for information on what has proven to be successful and unsuccessful in the past and build on this in your new resolutions. Here are some questions to guide your preparation:

- How should precedent such as the Kyoto Protocol be applied to address present-day climate conditions?
- How specific recommendations can UN entities make to Annex I members of the OECD to reduce greenhouse emissions at the regional level?
- What role should markets play in reducing emissions under UNFCCC guidelines?
  - Should these guidelines be reconsidered?
- Given the concerns of UNEP researchers, how can the Paris Treaty be modified or supplemented to direct member states to address rising global emissions more effectively?
- Should the UN pursue more binding agreements to combat climate change?
- How can Member States cooperate to streamline environmental efforts?

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"Chapter XXVII: Environment, 7. d Paris Agreement." *United Nations Treaty Collection*. United Nations, 4 November 2016. Web. Accessed 9 April 2018. Available from

[52] See https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/emissions-gap-report
[53] See https://works.bepress.com/bryan_druzin/18/
[54] See https://www.nytimes.com/2017/06/01/climate/trump-paris-climate-agreement.html
[55] See http://time.com/5195459/climate-change-trump-paris-agreement-patricia-espinosa/
[56] See https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-climate-trump/trump-says-fairer-deal-might-coax-u-s-back-into-the-paris-climate-accord-idUSKBN1EZ2R6

https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-7-d&chapter=27&clang=_en
This contains ratification information for the Paris Agreement, as well as a number of provisions proposed by specific countries. 195 UNFCC members have signed the Paris Agreement, and 175 have become party to it. The United States is currently in the agreement, although President Trump has signaled his intention to withdraw in the future. (The earliest date of withdrawal for the US is in 2020.)

Chen, Han. "Implementing the Paris Agreement: 1st year Progress Report." *NRDC.org*. Natural Resources Defense Council, 2 November 2017. Web. Accessed 9 April 2018. Available from https://www.nrdc.org/experts/han-chen/implementing-paris-agreement-first-year-progress-report
This contains a progress report for several key countries on how well they are meeting their climate commitments. States party to the Paris Agreement are required to set their own targets, but several countries have already made significant strides towards shifting to renewable energy. Countries addressed in this source are China, India, the European Union, Canada, Mexico, the United States, Japan, and Brazil.

Dwortzan, Mark. "How much of a difference will the Paris Agreement make? MIT Study Projects End-of-Century Climate Under Different Scenarios." *MIT.edu*. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 22 April 2016. Web. Accessed 9 April 2018. Available from http://news.mit.edu/2016/how-much-difference-will-paris-agreement-make-0422
This contains the findings of a study by MIT researchers about how much the Paris Agreement is projected to decrease temperature rise in the next century. According to one of the study's co-authors, the Paris Declaration is "a step in the right direction, but only a step," since it is likely to keep global warming under 3 degrees Celsius but will likely not be able to prevent a greater than 2 degrees warming by 2100.

Environmental Protection Agency. "Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2014." *Epa.gov*. 15 April 2016. Web. Accessed 29 April 2018. Available from https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-04/documents/us-ghg-inventory-2016-main-text.pdf
This is the Environment Protection Agency's official inventory of the United States' primary sources and sinks of greenhouse gases.

Grunbaum, Luke. "From Kyoto To Paris: How Bottom-Up Regulation Could Revitalize the UNFCCC." *Vermontlaw.edu*. Vermont Journal of Environmental Law. Web. Accessed 29 April 2018. Available from http://vjel.vermontlaw.edu/from-kyoto-to-paris-how-bottom-up-regulation-could-revitalize-the-unfccc/
The Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement take very different approaches to emissions and climate mitigation regulation. This is a post from the Environmental Law Review Syndicate comparing the two approaches.

Harvey, Fiona. "World on track for 3C of warming under current global climate pledges, warns UN." *Theguardian.com*. Guardian Media Group, 3 November 2016. Web. Accessed 9 April 2018. Available from https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/nov/03/world-on-track-for-3c-of-warming-under-current-global-climate-pledges-warns-un
This is a report by the Guardian addressing concerns that the Paris Agreement does not go far enough to combat the growth of greenhouse gas emissions. The article makes reference to a study by the United Nations Environment Programme (listed below), which found that emissions by 2030 are likely to reach 54 to 56 gigatons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year, which is far above the amount likely to cause larger than a 2-degree Celsius shift in warming.

Karousakis, Katia. "Joint Implementation: Current Issues and Emerging Challenges." *OECD.org*. Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development, 25 October 2006. Web. Accessed 29 April 2018. Available from https://www.oecd.org/env/cc/37672335.pdf
This is a 2006 analysis by the OECD of the Joint Implementation efforts being pursued by parties to the Kyoto Protocol. As of the time the document was published, 101 Joint Implementation efforts had received letters of approval.

United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment). "The Emissions Gap Report 2016: A UNEP Synthesis Report." *Europa.eu*. 2016. Web. Available from https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/unep/document/emissions-gap-report-2016-unep-synthesis-report
This report estimates that current commitments will reduce emissions by no more than a third of the levels required by 2030, and global warming of approximately 3 to 4 degrees Celsius will happen during this time.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. "Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)." *UNFCCC.int*. 2016. Web. Accessed 29 April 2018. Available from https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs#eq-2
This is the UNFCCC's official summary of the NDCs forming the basis of the Paris Agreement's reporting mechanism. NDCs are required to be prepared and submitted by countries every 5 years, and each NDC is expected to advance beyond the previous one submitted.

United Nations. "Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change." *UNFCCC.int*. 1998. Web. Available from https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf
The Kyoto Protocol is an international framework signed in 1997 that expands upon the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC). State signatories of the Kyoto Protocol committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, due to the scientific consensus that global warming exists and is human caused. Both Canada and the United States are not participating the Kyoto Protocol.

United Nations. "Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 26 November 2008 (A/RES/63/32)." *United Nations Resolutions*. (26 November 2008). Web. Available from http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/63/32
This resolution reaffirmed the Kyoto Protocol, and called upon member states to continue acting to combat climate change. Operative clause 11 recognized the need to provide financial and technical resources to assist developing countries affected by climate change.

United Nations. "Paris Agreement." *United Nations Treaty Collection*. (12 December 2015). Paris: United Nations, 2016. Online Collection. 9 April 2018. Web. Available from https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2016/02/20160215%2006-03%20PM/Ch_XXVII-7-d.pdf
The Paris Climate Agreement, also known as the Paris Climate Accord, is an agreement within the UNFCC that focuses primarily on greenhouse gas emissions mitigation, adaptation, and financing beginning in 2020. 175 UNFCC members are party to the Paris Agreement, which aims to respond to global climate change by preventing the temperature from increasing by more than 1.5 degrees Celsius. Significantly, the Paris Agreement does not force countries to set specific targets by specific dates, but each country is required to plan and report its contributions to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Stavins, R., & Stowe, R. (Eds.) (2017). *Market Mechanisms and the Paris Agreement*. Harvard, MA: Harvard Project on Climate Agreements. Web. Accessed 29 April 2018. Available from http://www.perspectives.cc/fileadmin/user_upload/2017_Harvard_Project_Michaelowa_Brief.pdf

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement describes how market mechanisms play a role in emissions reduction and stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere. This is a good analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the market mechanisms in their current form, as well as potential ways in which they can be improved (specifically by imitating the success of the Kyoto's Clean Development Mechanism).

Wong, Andrew. "Even without the US, the Paris climate agreement can succeed where its predecessor failed." *CNBC.com*. NBCUniversal News Group, 11 February 2018. Web. Accessed 9 April 2018. Available from https://www.cnbc.com/2018/02/11/unlike-the-kyoto-protocol-the-paris-agreement-can-still-succeed.html
Prior to the Paris Agreement, the Kyoto Protocol was the largest international framework relating to climate change, but the United States never ratified the Kyoto Protocol, and Canada withdrew from the agreement in 2011. Without the world's two largest emitters party to the Kyoto Protocol, the agreement is far less effective.

Worland, Justin. "United Nations Climate Change Head Wants Donald Trump Back in the Paris Agreement." *Time.com*. TIME, 12 March 2018. Web. Accessed 9 April 2018. Available from http://time.com/5195459/climate-change-trump-paris-agreement-patricia-espinosa/
While President Trump has expressed his intention to pull the United States out of the Paris Agreement, the executive secretary of the UNFCC is still hopeful that he will reconsider his position prior to the impending withdrawal date in 2020.

General Assembly 3rd Committee

Overview of General Assembly 3rd Committee

The General Assembly Third Committee (GA3), formally referred to as the General Assembly Social Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs Committee (SOCHUM), 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 Non-Governmental Organizations (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. 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 State has representation in the Third Committee. As you research and prepare for conference, keep in mind the committee's purview; General Assembly resolutions are non-binding and cannot encroach upon a nation's sovereignty. As you work with other delegates in conference, strive for consensus-based resolutions with wide support in your committee.

GA 3Topic: Human Rights, Immigration, and the Global Refugee Crisis

Background

The UN defines human rights as "rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, and the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone us entitled to these rights without discrimination."[57] In 1948 the UN created and ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which established a global standard for innate human rights and guidelines for Member States to follow in order to uphold those rights. Included in *Article XIV* of the UDHR is the right to "asylum from persecution."[58] Nonetheless, some states still fail to uphold the UDHR and violate human rights, for which there are international consequences. One area of particular concern to the UN is the rights of migrants and refugees, because they are considered to be a vulnerable population.

An international migrant is simply defined as a "person who changes his/her country of usual residence."[59] This change in residence and culture is what makes migrants vulnerable. A refugee is distinct from other migrants in several ways, according to the *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*. The *Convention* states that a refugee is defined as a person who:

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[57] United Nations: Human Rights http://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/human-rights/
[58] *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, Article XIV
http://www.claiminghumanrights.org/udhr_article_14.html
[59] *People on the Move: Handbook of Selected Terms and Concepts*
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0016/001636/163621e.pdf

> *[O]wing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.[60]*

Past UN Action

In 1949, the GA passed Resolution 319 (IV) which established the Office of the High Commissioner of Refugees (OHCR or UNHCR), and stated that the OHCR would begin functioning on 1 January 1951.[61] In December of 1950, the General Assembly also adopted Resolution 429 (V), which called for a "Conference of Plenipotentiaries" to draft and sign an international agreement on refugees.[62] The outcome of this conference was the *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*, which provided a universally agreed upon definition of the term "refugee" and outlined the rights of refugees, including, but not limited to, basic human rights and legal protections.[63] All of these events closely followed the end of World War II and the *1951 Convention* was drafted with refugees of that specific war in mind. As a result, the *1951 Convention* stipulated that refugees were fleeing events preceding 1 January 1951. For this reason, in 1967, the GA adopted Resolution 21/2198, also known as the *Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees*, which removed these stipulations, thereby extending the definition and protections of refugees to all persons who meet the above definition.[64]

The Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR) established the position of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants "to examine ways and means to overcome the obstacles existing to the full and effective protection of the human rights of this vulnerable group, including obstacles and difficulties for the return of migrants who are non-documented or in an irregular situation."[65] In a 2016 resolution, the GA reiterated the importance of protecting the rights of migrants in all cases and forms of migration.[66]

In September 2015, during its 70th regular session, the General Assembly adopted a declaration titled *The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which includes the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The declaration states, in Article 4, that, as the global community works toward sustainability, "no one will be left behind," and in Article 23 that "people who are vulnerable must be empowered," specifically including both migrants and refugees as vulnerable groups. The *2030 Agenda* also calls for a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF); a Global Compact on Refugees; a Global

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[60] *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*
https://cms.emergency.unhcr.org/documents/11982/55726/Convention+relating+to+the+Status+of+Refugees+%28signed+28+July+1951%2C+entered+into+force+22+April+1954%29+189+UNTS+150+and+Protocol+relating+to+the+Status+of+Refugees+%28signed+31+January+1967%2C+entered+into+force+4+October+1967%29+606+UNTS+267/0bf3248a-cfa8-4a60-864d-65cdfece1d47
[61] General Assembly Resolution 319 A (IV) http://www.un-documents.net/a4-1251.pdf
[62] General Assembly Resolution 429 A (V) https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/060/27/IMG/NR006027.pdf?OpenElement
[63] *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*
[64] General Assembly Resolution 21/2198 http://www.un-documents.net/a21r2198.htm
[65] Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/44 http://www.un.org/documents/ecosoc/docs/1999/e1999-23.pdf
[66] General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/147
http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_70_147.pdf

Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration; and a Leaders' Summit on Refugees.[67] This was follow by *The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,* in 2016[68], which set out plans for the aforementioned global compacts, and on 31 January 2018, the UN released the zero draft of *The Global Compact for Refugees.*[69] The OHCR, also referred to as the UNHCR, also developed the *UNHCR's Strategic Directions 2017-2021* in response to the *2030 Agenda* with the aim of ensuring the inclusion of refugees in sustainable development, as well as ensuring the protection of their human rights.[70]

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) works to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration, as well as to ensure the rights of migrants be protected through its various activities. The UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) also works to combat and prevent migrant smuggling, which is a crime related to but distinct from human trafficking. These organizations, along with the other previously mentioned UN organs and regional bodies, work together to protect the human rights of migrants and refugees.

The Current Problem

The IOM released its *World Migration Report 2018* which states that, as of 2015, there were an estimated 244 million international migrants worldwide. The report also details some of the challenges that migrants face when entering a new country.[71] According to the UNHCR, "16.2 million people were newly displaced in 2017," including 4.4 million refugees and asylum-seekers, bringing the total number of forcibly displaced persons to 68.5 million globally, at the end of 2017, 85% of which are hosted by developing countries.[72] Additionally, the report stated that 68% of the world's refugees came from five countries, with the most coming from the Syrian Arab Republic, followed in descending order by Afghanistan, South Sudan, Myanmar, and Somalia.[73]

Case Study: South Sudan

Sudan was plagued by a series of civil wars up until 2005, at which point the south was granted autonomy for a period of six years ending in 2011 with a referendum to determine whether the south would become an independent state or remain as part of Sudan. South Sudan gained its independence on 9 July 2011, but the infant state was weak, and conflict broke out between the government and opposition forces in December of 2013. There was a brief peace period from August 2015 to July 2016, and the state has been in civil war ever since.[74]

According to the UNHCR, the South Sudan conflict had created 2.48 million refugees as of October 2017, and that number is expected to reach 3.14 million by December 2018. As of August 2017, one million of these refugees had fled to Uganda, which is also one of the least developed countries (LDCs), and this influx occurred in just over a year, causing significant strain on the country's already struggling

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[67] General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/1, *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf

[68] General Assembly Resolution A/RES/71/1, *The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*
http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/events/conferences/57e39d987/new-york-declaration-refugees-migrants.html

[69] *The Global Compact for Refugees: Zero Draft* http://www.unhcr.org/Zero-Draft.pdf

[70] *UNHCR's Strategic Directions 2017-2021* http://www.unhcr.org/excom/announce/5894558d4/unhcrs-strategic-directions-2017-2021.html

[71] *World Migration Report 2018* https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2018_en.pdf

[72] UNHCR *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2017* http://www.unhcr.org/5b27be547.pdf

[73] Ibid.

[74] CIA World Factbook Country Profile: South Sudan https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/od.html

economy.[75] In an effort to curb the refugee crisis in South Sudan, and to assist the existing refugees to cope with life in their host countries, as well as to ensure their human rights, the UNHCR has developed the *South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan 2018* (RRRP).[76] The Commission of Human Rights in South Sudan was also established to evaluate and curb the violation of human rights, of both civilians and refugees. In a March 2018 report, the Commission stated its intent to work toward the safe return of refugees to their homes, so that they may "live in freedom and dignity."[77]

Questions for Further Research
As you start your research, keep these two objectives in mind: accurately representing your Member State and working alongside other delegates to formulate resolutions proposing new international solutions to contemporary problems. To understand if the proposal is something your member state would support, you need to research your nation's history with respect to the issue at hand. To understand whether or not a proposal is "new," you need to research past UN action. Look to past resolutions and conventions for information on what has proven to be successful and unsuccessful in the past and build on this in your new resolutions. Here are some questions to guide your preparation:

- What does the case study on the South Sudan teach us about the issues related to migration more generally? What sorts of resolutions might be required to address these issues in the South Sudan and other nations?
- How would the Member State you represent approach the issue of the rights of refugees and migrants?
- Are there any significant gaps in the existing framework for the protection of the rights of migrants and refugees?
- In what ways can the UN work to reduce the vulnerability of migrants and refugees?
- How can cooperation and coordination be improved among the UN and its Member States to improve the human rights of refugees and migrants?
- How can the UN system be used to more efficiently assist developing nations as they host large quantities of refugees?
- In what ways can the UN further assist the South Sudanese as they seek asylum in neighboring countries?

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The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees
https://cms.emergency.unhcr.org/documents/11982/55726/Convention+relating+to+the+Status+of+Refugees+%28signed+28+July+1951%2C+entered+into+force+22+April+1954%29+189+UNTS+150+and+Pr

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[75] UNHCR: South Sudanese refugees in Uganda now exceed 1 million http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/news/stories/2017/8/59915f604/south-sudanese-refugees-uganda-exceed-1-million.html
[76] *South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan 2018* https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/61894
[77] A/HRC/37/71 Report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan
https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/.../Session37/.../A_HRC_37_71_EN.docx

otocol+relating+to+the+Status+of+Refugees+%28signed+31+January+1967%2C+entered+into+force+4 +October+1967%29+606+UNTS+267/0bf3248a-cfa8-4a60-864d-65cdfece1d47

General Assembly Resolution 319 A (IV) http://www.un-documents.net/a4-1251.pdf
Adopted on 2 December 1949, this resolution is titled "Refugees and stateless persons." It was originally written with the refugees and stateless persons created by World War II in mind. The primary accomplishment of this resolution was establishing the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees.

General Assembly Resolution 429 A (V) https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/060/27/IMG/NR006027.pdf?OpenElement
This resolution established the path that ultimately led to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. It called for the drafting of such a convention and called for the convention to include both Member States and non-members of the United Nations.

General Assembly Resolution 21/2198 "The 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees" http://www.un-documents.net/a21r2198.htm
This resolution expanded the definition of a refugee to include those who meet the definition provided in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, without the constraints of time and geography that are in the original definition. This then extends the same rights and protections of the Convention to all refugees, not just those created by the events of WWII.

Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/44 http://www.un.org/documents/ecosoc/docs/1999/e1999-23.pdf
This resolution established the Special Rapporteur on Refugees to keep the United Nations and its various organs informed of the global refugee situation. It was originally established for a three-year period, and is regularly renewed with a slightly different mandate, depending on what the UN needs, and on how the refugee situation changes over time.

A/RES/70/147 http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_R ES_70_147.pdf
This resolution is intended to reiterate the United Nations' intent to protect all migrants and their human rights, in light of increasing global migration. It addresses concerns of natural disasters, climate change, and economic issues as they relate to migrants and their rights.

A/RES/70/1, "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable %20Development%20web.pdf
The Sustainable Development Goals are a set of 17 ideals for the global community to strive toward together. They include targets on environmental protection, education, equality, reducing hunger, and ending poverty.

A/RES/71/1, "The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants" http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/events/conferences/57e39d987/new-york-declaration-refugees-migrants.html
The New York Declaration is one of the most significant international agreements on refugees and migrants. It provides specific steps the international community can take moving forward to help migrants and refugees, and to protect their rights.

The Global Compact for Refugees: Zero Draft http://www.unhcr.org/Zero-Draft.pdf

UNHCR's Strategic Directions 2017-2021 http://www.unhcr.org/excom/announce/5894558d4/unhcrs-strategic-directions-2017-2021.html

World Migration Report 2018 https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2018_en.pdf
The IOM produced a World Migration Report every three years, including the most recent available data on world migration flows. It details some of the causes of migration, as well as some of the impacts it can have on the international community, and some of the difficulties faced by migrants.

UNHCR, "Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2017" http://www.unhcr.org/5b27be547.pdf
This is an annual report produced by the UNHCR to keep the international community informed of the global migration and refugee data. It provides many statistics in a user-friendly manner, so that it is easy to understand the data, not just for the experts, but for any global citizen.

CIA World Factbook Country Profile: South Sudan https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/od.html

UNHCR: "South Sudanese refugees in Uganda now exceed 1 million" http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/news/stories/2017/8/59915f604/south-sudanese-refugees-uganda-exceed-1-million.html

"South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan 2018"
https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/61894

A/HRC/37/71, "Report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan"
https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/.../Session37/.../A_HRC_37_71_EN.docx
This report addresses the human rights situation is South Sudan as a result of the violent conflict taking place there. It deals with civilians in the conflict and the safe return of refugees to their homes.

__World Health Organization__

Overview of the 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.[78] It provides leadership in understanding, documenting, and addressing the world's most pressing health problems. 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 diverse and extensive. The WHO currently operates offices in 150 countries as it addresses six core areas of concern:

- promoting development
- fostering health security
- strengthening health systems
- enhancing partnerships
- improving performance
- harnessing research, information, and evidence.[79]

These core functions are the guiding framework for the WHO and are set out in greater detail in the 12th General Programme of Work (2014 to 2019).

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 more. 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 provides all of its positions and opinions on the education, treatment, and prevention of health-related issues 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: Global Mental Health

Background:
A study done by the EU compiled data and statistics on Iceland, Norway and Switzerland, finding 27% of the adult population (ages 18-65) had dealt with some form of mental disorder in just the past year. The term "mental disorder" refers to problems arising from substance abuse, psychoses, depression, anxiety, and eating disorders.[80] Although mental disorders occur at higher rates in poverty stricken and war-torn Member States, impoverished and affluent nations alike suffer from mental disorders. Depression, the most prominent mental disorder, affects 5% of the world's population.[81] Suicide, a consequence of a mental disorder, continues to be one of the biggest concerns of mental health and is the second leading cause of death globally for individuals ages 15-29. Unfortunately, only 13 European countries have suicide prevention plans.[82] Stigmas attached to mental disorders have impaired previous attempts to find a solution to this perennial problem. Concerns about respecting sovereignty and cultural and religious

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[78] http://www.who.int/about/en/
[79] http://www.who.int/about/what-we-do/en/
[80] "Data and Resources." WHO/Europe, *World Health Organization*.
[81] Nabarro, David. "Why WHO Should Prioritize Mental Health." *Time*.
[82] "Data and Resources." WHO/Europe, *World Health Organization*.

customs also complicate the UN's ability to respond to this crisis. Growing awareness about these non-communicable diseases, however, has brought forth momentum for change. The UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) acknowledge the prevalence of mental disorders, and 3 of 17 goals include measures to improve mental health globally.[83] Plans for immediate action are necessary to alleviate mental disability across the globe.

Past UN Action:
Historically, the UN has not discussed mental disorders or encouraged Member States to provide treatment. Within the past few years, however, there has been an emerging awareness of the prevalence of mental disorders and their debilitating effects. The resolutions titled *Mental health and human rights* (A/HRC/RES/36/13 and 32/18) address the scarcity of aid within individual Member States to alleviate mental disorders and propose general reforms. These resolutions recognize a lack of equitable treatment and services for mental and physical disorders, with more services provided for physical treatment at the expense of mental treatment.[84] With this recognition, the resolutions urge Member States to reform their health care services and social programs in order to respond better to mental and physical disorders.[85] These reforms must recognize the stigma attached to mental disorders and the principal task of preserving the dignity of the individual in order to treat the disorders effectively.

The World Health Organization has also produced reports encouraging specific reforms for mental healthcare. In 2013 the WHO released the *Mental Health Action Plan* beginning with a definition of mental health. This plan defines mental health as "a state of well-being in which an individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and is able to make a contribution to his or her community."[86] Unfortunately affluent and impoverished countries alike suffer from a lack of mental health with 35-78% of individuals not receiving care for their mental disorders.[87] Though mental health legislation is scarce in all countries, low-income countries in particular suffer a severe lack of legislation. The health action plan encourages more legislation for mental health issues and provides suggestions for reform of any currently existing policies. WHO also produced a toolkit for directing assessment of mental disorders titled *Assessing Mental Health and Psychosocial Needs and Resources* in 2012. The toolkit enables organizations to assess the mental health needs of Member States. The toolkit recommends particular methods of research and analysis that should effectively protect those with mental disorders.[88]

Though WHO has contributed to the resources available to Members States for instigating reform, Member States struggle with implementation of these plans when not directly assisted by the UN. Measurements of overall health, including disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) statistics, continue to demonstrate the prevalence of mental disorders. DALYs show adjusted life expectancy for those living with a mental or physical disability. Neuropsychiatric disorders are third overall on this list of most prevalent DALYs, accountable for 15.2% of loss in years in Europe.[89] Additionally 3 of the top 15 causes of DALYs are mental health disabilities. Mental health continues to be a concern for the UN.

Case Study: Mental Health in the Pacific
In 2013 massive progress was made for mental health advocacy in the Western Pacific Region. At the time the WHO regional director recognized that 5.73% of overall diseases in that region resulted from

[83] "Mental Health Included in UN Sustainable Development Goals," *World Health Organization.*
[84] Human Rights Council, A/HRC/RES/36/13, *Mental health and human rights.*
[85] Human Rights Council, A/HRC/RES/32/18, *Mental health and human rights.*
[86] "Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020," *World Health Organization,* 38.
[87] "Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020." *WHO.int*, 8.
[88] "Assessing Mental Health and Psychosocial Needs and Resources." *WHO.int.*
[89] "Data and Resources." WHO/Europe, *World Health Organization.*

depressive disorders.[90] An increase in Dementia and Alzheimer's disease in that region contributed to the UN's entreaties for mental health reform and adoption of the WHO action plan by Member States. Primarily, the size of the aging population throughout the region created the need for widespread reform. In the Pacific region only Australia, Japan and the Republic of Korea have policies in place to combat mental disabilities, but China and India are following their examples due to their aging populations. Dr. K Jacob Roy, national chairman of the Alzheimer and Related Disorders Society of India, stated, "Our goal is to make dementia a national health priority, considering the fact that there are over 100 million people over 60 years of age and 3.7 million people with dementia."[91] China, too, is amenable to health care reform due to its growing elderly population. China's population over 65 is scheduled to increase from 7.8% in 2005 to 16.3% by 2030.[92] Dementia has changed social perspectives on mental disorders in this area, and China has begun preparing for more care for its growing elderly population. Although these reforms are currently targeted specifically towards Dementia, comprehensive reforms are far more manageable when opinions about health care begin to change. Simply acknowledging these conditions improves the likelihood of detection, and many of the delegates from these countries are seeking help in developing medical reforms. One of these discussions produced the Action Plan, a plan with policy reforms that also emphasizes individual liberty. An increasing recognition in eastern governments of mental health crises helps eradicate longstanding stigmas about mental health, proving that even when met with resistance, a nation can adjust its mental health policy.

Case Study: Mental Health in Emergency Zones
Violence is an unfortunate occurrence in the world and its existence wreaks long-term havoc on the mental health of those who endure it. WHO studied the trauma that children in Nigeria experience from living in violent areas and found that these experiences can double the likelihood for mental disorders. Northeastern Nigeria lacks the facilities to treat individuals suffering from mental disorders, with only one facility for the entire region. WHO intervened to help train 64 more healthcare providers in the mental health Gap Action Programme, which allowed trained workers to diagnose and provide basic treatment. This program increased the number of healthcare facilities to 36 and gave 5,000 medical access. Soon, WHO will train an additional 70 health workers to serve in northeastern Nigeria.[93] These programs are reactionary, not preventative, but they illuminate the shifting nature of the needs for mental health reform. WHO must address these needs accordingly, building on past action and innovating new reforms. Improvements made now in mental health will ultimately determine if the SDGs are attainable by the set date of 2030.

Conclusion
Recognition of the existence of mental disorders has improved global healthcare, but more must be done before the disorders themselves can be treated appropriately. Mental health reforms must respect the autonomy of the individual nation and preserve the dignity of individual human beings. Member States must implement WHO's action plans swiftly and effectively if the plans are to succeed, but Member States must also offer suggestions for further action if it becomes necessary, always remembering that action must address the changing needs of those with mental disorders.

Questions for Further Research
Your research should be limited to practical solutions that emphasize the sovereignty of individual Member States. Remain mindful of programs already in existence and look for creative ways to incorporate existing solutions into a comprehensive and inclusive framework. Most importantly,

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[90] "WHO Renews Calls to Tackle the Regional Mental Health Burden," *WHO Western Pacific Region.*
[91] "Looming Dementia Epidemic in Asia," *World Health Organization.*
[92] "Looming Dementia Epidemic in Asia," *World Health Organization.*
[93] "Healing the Mental Scars of Violence in Northeastern Nigeria." *World Health Organization.*

remember to research your Member State's position on mental health and the UN's involvement, especially your Member State's opinion on the Action Plan. You should focus on the UN's past action, but action by regional bodies such as the EU, AU or ASEAN will be useful as well. Here are a few questions to guide your research:

- What mental health services are provided in your own Member State?
- Can Member States create a single universal solution to global mental healthcare?
- Should immediate action or long-term solutions be prioritized within the WHO?
- How can the UN continue to spread awareness on mental disability while respecting national sovereignty?
- What should the UN do in developing nations currently unable to meet basic healthcare needs?
- What are practical ways to guide implementation of the Action Plan, and might a more involved approach be needed?

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"Healing the Mental Scars of Violence in Northeastern Nigeria." *World Health Organization*, World Health Organization, 26 June 2018. www.who.int/features/2018/mental-violence-nigeria/en/.
This article provides a personal account of a horrendous attack on a family and the attack's effects on the only surviving child. In order to demonstrate violence's effect on developing children and their mental health, the article discusses the child's reaction to the violence and her deteriorating mental state. WHO's Mental Health Gap Action Plan (MHGAP) treatment facility has helped partially restore the child's mental health.

"Mental Health in Emergency Situations" *World Health Organization*, World Health Organization, 26 June 2018. www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs383/en/.
This fact sheet analyzes the effects of violence and trauma on mental health and discusses the current programs implemented in order to treat those effects. Notably, the article focuses on trauma's compounding effects with pre-existing conditions. This response plan details the criteria and the template the current WHO MHGAP hospitals use and the countries on which the currently focus: Central African Republic, Guinea, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and Yemen.

"Assessing Mental Health and Psychosocial Needs and Resources." *WHO.int*, 26 June 2018. apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/76796/9789241548533_eng.pdf;jsessionid=8212FB4C61F5F6AAEAEB7A34E9666304?sequence=1.
WHO currently uses this PDF of the toolkit and immediate action plan for its assessments. This resource illuminates the process by which minor aid can be offered even without a medical infrastructure when individuals with long-term conditions require sustained treatment.

"Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020." WHO.int, 26 June 2018. apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/89966/9789241506021_eng.pdf?sequence=1.
This Action Plan (2013-2020) defines "mental disability" as understood by the WHO and UN. This plan provides important statistics concerning the most common mental disability, depression, and notes the projected economic issues and net loss from the prevalence of depression.

"Mental Health Included in the UN Sustainable Development Goals." *World Health Organization*, World Health Organization, 26 June 2018. www.who.int/mental_health/SDGs/en/.
Three of the seventeen SDGs set by the UN concern mental health. This shows a growing emphasis by the UN on the mental health of the world population.

Bowman, Verity. "'I Was Terrified': Fears over Child Mental Health in Post-Quake Papua New Guinea." *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 9 Apr. 2018, www.theguardian.com/global-development/2018/apr/09/child-mental-health-post-quake-papua-new-guinea.
This article from the Guardian details the negative impact of natural disasters on children, focusing specifically on the children in Papua New Guinea. The article estimates 25,000 children will develop or compound existing negative mental disorders as a result of the earthquake.

Nabarro, Dr. David. " Why WHO Should Prioritize Mental Health." *Time*, Time, 7 Apr. 2017, time.com/4727212/david-nabarro-world-health-organization/.
Written by Dr. Nabarro, a previous candidate for WHO Director-General, this article takes a quantitative approach to the need to improve mental healthcare across all nations and as an international community. Dr. Nabarro lists statistics to demonstrate that nearly 50% of people with depression will not receive adequate care and 5% of the world population at any given time is depressed.

Mohdin, Aamna. "Our Failure to Tackle Mental Health Is Costing the World a Trillion Dollars a Year." *Quartz*, Quartz, 13 Apr. 2016, qz.com/661079/our-failure-to-tackle-mental-health-is-costing-the-world-a-trillion-dollars-a-year/.
An analytical assessment of the global mental health crisis estimates 1 trillion dollars worldwide is lost directly due to the international impotence to treat anxiety and depression. This article exposes the current expenditures of poor countries and compares those to the recommended funding for mental healthcare.

"WHO Renews Calls to Tackle the Regional Mental Health Burden." *WHO Western Pacific Region*, WPRO | WHO Western Pacific Region, 26 June 2018. www.wpro.who.int/mediacentre/releases/2013/20131024mhi/en/.
A press release from the Western Pacific Region reveals an increase in the number of dementia cases. The region is in need of a reinvigorated response to mental healthcare with its aging population. This article notes interventionist tactics that may be used on children to prevent mental health problems before they start.

"Data and Resources." *WHO/Europe*, World Health Organization, 9 Apr. 2018, www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/noncommunicable-diseases/mental-health/data-and-resources.
This article provides a detailed report of the mental health of European countries, focusing on life expectancy, suicide and the number of years lived with some sort of disability. The study also distinguishes between genders and ages in order to provide a comprehensive and detailed report on mental health in these countries. Even citizens in developed countries are at risk for suicide, with six European nations falling in the list of the top twenty nations that suffer from suicides. Only thirteen European countries have suicide prevention plans.

"MENTAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT: Targeting People with Mental Health Conditions as a Vulnerable Group." *UNBIS*, World Health Organization, 26 June 2018. apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/44257/9789241563949_eng.pdf?sequence
WHO released this article to provide statements by Member States and experts, and it is a fantastic resource when searching for Member States' individual positions on mental health. This PDF details why mental health should be considered by the UN and why the stigma attached to mental disorders can lead to discrimination and increased vulnerability.

"Looming Dementia Epidemic in Asia." *World Health Organization*, World Health Organization, 4 Mar. 2011, www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/89/3/11-020311/en/.

This article discusses the prevalence of dementia in Asiatic countries. The increasing elderly population has forced Asia to reconsider its mental healthcare services. WHO has provided support through its Mental Health Gap Action Programme.

Human Rights Council Resolution (A/HRC/RES/36/13) Mental health and human rights. 26 June 2018. www.right-docs.org/doc/a-hrc-res-36-13/.
The Human Rights Council has released several resolutions pertaining to mental health, with Resolution 36/13 being one of the most important. This resolution notes the work done through the SDGs and MDGs and references Resolution 32/18, a resolution focusing on disorders. This resolution recognizes the existing stigmas against mental health and clarifies the UN's belief in the equality of all human life. A notable addition this resolution offers for the UN is the acknowledgement that physical disability and mental disability require different treatment, but that both must receive support from each Member States' healthcare system.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Overview of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an independent intergovernmental agency of the United Nations (UN) tasked with handling all issues related to nuclear power. Thus, the IAEA deals with all issues that involve nuclear technologies, from nuclear safety to nuclear waste management. The IAEA works to achieve consensus on all nuclear issues through forums, summits, and other measures aimed at seeking collaboration from all Member States. The IAEA currently has 169 Member States.

IAEA resolutions are non-binding and subject to the implementation of cooperative Member States. That being said, efforts to achieve consensus on international policies often mean that IAEA statues are implemented across the globe. The IAEA often looks to promote consensus and achieve solutions pursuant to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As you work, keep in mind the IAEA's purview when developing solutions with other delegates on the topic at hand: Nuclear Waste Management.

IAEA Topic: Nuclear Waste Management

Background:
As the world's growing energy needs are being met with an increase in nuclear technologies, the waste generated by these technologies continues to grow. In 2016, over 250,000 metric tons of spent fuel were discharged from power reactors in over 30 Member States. Most of these Member States have only small nuclear waste management programs; consequently, only a combined 36,000 metric tons of spent fuel were properly disposed of in 2016.[94] Most nuclear waste is stored in land-based disposal sites, which take the form of either large, cement cylinders or large pools of water, both of which house spent nuclear fuel rods. Roughly 90 percent of the world's low-level nuclear waste is stored this way.[95]

However, these are short-term solutions. A more long-term solution is the development of underground repositories for spent fuel rods, which can go as deep as 500 meters below ground. Unfortunately, these repositories are expensive to develop and maintain, leaving many smaller Member States with no long-term options for their nuclear waste. Additionally, the development of these facilities is met with political opposition domestically, as people are often unaware of the benefits that come with the development of these facilities.

Past UN Action:
In 1994, the *Convention on Nuclear Safety* briefly mentioned the importance of nuclear waste management, "affirming the need to begin promptly the development of an international convention on the safety of radioactive waste management."[96] In 1997, the IAEA adopted the *Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management*, which was the first major international treaty dealing with nuclear waste management. It outlined a number of provisions for nuclear waste management that Member States should aim to implement, marking the first time that the international community came to a consensus on this issue.[97] In 2002, the *Institutional Framework for*

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[94] Reliable Nuclear Fuel Services Working Group, *Practical Considerations to Begin Resolving the Final Spent Fuel Disposal Pathway for Countries with Small Nuclear Programs.*

[95] http://www.energydigital.com/waste-management/how-manage-nuclear-waste

[96] IAEA, *Convention on Nuclear Safety.*

[97] IAEA, *Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management.*

Long Term Management of High Level Waste and/or Spent Nuclear Fuel built upon the *Convention on Nuclear Safety.* This framework produced a comprehensive framework for safety standards regarding nuclear waste management, serving as a foundational guideline for future international efforts.[98] The General Assembly (GA) has passed a resolution regarding nuclear waste management efforts. In the wake of the Fukishima Nuclear Disaster, the GA passed A/RES/68/53 (2011), *Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes,* which prohibited Member States from violating other Member States' sovereignty by dumping waste outside of their domestic borders, implying that Member States would have to develop their own nuclear waste management facilities.[99]

Current Global Efforts:
The IAEA greatly assists the global community on the issue of nuclear waste management. The IAEA supports Member States through a number of initiatives, including the development of near surface and geological disposal facilities, preservation and dissemination of knowledge in waste disposal, training in the application of waste disposal technologies, and fostering investigations into multi-national solutions.[100] One such way that the IAEA works closely with Member States is through the maintenance and supervision of a number of databases that serve as resources of information for the international community. Among these databases are the Net Enabled Waste Management Database (NEWMDB), the Radioactive Waste Management Registry (RWMR), the International Catalogue of Sealed Radioactive Sources and Devices (ICSRS), and the Waste Management Research Abstracts (WMRA).[101] The largest and most comprehensive of these is the NEWMDB, which "contains information on national radioactive waste management programmes, radioactive waste inventories, radioactive waste disposal, relevant laws and regulations, waste management policies, and plans and activities."[102] However, as the IAEA states on their website, there is no comprehensive database that houses all information related to nuclear waste management, which can sometimes limit the effectiveness of combined IAEA efforts.

A number of regional organizations are also working to find solutions to the problems associated with nuclear waste management. The European Repository Development Organisation established a working group (ERDO-WG) that works to achieve consensus among Member States and pursue solutions. Their largest initiative is called the 'dual track' concept, which allows Member States to participate in regional repositories once it is established that that Member State is on track to develop a domestic repository.[103] Although ERDO-WG is still working to garner support from a majority of EU nations and are far from any significant changes, their efforts are the most developed regional efforts in the world to date.

There have also been efforts in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) to develop a multi-national solution. The Association for Regional and International Underground Storage (ARIUS), an NGO focused on nuclear waste management, has hosted forums in various MENA Member States. There is interest among a number of smaller Member States to pool resources together to launch a joint project using shared nuclear waste disposal facilities.[104] However, this proposal still faces significant opposition from domestic governments.

These regional solutions offer, perhaps, the best solution for many Member States that do not have the capability to develop a waste disposal solution on their own. ARIUS said that "European countries with

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[98] IAEA, *Institutional Framework for Long Term Management of High Level Waste and/or Spent Nuclear Fuel.*
[99] A/RES/68/53 (2011)
[100] https://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/Technical-Areas/WTS/disposal.html
[101] https://www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/Technical-Areas/WTS/informationsystems.html
[102] https://newmdb.iaea.org/
[103] ARIUS, *Progress with Initiatives for Multinational Disposal of Radioactive Wastes*.
[104] ARIUS, *Progress with Initiatives for Multinational Disposal of Radioactive Wastes*.

small nuclear power programs (or no nuclear power but wastes that require geological disposal) will come under increasing pressure through the Waste Directive to develop a strategy and plan that will lead to safe and secure disposal of their radioactive wastes."

It is especially imperative that smaller Member States strive to find solutions that address the burgeoning problem of nuclear waste disposal, as they will run out of time and space to properly store their nuclear waste.

Questions for Further Research:

As you start your research, keep these two objectives in mind: accurately representing your Member State and working alongside other delegates to formulate resolutions proposing new international solutions to contemporary problems. To understand if the proposal is something your member state would support, you need to research your nation's history with respect to the issue at hand. To understand whether or not a proposal is "new," you need to research past UN action. Look to past resolutions and conventions for information on what has proven to be successful and unsuccessful in the past and build on this in your new resolutions. Here are some questions to guide your preparation:

- Does you Member State have nuclear waste? If so, how does it deposit it?
- How can the international community better cooperate to help smaller Member States find solutions to radioactive waste management?
- What role might North/South cooperation have in assisting Member States develop their own nuclear waste management facilities?
- How can the IAEA better cooperate with regional organizations like ERDO-WG and NGO's like ARIUS?
- Would a comprehensive database help the international community's efforts towards finding solutions and sharing information/best-practices? How might this be implemented through the IAEA's existing infrastructure?
- Since opposition to nuclear waste management efforts are often thwarted by domestic concerns, how can the IAEA better educate the public on the benefits/costs of nuclear waste management?

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Arius Association. "Progress with Initiatives for Multinational Disposal of Radioactive Wastes."
This document outlines what different regional organizations are doing to promote cooperation among regions. It is a great document to see what has been done and what can be done in the future to properly dispose of radioactive wastes.

"Disposition of High-Level Waste and Spent Nuclear Fuel: The Continuing Societal and Technical Challenges." *National Academies Press: OpenBook*, www.nap.edu/read/10119/chapter/7#70.
This article mentions the misconceptions many people have regarding the practice of nuclear waste management. It reveals how misinformed people can be about the practice of nuclear waste management, and how the consequences of nuclear waste management are not as bad as people fear.

International Atomic Energy Agency. "Institutional Framework for Long Term Management of High Level Waste and/or Spent Nuclear Fuel," 2002.
This document outlines in-depth a number of factors involved in nuclear waste management, providing a valuable resource for guiding future nuclear waste management efforts. It also outlines requirements, organizational structures, and provisions for participation for the international community to take into account.

International Atomic Energy Agency. "Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management," 24 December 1997.
This Convention outlined a number of safety requirements for spent fuel management and serves as a foundation for UN efforts on the issue of Nuclear Waste Management. Chief to its outline, the Convention urges contracting parties to establish, administer, and protect Nuclear Waste Management facilities, outlining a number of steps that parties need to take to fulfill these requirements, like maintenance, monitoring, etc.

International Atomic Energy Agency. "Radioactive Waste Disposal." *Radioactive Waste Disposal - IAEA NEFW*, www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/Technical-Areas/WTS/disposal.html.
This website lists a number of current IAEA activities that the IAEA undertakes to assist Member States in their Waste Disposal efforts. Among these are: development of near surface and geological disposal facilities, preservation and dissemination of knowledge in waste disposal, training in the application of waste disposal technologies, and fostering investigations into multi-national solutions.

International Atomic Energy Agency. "Radioactive Waste Management Information Systems." *Radioactive Waste Management Information Systems - IAEA NEFW*, www.iaea.org/OurWork/ST/NE/NEFW/Technical-Areas/WTS/informationsystems.html.
This is the website's main page for the IAEA's Radioactive Waste Management Information Systems, a key part of the IAEA's efforts to assist in Radioactive Waste Management. This database acquires and disseminates information on radioactive waste management and mentions that there is no comprehensive source of information and data on waste management.

"Net Enabled Waste Management System (NEWMDB)." *Home - NEWMDB - IAEA*, newmdb.iaea.org/.
The NEWMDB contains information on national radioactive waste management programs, among other things. Along with the IAEA's Waste Management information systems, the NEWMDB is a vital resource for Member States and the international community. Its work is very similar to the IAEA's information systems.

Reliable Nuclear Fuel Services Working Group. "Practical Considerations to Begin Resolving the Final Spent Fuel Disposal Pathway for Countries with Small Nuclear Programs," 2016.
This report provides great statistics which reveal the need for international repositories for Nuclear Waste. It also emphasizes that smaller countries would greatly benefit from cooperation on the development of a multi-national repository option.

White, Jennifer. "How-To: Manage Nuclear Waste." *Waste Management | Energy Digital*, 25 Jan. 2016, www.energydigital.com/waste-management/how-manage-nuclear-waste.
This article serves as a great introduction to the basics of the Radioactive Waste Management state of affairs. It stresses that the nuclear waste contamination risk isn't extremely high, but still needs attention.

Historical Security Council

Historical Security Council 1984:

Notes on the Simulation

Do not presume to know anything that your member-state would not know in 1984. Delegates should not expect the simulation to unfold exactly as events did historically. For the purpose of the simulation there will be counterfactual incidents and events.

The members of the Security Council for the duration of the simulation are:

Burkina Faso	China	Egypt
France	India	Malta
Netherlands	Nicaragua	Pakistan
Peru	Soviet Union	United Kingdom
United States	Ukraine	Zimbabwe
Ireland*		

*Ireland will also have the option to participate as a non-voting observer, pursuant to UN Security Council rules: *http://www.un.org/en/sc/members/*.

Simulation Background

It is October 14th, 1984. You have been called into a special session by the Security Council to address the issue of growing tension in Northern Ireland. This session has been called in light of escalating paramilitary conflict in the region which has culminated with the bombing of the Grand Brighton Hotel in England, which nearly took the life of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Do not assume that events will play out exactly according to history. Throughout this simulation, you will receive new information about the developing situation in Northern Ireland and will have to act accordingly. These situations are designed to facilitate cooperation and spur discussion.

Background of the Conflict

Social, religious, and political tensions have been present in Northern Ireland since the late 17th century. What started as sectarian infighting between Catholics and Protestants within the region has escalated into low-level warfare involving republican and unionist paramilitary groups since the late 1960s. With Northern Ireland's Executive Committee dissolved and the United Kingdom exercising "direct rule" under the Northern Ireland (Temporary Provisions) Act of 1972, Ulster paramilitaries, republican paramilitaries, state police forces, and the British Army have resorted to guerilla tactics in attempts to take advantage of the region's power vacuum. Up until this point the situation has seemed relatively subdued compared to the violence of the 1970s, even as ten prisoners led by Bobby Sands starved themselves to death in 1981 to protest the treatment of republican prisoners. This, however, only antagonized the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) and its allies as Prime Minister Thatcher refused Sands' demands, provoking separatists once keen on peaceful civil protest to retaliate violently.

UN Action

A unique challenge lies in this situation in that the United Nations (UN) has never addressed it before. Now that intervention is required, utilizing existing frameworks will be essential to develop a solution. For example, The *Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples* (1961) was the UN's first attempt at parametrizing the need for self-determination. It stated that all forms of political domination and exploitation are contrary to the UN charter and violate human rights, suggesting that culturally, socially, and/or politically distinct people groups subjected to such actions deserve the right to self-determination. The *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* (1966) reaffirmed these sentiments, condemning any infringement of self-determination as a fundamental human

right. In 1970, the *Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations* (1970) formed a basis for international relations according to the Charter. This document condemned the "use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence," instituted the idea of self-determination based on equal rights and reasserted the principle of sovereign equality of States. One relevant case-study in how the Security Council has interpreted these documents as well as the question of self-determination in general is illustrated by S/RES/328. Ratified in 1973 as the South African regime exercised its control over Southern Rhodesia, S/RES/328 deemed South Africa's occupation a "threat to international peace and security," demanded that troops be withdrawn from the region, reasserted the United Kingdom's responsibility to intervene as "the administering power," and declared that the only effective solution would be for the people of Zimbabwe to exercise their right to self-determination.

The Present-Day Problem
As previously stated, this will be the first time that the Security Council will have addressed the situation in Northern Ireland. This can be partly attributed to the political configuration of the Security Council preventing it from interfering with the affairs of one of its permanent members. However, the core of the problem is a discrepancy that arises when assessing Northern Ireland's right to self-determination.

At the surface level, the conflict is between republican paramilitaries and the British government, who are unable to agree on the appropriate proceedings for paramilitary prisoners. Irish nationalists radicalized by the current system imposed by the United Kingdom and loyalist state police have resorted to violence, claiming to be protecting human rights. Because of this the UN would be inclined to declare the right to self-determination for Northern Ireland, with self-determination being defined as the "right of a people to determine their own destiny in regard to their political status and economic, social, and cultural development."[105] However, disagreement on the meaning, application, and people groups deserving of self-determination has led to two conflicting interpretations. The first interpretation holds that self-determination only applies to a state as a way to safeguard its sovereignty, not as justification to seek independence from another state. This definition implies that territorial integrity takes precedence over individual claims to political autonomy and would justify the United Kingdom taking measures to restore political stability within its own borders. The other definition holds that linguistic, ethnic, religious, and nationalistic groups distinct from a dominant culture have the right to seek independence from their ruling state. This view would support the need for Northern Ireland to become an independent sovereign nation and poses a conflict in determining the UN's proper role in the situation.

Notes on the Simulation
Directives are statements released by the committee, which need to be specific, but not as specific as working papers as they are a means to action in the short term.

Communiqués are a means of communication between a country, person, organization, or committee. They are useful during negotiations or when there is a need for intelligence and need a majority to pass. They do not need to be voted on if they are private.

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

During the session if there are any wires to delegations or press releases from the current situation students are encouraged to use these in speeches and discussions with other delegates.

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[105] UNPO, *Self-Determination,* 2017

Questions to guide your research:

- How can the United Nations ease tensions between republican and unionist paramilitary forces in the region?
- What can be done to protect the fundamental human rights of Northern Irish civilians?
- What can the international community do to support Northern Ireland's peace process?
- What responsibility do "administrating powers" have in addressing the situation, especially considering provisions within the UN Charter?
- How can existing resolutions and frameworks be enforced or built upon to mitigate the current conflict?
  How should the universal right to self-determination be interpreted for parties involved?

Bibliography

Security Council Resolution 1325. **United Nations, 31 Oct. 2000, documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/720/18/PDF/N0072018.pdf?OpenElement.**
This resolution by the security council reaffirms the need to include gender perspectives in peace processes. Reflecting on how the UN handled the past 32 years of conflict in Ireland, the Security Council requests the Secretary-General create guideline for Member States to ensure the "protection, rights and the particular needs of women" in peacekeeping. This is the only resolution that at least indirectly deals with the Northern Ireland Conflict. Even if it does name Member States involved or address a specific conflict, it will be useful as a blueprint for student resolutions geared toward peacekeeping.

Cross-Learning Process on UN Security Council Resolution 1325, **Ireland Department of Foreign Affairs,** *https*://www.dfa.ie/media/dfa/alldfawebsitemedia/newspress/cross-learning-process-report.pdf
This publication by the Irish Government provides a holistic approach to applying S/RES/1325 in Northern Ireland and Libya in light of regional conflict in both areas. It makes detailed recommendations on domestic policy and UN involvement to prevent future conflict, stating that "the anticipated outcome would be a situation in which women would indeed find themselves working side by side with men – working together toward a future of peace, security and equality." (Section 1.1)

"Vol. 5, No. 6." *Northern Ireland: Human Rights Abuses by All Sides*, **Helsinki Watch,** *1993.This excerpt from a book on The Troubles by Helsinki Watch gives an overview of the UN's involvement in the Northern Ireland Conflict. It summarizes findings by the UN Committee Against Torture, Sub-commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, and Commissioner on Human Rights.*

"The Troubles: Ireland's Ordeal and the Search for Peace." Tim Pat Coogan, books.google.com/books/about/The_Troubles_Ireland_s_Ordeal_and_the_Se.html?id=33sWKhmPl3UC.
This book on the Northern Ireland Conflict by Tim Pat Coogan tells the detailed story of the 30-years conflict. It also highlights the shortcomings of the UN to respond to the crisis, at one point describing an instance when the Irish Foreign Minister was dismissed by the Security Council after asking for a UN Peacekeeping force in a particularly unstable part of Northern Ireland.

Security Council Resolution 1261. **United Nations, 30 August 1999, http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/CAC%20SRES%201261.pdf**

This security council resolution condemns the use of child soldiers, armed conflict against women, and any conflict that affects children. It recalls the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989, indirectly condemning the UK for their infringements of the documents. As the UK had veto power, the resolution stopped short of calling them out directly. This resolution could have been ratified in response to adolescent IRA soldiers enlisted and often killed during the Northern Ireland conflict, which would be a violation of the Geneva Convention.

Security Council Resolution 1265. **United Nations, 17 December 1999,**
http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/1265
This Security Council Resolution calls upon member states to implement measures to protect civilians from armed conflict and infighting. Among these measures are UN mandates on peacekeeping, the prevention of stockpiling, and civilian police forces. Ratified not long after the signing of the Good Friday Agreement, this security council resolution urges Member States to take certain measures to bolster peacekeeping efforts. Without explicitly addressing the UK and the Northern Ireland Conflict, this resolution contains language that may be useful to students addressing the problem of regional conflict and infighting in general, such as:

- o *"Emphasizes the responsibility of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law..." (Operative Clause 6)*
- o *"Underlines the importance of safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to civilians in armed conflict, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and the protection of humanitarian assistance to them..." (Operative Clause 7)*
- o *"Underlines the importance of civilian police as a component of peacekeeping operations..." (Operative Clause 15)*
- o *"Reiterates its grave concern at the harmful and widespread impact of armed conflict on children, recalls its resolution 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999..." (Operative Clause 19)*

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. **United Nations General Assembly, 15 September 1995,**
http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/pdf/BDPfA%20E.pdf
This resolution by the General Assembly is a comprehensive agenda for achieving women's empowerment. Addressing topics from equitable education to armed conflict, this resolution is important context with which to view the security council resolutions above. This resolution is the foundation of gender-sensitive peacekeeping resolutions, such as S/RES/1325. Given that gender inclusion in peacekeeping was one of the main takeaways of the Security Council after the conclusion of the Northern Ireland, this resolution will need to be referenced in any resolutions students write that contain similar ideas to S/RES/1325.

Statement by the President of the Security Council, **United Nations, 27 July 1994,**
http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/PRST/1994/36
This resolution gives insight into the objectives of the Security Council regarding   peacekeeping in the mid-90's. Some key items include:

- o *""The Security Council notes that one of the major limiting factors in the timely deployment of troops for United Nations peace-keeping is the lack of readily available equipment." (Par. 3)*
- o *Regarding existing peacekeeping documents, "it welcomes the Secretary-General's call to those Member States which are not already doing so to participate in the arrangements." (Par. 4)*

***3449th Meeting of the Security Council,* United Nations, 4 November 1994,**
http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/PV.3449
This transcript of a meeting of the security council provides some insight into relations between what the representative of Ireland calls "troop-contributing states." It reveals the diplomatic interest of Ireland, which speaks as an observer, and the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom seeks to "avoid the creation of procedures which might lead to micromanagement of peace-keeping operations by the Security Council," while Ireland advocates for increased transparency and consultation between troop-contributing member states regarding peacekeeping operations.

Wolff, Stefan. Conflict Management in Northern Ireland. IJMS: International Journal on Multicultural Societies. 2002, vol. 4, no.1, pp. 41-73. UNESCO. ISSN 1817-4574.
www.unesco.org/shs/ijms/vol4/issue1/art3
This report is essentially UNESCO's recap of Northern Ireland's peace process throughout The Troubles. It analyzes domestic policies employed by the British Government as well as peace agreements and describes how they succeeded or failed to bring stability to the region. This resolution will be useful as a compact guide to international peacekeeping frameworks applied during the Northern Ireland Conflict, and will provide a basis for research questions based on its analysis.

***The place of the United Nations in contemporary Irish foreign policy,* Michael Kennedy and Deirdre MacMahon (eds.) *Obligations and Responsibilities Ireland and the United Nations: 1955-2005.* Dublin: IPA and Dept of Foreign Affairs, 2005, pp 362-83.**
This peer-edited journal article by professors at the Dublin City University recounts the Security Council's involvement in Ireland throughout the 10th century. It details the weaknesses and criticisms of the Security Council as well as the UNHCR in protecting human rights in Northern Ireland, stating, "the Commission's capacity to perform its tasks has been increasingly undermined by its declining credibility and professionalism. ... a credibility deficit has developed, which casts a shadow on the reputation of the United Nations system as a whole."

Contemporary Security Council

<u>Overview of the Security Council</u>

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.[106] The Security Council has 15 members, five of which are permanent members (P-5):

China   France   Russian Federation
United Kingdom   United States of America

Individual P5 members 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 ten current non-permanent members and the year their terms end are:

Bolivia (2018)   Côte d'Ivoire (2019)   Equatorial Guinea (2019)
Ethiopia (2018)   Kazakhstan (2018)   Kuwait (2019)
Netherlands (2018)   Peru (2019)   Poland (2019)
Sweden (2018)

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 does not 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 recently, the war in Yemen, to name a few.

Important notes about the Contemporary Security Council simulation:
- In contrast with other committees to be simulated at this conference, the Contemporary Security Council has **two topics to research and prepare**. For position papers, you will, therefore, submit statements for each topic, as explained in the position paper instructions on page **74** below.
- In contrast with other committees simulated at this conference, the first item of business in the Security Council will be setting the agenda order and determining which topic you will discuss first. This process is explained in the rules on page **64** below.
- Because of the nature of the preparation required for participation in the Security Council, we strongly encourage schools to send **two delegates per Member State assigned**, even if you opt for single delegates for all other committees, as explained in the registration instructions on our website.

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[106] http://www.un.org/en/sc/

- When possible, we encourage that you assign **experienced delegates** to participate in this committee.
- Both topics chosen for the simulation are evolving; the information in this background guide is current as of April 30. To assist you with preparations, we will provide **issue updates** for both topics approximately one month in advance of conference.
- Delegates should expect **hypothetical crisis** situations in committee.

<u>Security Council Topic 1: The Situation in Syria</u>

Background
Since the conflict started in 2011, the situation in Syria has turned into a fully-fledged crisis. It is estimated that there are 5.6 million registered Syrian refugees, and 6.5 million Syrians displaced internally.[107] In 2016, the UN special envoy for Syria, Staffan de Mistura, estimated that 400,000 people had been killed. The special envoy's estimate was not an official report, and there has been no authoritative report on deaths and casualties.[108] The complex, multi-faceted nature of the conflict makes it difficult for the international community to act. Actors present and active in Syria include, but are not limited to the Free Syrian Army, Hizbollah, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK), the al-Nusrah Front, Russia, Syria, Turkey, and the United States of America.[109]

Over the course of the previous year, the nature of the conflict has continued to evolve. Amnesty International's 2017/18 report recapped events such as the retaking of Raqqa from ISIL, and resolutions vetoed in the Security Council. The report also addressed the state of the humanitarian crisis in Syria. Sadly, the crimes against humanity committed over the course of the year have been numerous. These include indiscriminate attacks and attacks on civilians, sieges and denial of humanitarian aid, and the forced displacement of civilians on the part of the Syrian government and the government's allies. Human rights violations by armed groups include sieges and denial of humanitarian aid, unlawful killings, and attacks both indiscriminate and on civilians. Many of the air strikes, also, violate international humanitarian law. Furthermore, in addition to these already grave human rights violations, Amnesty International further chronicled enforced disappearances, extrajudicial executions, and torture.[110]

As egregious as these human rights violations have been, one of the most alarming incidents for the international community has been chemical weapon attacks. Most recently, on April 7th, a chemical attack was reported in Douma, a suburb of Damascus. While the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) has not yet released its report[111], the Syrian Civil Defense, also known as the White Helmets, and the Syrian American Medical Society jointly released a statement verifying and condemning the attack. Furthermore, the European Union and the United States have both condemned the attack. Russia, Iran, and Syria, dismissed claims of the attacks having happened, arguing that they were staged to try to gather sympathy.[112] In the week after the attacks, France, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom launched a joint strike on alleged chemical weapons facilities in Syria. Iran, Russia, and of course Syria, condemned these air strikes as acts of aggression.[113] These recent strikes

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[107] CFR Staff
[108] NYT Specia
[109] CIA Staff
[110] Amnesty International
[111] Current as of April 30th, 2018
[112] NYT Hubbard
[113] Guardian Russell and Greenfield

complicate the issues faced by the security council. In addition to increased levels of threatening rhetoric, four of the permanent five have been involved on different sides of the recent military action.

United Nations Action

Syria is a party to the Geneva Protocol, which bans the use of all "asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices."[114] Even outside of Syria's ratification, the prohibition on chemical and biological weapons has essentially become part of customary international law. Conversely, Syria signed but never ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. The Rome Statute outlines the definition of war crimes in Article 8, Section 2. The offenses outlined in section 2 include but are not limited to "willfully causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or health," and the use of chemical weapons.[115]

More recently, in 2012, the Security Council passed its first resolution concerning Syria. Resolution 2042, featured a six-point joint-plan from the Arab League and the United Nations. The plan started with a cease-fire, and focused on providing access to humanitarian aid, free access for journalists, freedom of assembly, and a peaceful solution based on the rule of Syrian law. [116] The following year, the Security Council passed Resolution 2118, which condemned the use of chemical weapons in Syria. This resolution came as a follow-up to the chemical attack of August 21st in Rif, among others. It was actually between the attack and the passing of this resolution that Syria ascended to the Chemical Weapons Convention. Furthermore, the resolution urged the destruction of all stockpiles of chemical weapons.[117] Unfortunately, subsequent events have indicated that this and subsequent resolutions, along with prior conventions, on chemical weapons have not been carried out at the level expected.

The General Assembly, on the other hand, passed its most recent resolution on the conflict in 2016. General Assembly Resolution 71/248 focused on ensuring accountability for all war crimes committed over the course of the conflict. After encouraging member states to act where they can, within their own jurisdictions, the resolution establishes "The International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011."[118] Unfortunately, the most recent Security Council resolution on Syria, Resolution 2401, has been representative of other resolutions calling for a cease-fire. The resolution, passing in February of 2018, called for cessation of all hostilities for a period of 30 days for the purpose of providing humanitarian relief, especially to heavily affected areas such as Idlib or Eastern Ghouta. Hostilities against ISIL and other terrorist organisations were not affected by the cease-fire.[119] Regrettably, this cease-fire did not hold either. Between 2012 and 2018[120], the Security Council passed 23 resolutions, and the General Assembly passed 7.

Questions for Research

As you start your research, keep these two objectives in mind: accurately representing your Member State and working alongside other delegates to formulate resolutions proposing new international solutions to contemporary problems. To understand if the proposal is something your member state would support, you need to research your nation's history with respect to the issue at hand. To understand whether or not a proposal is "new," you need to research past UN action. Look to past resolutions and conventions for

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[114] Geneva Protocol
[115] Rome Statute
[116] Resolution 2042
[117] Resolution 2118
[118] GA/RES/71/248
[119] Resolution 2401

[120] As of April 30th, 2018

information on what has proven to be successful and unsuccessful in the past and build on this in your new resolutions. Here are some questions to guide your preparation:

- What further measures could be taken to hold states accountable when they're not part of the established legal framework for dealing with war crimes?
- Realistically, what can this body do in order to prevent the further aggravation of the current humanitarian crisis?
- Is there a threshold after which member states are morally obligated to take decisive action?
- Consider your member state's past views on UN or foreign intervention. Is it possible to use your past stance on similar issues to work out a good solution?
- What can this body do to keep non-state actors accountable for human rights abuses or war crimes?
- What can be done to improve this body's veto rate, while still providing serious solutions?
- What can member states do to prevent other conflicts from escalating to this level?

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The Council on Foreign Relations' overview of the civil war in Syria. It tracks recent events and important statistics regarding the conflict.

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"The World Factbook: SYRIA." *Central Intelligence Agency*, Central Intelligence Agency, 1 May 2018, Web. 7 May 2018
www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sy.html.
The CIA World Factbook provides reliable basic information on every country in the world. It is especially useful for researching the country represented by the delegate.

"Syria 2017/2018." *Amnesty International*, Amnesty International, n.d. Web. 7 May 2018
www.amnesty.org/en/countries/middle-east-and-north-africa/syria/report-syria/.
Amnesty International's most recent report on the Syrian Civil War provides a brief overview of the previous year, and chronicles human rights abuses committed by the different sides.

Hubbard, Ben. "Dozens Suffocate in Syria as Government Is Accused of Chemical Attack." *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 8 Apr. 2018, Web. 7 May 2018
www.nytimes.com/2018/04/08/world/middleeast/syria-chemical-attack-ghouta.html.

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"Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare" (1925 Geneva Protocol) *United Nations*, United Nations, 7 May 2018
https://undocs.org/A/RES/71/248
The Geneva Protocol is a protocol that is part of customary international law that bans the use of biological and chemical weapons. It has 140 parties. There have been subsequent protocols and treaties banning the aforementioned weapons, but this is the founding protocol.

"Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 1998." *United Nations*, United Nations, 7 May 2018
legal.un.org/icc/statute/99_corr/cstatute.html
The Rome Statute established the ICC in 1998. This relates to the Syrian conflict because, as was mentioned previously, Syria is a signatory to the statute, but has never ratified it. Since the jurisdiction of the court is "genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the crime of aggression," there is no other court with jurisdiction over the events in Syria.

Security Council Resolution 2042. S/RES/2042 (14 Apr. 2012), *United Nations.* 7 May 2018
https://undocs.org/S/RES/2042(2012)
This resolution is the first security council resolution passed on Syria. It calls for a cessation of conflict, and it authorizes 30 unarmed UN observers to be sent to Syria. This is essentially the original resolution on Syria. It also contains the six-point proposal of the UN and League of Arab States in an annex. However, it is important to contextualize this resolution, as with all others. Remember that the conflict was in its early stages, and not yet on its current scale.

Security Council Resolution 2118. S/RES/2118 (27 Sept. 2013), *United Nations.* 7 May 2018
https://undocs.org/S/RES/2118(2013)
This resolution comes in the aftermath of a series of chemical weapon attacks and is the first resolution passed condemning the use of chemical weapons in Syria. It calls for the verification and destruction of the aforementioned chemical weapons by 2014, and it also calls for talks in Geneva concerning the use of chemical weapons in Syria. Finally, it endorses a transitional government in Syria.

General Assembly Resolution 71/248. A/RES/71/248 (21 Dec. 2016), *United Nations.* 7 May 2018
https://undocs.org/A/RES/71/248
This General Assembly resolution is the most recent resolution on Syria in the GA. It establishes an international, independent, and impartial mechanism to assist the prosecution of serious violations of international law committed since the beginning of hostilities during the Syrian conflict. While it does call for peace, its primary concern is accountability and justice for war crimes and other human rights abuses.

Security Council Resolution 2401. S/RES/2401 (24 Feb. 2018), *United Nations.* 7 May 2018
http://undocs.org/S/RES/2401(2018)
This resolution is the latest resolution concerning the Syrian conflict. It calls for an immediate cessation of all hostilities, with the exception of those against terrorist groups, and calls for humanitarian aid to be administered to all those who need it. This resolution mirrors several other resolutions, but it is the most pressing because it is the most recent.

Security Council Topic 2: The Situation in Myanmar

Background:

The Rohingya are a predominately Muslim ethnic group whose ancestral homeland is located in the Rakhine State of the Republic of the Union of the Myanmar.[121] There has been a documented history of discrimination towards the Rohingya in Myanmar due to their status as a religious minority. Their differences from the country's Buddhist majority has caused fear in Myanmese society that the prosperity of the Rohingya would be a threat to the Buddhist nature of the country. Additionally, Rohingya people are physically and culturally closer to ethnic groups in neighboring South Asian countries than the other ethnic groups in Myanmar. This has led to them having the reputation in Myanmar as being foreigners despite the fact that most Rohingya have lived in Myanmar for the majority of their lives. Furthermore, Rohingya are legally considered stateless in Myanmar due to a 1982 nationality law that only allowed citizenship to members of the 135 officially recognized ethnic groups of Myanmar which the Rohingya were not included in.[122] As a result, Rohingya people are restricted in their freedom of movement in Myanmar and lack rights afforded to other Myanmese such as being allowed to attend higher education, run for political office or own businesses.

The situation worsened in 2016 when the Myanmar security forces engaged in a major crackdown on Rohingya in the Rakhine State after the emergence of the pro-Rohingya militia, the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA).[123] Although there have been documented ARSA attacks on Myanmar military outposts, there is significant evidence to suggest the response of the Myanmar security forces was disproportionate and targeted at Rohingya civilians as well as insurgents. First-hand accounts of Rohingya in the Rakhine State describe the official Myanmar military response to the ARSA as involving the destruction of Rohingya villages and indiscriminate murder of Rohingya which indicates that terrorist activity in the region is being used as a pretext for ethnic cleansing. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights has released a report on situation which stated that there are a sizable number of documented accounts of gang rapes, tortures and mass killings committed by the Myanmar police and military against the Rohingya population.[124] The organization Médecins Sans Frontières estimates that at least 6,700 Rohingya have died by gunshots, burnings, or beatings from August to September of 2017. The civilian government of Myanmar as well the State Counsellor of Myanmar Aung San Suu Kyi have been criticized for their inaction over the crisis.[125] However the constitution of Myanmar does not give the civilian government absolute authority over the military, so it is unlikely that it has the ability to end the crisis.

The crackdown on the Rohingya has forced over 800,000 people to flee to neighboring countries with the vast majority arriving in Bangladesh. Humanitarian organizations like CARE (Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere) International and the Red Cross are helping the Bangladeshi government develop

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[121]"The Misunderstood Roots of Burma's Rohingya Crisis." Krishnadev Calamur, The Atlantic.www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2017/09/rohingyas-burma/540513/.

[122]" U.N. genocide advisor: Myanmar waged 'scorched-earth campaign' against the Rohingya." Associated Press, Los Angeles Times, http://www.latimes.com/world/la-fg-myanmar-rohingyas-20180313-story.html

[123] "What Forces Are Fueling Myanmar's Rohingya Crisis?" Eleanor Albert, Council on Foreign Relations.https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/rohingya-crisis

[124]A/HRC/32/18 (2016), https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G16/135/41/PDF/G1613541.pdf?OpenElement

[125]"Myanmar's Rohingya Are in Crisis-What You Need to Know." Sarah Gibbens, National Geographic.news.nationalgeographic.com/2017/09/rohingya-refugee-crisis-myanmar-burma-spd/.

refugee camps for the Rohingya and provide crucial aid to the refugees.[126] However, the quantity of the refugees has overwhelmed aid workers in the region. According to CARE there is a need for more shelter, health services and sanitary facilities in the Bangladesh refugee camps as well as places of privacy. For instance, there is an estimated two-hour average wait to use latrines at many camps which is especially dangerous for pregnant women and sick individuals. Additionally, the organization reports that there is need for attention to women specific issues and there is lack of mental health support to help the substantial number of refugees who have suffered traumatic experiences. Also, many diseases such as fever, diarrhea and malaria are rampant in refugee camps with medical and humanitarian workers often lacking the resources to adequately stop their spread. In parts of the Rakhine State where large numbers of Rohingya still reside, attempts by humanitarian groups to get aid to areas affected have largely been prevented by Myanmar security forces who are restricting access of all foreigners to most Rohingya villages.

Past UN Action:
The primary UN action that addresses genocide is the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The Convention was ratified or acceded by 149 countries including Myanmar, and it provides an internationally agreed upon definition about what acts constitute genocide.[127] It also establishes what parties and persons can be punished for committing what is determined to be acts of genocides. Additionally, the 2005 World Summit Document, which was unanimously adopted by the United Nations, has a clause that establishes that countries have a responsibility to protect all their citizens from significant human rights abuses such as war crimes, genocide, and ethnic cleansing. It also has a clause that creates the United Nations Human Rights Council which is a UN body that works to ensure the protection of human rights across the world.[128] The responsibility to protect clause was solidified by UN Security Council Resolution 1674 which also condemned all acts of violence towards civilian populations during armed conflicts.[129] In response to the mass killings of Tutsis by Rwandan Armed Forces during the Rwandan Civil War, the United Nations Security Council passed UN Security Council Resolution 918 which expanded the existing United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) responsibilities to include establishing humanitarian areas that refugees could safely flee to and ensure that there is a secure and consistent flow of aid to areas where displaced persons reside.[130] In 1992, the UN Security Council decided counter the ethnic cleansing by the Serb dominated government of Yugoslavia by passing UN Security Council Resolution 757 which calls for a United Nations wide blockade of Yugoslavia and institutes a no-fly zone over the country except for humanitarian reasons.[131]Both authority and precedent exist for the UN Security Council to take swift and clear action.

In response to reports of mass killings of the Rohingya, the United Nations worked with the government of Myanmar to create the Advisory Commission on the Rakhine State. The Commission was a fact-finding mission led by former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan that recommended steps that Myanmar

[126]"Myanmar Refugee Crisis: Women and Children in Urgent Need of Assistance, Warns CARE." CARE. www.care.org/newsroom/press/press-releases/myanmar-refugee-crisis-women-and-children-urgent-need-assistance-warns.
[127]A/RES/3/260 (1948), http://www.un-documents.net/a3r260.htm
[128] A/RES/60/1 (2005),http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_60_1.pdf
[129] S/RES/1674 (2006), https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/S-Res-1674%20on%20protection%20civilians%20in%20armed%20conflict%20(28Apr06).pdf
[130]S/RES/918 (1994), https://undocs.org/S/RES/918
[131]S/RES/757 (1992),http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/757(1992)

should take to de-escalate the crisis and create a more equitable society.[132]The United Nation General Assembly also passed General Assembly Resolution 72/248, expressing concern over human rights abuses against the Rohingya in the Rakhine State while condemning the use of violence of Myanmar security forces against civilians. The resolution also urged Myanmar to grant citizenship to the stateless Rohingya people.[133] The United Nations Human Rights Council passed Resolution S-27/1, which calls on the government of Myanmar to prosecute those who perpetuate human rights abuses and to allow humanitarian access to parts of the Rakhine state where alleged war crimes have occurred.[134] The United Nations has also reached a deal with the government to oversee the repatriation of Rohingya refugees to Myanmar to ensure that refugees are not returned to the country against their will or before the situation on the ground improves so as to be habitable for the Rohingya.[135]However the persecution of Rohingya in Myanmar is still ongoing. Humanitarian need for the refugees continues to be unmet while the number of refugees continues to grow. Further international solutions to address both the causes and effects of the crisis are imperative.

Conclusion:
Before you begin your research on the topic it is important to keep in mind that your objectives include accurately representing your member states and working with others in order to develop a lasting solution for the issue. Research the positions of your Member State on this issue in order to understand what would acceptable to your member state on this topic. To know if a proposal would overlap with previous resolutions it is important to research past UN Action and see if your ideas have previously been implemented. Look to United Nations responses to similar situation to see what ideas have been successful and unsuccessful in the past. Some questions to think about:

- How can discrimination against people based on their religion or ethnicity be reduced in Myanmar?

- How can the can the persecution of Rohingya by the Myanmar security forces be deterred without violating Myanmar's sovereignty?

- How can the conditions of the refugee camps in Bangladesh be improved in order for Rohingya refugees have their basic needs addressed?

- How can the specific needs of women and child Rohingya refugees be met?

- Are there any solutions that can ensure that the Rohingya remaining in the Rakhine State have more economic, political, and educational opportunities in the future?

Bibliography

Advisory Commission on Rakhine State." *Rakhine Commission*, Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, www.rakhinecommission.org/
This website explains the mission of the UN Advisory Commission on the Rakhine State and what their goals are. It details what highly respected international officials are on the Commission and explains that the primary objective is to determine what steps can be taken to ensure the long-term

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[132] "Final Report of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, "Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, http://www.rakhinecommission.org
[133]A/RES/72/248 (2017), http://undocs.org/A/RES/72/248
[134] A/HRC/RES/S-27/1,https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G17/358/08/PDF/G1735808.pdf?OpenElement
[135]Bangladesh agrees to let UN oversee repatriation of Rohingya refugees to Myanmar" Samuel Osborne, The Independent,https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/rohingya-muslims-bangladesh-united-nations-un-myanmar-refugees-return-repatriation-a8207541.html

safety and prosperity of the Rakhine State. It also details what the final findings and solutions of the Commission are including taking measures to secure equal treatment of all ethnicities in the country such as revising the 1982   nationality law to include the Rohingya as an official ethnic group which would allow them to gain citizenship.

Albert, Elanor. "What Forces Are Fueling Myanmar's Rohingya Crisis?" *Council on Foreign Relations*, Council on Foreign Relations, 9 Feb. 2018, https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/rohingya-crisis
This report on the Council of Foreign Relations written by Eleanor Albert provides an extensive overview of the current crisis occurring in Myanmar. The report details the history of the Rohingya people and explains how the ethnic group has been persecuted by the government of Myanmar. Also, the report describes the ongoing ethnic cleansing of the Rohingya by the Myanmar military which has caused the destruction of hundreds of villages and over 600,000 people to flee the country. Also detailed is the official response of the Myanmar government as well as the responses of other countries in the region.

Associated Press. "U.N. Genocide Advisor: Myanmar Waged 'Scorched-Earth Campaign' against the Rohingya." *Los Angeles Times*, Los Angeles Times, 13 Mar. 2018, www.latimes.com/world/la-fg-myanmar-rohingyas-20180313-story.html.
This article details how the United Nations advisor on genocide prevention has warned that the there is evidence that the Myanmar government wants to ethnically cleanse the country of Rohingya Muslims after visiting the country. The advisor, Adama Dieng, assesses that the Myanmar security forces have committed an unnecessary scorched earth campaign against the Rohingya people in the Rakhine State that have destroyed hundreds of Rohingya villages and amount to war crimes in his opinion. The article also notes the current legal situation of the Rohingya as they are currently considered Bengali migrants by the Myanmar government and are therefore technically currently stateless.

Calamur, Krishnadev. "The Misunderstood Roots of Burma's Rohingya Crisis." *The Atlantic*, Atlantic Media Company, 25 Sept. 2017, www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2017/09/rohingyas-burma/540513/.
This article in the Atlantic by Krishnadev Calamur details the context and reasoning behind why the Rohingya people are persecuted in the country. The article provides an extensive explanation into how Anti-Rohingya sentiment has grown in Myanmar and how there is a fear among the Burmese population of Muslims taking over the country. Additionally, it is explained how this fear contributes to the government's decision not to recognize the Rohingya as an official ethnic group which has left hundreds of thousands of people stateless.

Gibbens, Sarah. "Myanmar's Rohingya Are in Crisis-What You Need to Know." *National Geographic*, National Geographic Society, 29 Sept. 2017, news.nationalgeographic.com/2017/09/rohingya-refugee-crisis-myanmar-burma-spd/.
This National Geographic Article provides greater context to the crisis and provides insight into how the current Myanmar government is responding to it. The article explains that while the social issues that have fueled the situation have existed for decades in the country, the emergence of a Rohingya terrorist group caused a notable increase in discrimination for the Rohingya. Additionally, the article explains that although Myanmar has technically transitioned from a military junta to a democracy, the civilian government has no control over the military and stop them from committing human rights abuses.

"Myanmar Refugee Crisis: Women and Children in Urgent Need of Assistance, Warns CARE." *CARE*, CARE, 20 Oct. 2017, www.care.org/newsroom/press/press-releases/myanmar-refugee-crisis-women-and-children-urgent-need-assistance-warns.
This article was written by CARE which is an NGO which is currently working in Bangladesh to help Rohingya refugees in the country. The article underlines the significant problems with the conditions that

hundreds of thousands of Rohingya refugees in the country. For instance, CARE points out that there is urgent need for more shelter, sanitary facilities, and health services. Additionally, CARE identifies the problems that women and children refugees especially face which is important as over 300,000 of the refugees belong to one of those two groups.

United Nations, General Assembly, Seventy-Second Session.(2017).*Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/72/382).(Report).*http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/a_72_382.pdf
This report provides a thorough evaluation of the current state of human rights in Myanmar. First the report details how there are still significant civil rights abuses in the country as Myanmar attempts to reforms its laws and transition to democracy after years of authoritarian rule. Additionally, the reports showcase the continuing levels of violence in the Kachin and Shan States where much of the fighting of the Myanmar civil conflict took place. The report also details how it is difficult for Rohingya Muslims to verify their citizenship and how law enforcement by Myanmar security forces have discriminatory.

United Nations, General Assembly, Seventy-Second Session. (2017). *Situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/RES/72/248)*. (Resolution).
http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/72/248
This United Nations Resolution condemns the use of force by Rohingya militias and called for Myanmar to respect the right of refugees to peacefully return to their homes at any time. The resolution also called for Myanmar to intensify efforts to fight discrimination and hate speech while also making sure that those who commit human rights violations are investigated thoroughly. The resolution also encourages Myanmar to grant full citizenship to its Rohingya citizens and make sure their basic human rights are respected. Additionally, the resolution urges Bangladesh and Myanmar cooperate to engage the refugee flow and make sure that international humanitarian assistance is able to reach refugee camps.

United Nations, General Assembly, Seventy-Second Session. (2017). *Situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/C.3/72/L.48)*. (Resolution).http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/a_c_3_72_l_48.pdf
This UN General Assembly Resolution is basically an overview of the General Assembly's position on the crisis in Myanmar. The resolution states concern about human rights abuses in Myanmar's Rakhine State and the fact the situation is causing a refugee flow into Bangladesh. This resolution also condemns to use of violence by both the Myanmar government and Rohingya militias. The resolution also reminds Myanmar of its commitments to ensure the safety of all communities in the Rakhine State and implores the Myanmar to give Rohingya Muslims equal rights.

United Nations, General Assembly, Third Session. (1948) *Adoption of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (A/RES/3/260)(Resolution)* http://www.un-documents.net/a3r260.html
This UN General Assembly Resolution adopts the major agreements made at the Convention on then the Preventive and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. It provides a generally agreed upon definition of what genocide consists of. It also details what acts can be punishable in regard to genocide and what individuals can be punished by the international community for genocide related reasons.

United Nations, Human Rights Council, Thirty-second Session.(2016) *Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar (A/HRC/32/18)(Report)* https://documents-dds ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G16/135/41/ PDF/G1613541.pdf ?OpenElement
This is a report by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights that details the systemic discrimination of Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar. It gives context to the history on the Rohingya in

Myanmar and how they were arbitrarily deprived of their nationality which has allowed their freedom of movement to be restricted. The report also details the culture of religious intolerance towards Muslims in Myanmar has allowed for economic and political marginalization of the Rohingya. Also, it details how Myanmar security forces have used terrorist activity in the Rakhine State to justify committing human rights violations against the Rohingya.

United Nations, Human Rights Council, Twenty-Seventh Session. (2017). *Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar(A/HRC/RES/S-27/1). (Resolution)* https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G17/358/08/PDF/G1735808.pdf?OpenElement
This is a United Nations Human Rights Council that strongly condemns the behavior of Myanmar security forces towards the Rohingya Muslims in the Rakhine State. This resolution calls for the government of Myanmar to cooperate with Human Rights council fact finding missions and work to ensure that victims of human rights abuses are able to get justice. Additionally, the resolution calls for the Myanmar to stop restricting humanitarian access to parts of the Rakhine State where violence has occurred. The resolution also commended the Government of Myanmar's decision to allow the formation of an Advisory Commission on Rakhine State which will be led by Kofi Annan United Nations, Security Council. (1992)

Resolution 752(S/RES/757)(Resolution) http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/Chap%20VII%20SRES%20757.pdf
This is an UN Security Council Resolution that calls for the international community to take steps to end ethnic cleansing in Yugoslavia. It involves a ban on the import or export of all goods to the country except on humanitarian grounds. It also involves a ban on any planes from flying over the country or landing in it except for humanitarian reasons.

United Nations, Security Council. (1994) *Resolution 918 (S/RES/918)(Resolution)* http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/Disarm%20SRES918.pdf
This was a UN Security Council Resolution that seemed to solve the humanitarian crisis caused by the Rwandan civil war. The resolution calls for an immediate ceasefire in the Rwanda from all parties involved. It also expanded the role of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) to protecting the displaced persons in the country and supporting the distribution of humanitarian relief materials. Additionally, it recognizes the necessity of UNAMIR to engage in violent action in self defense against groups who threaten protected areas and people.

United Nations, Security Council. (2017). *Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Myanmar (S/2017/1099) (Resolution).* http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_2017_1099.pdf
This United Nations Security Council report details how Myanmar has agreed to work with the United Nations to implement a Joint Plan Action to ensure that children are not at risk due to the multiple armed conflicts that are currently occurring in the country. The reports describe how the Tatmadaw, the Burmese military, have recruited individuals under the age of 18 until 2013 when the Myanmar government signed the Joint Plan of Action. Also, the reports show how recent events in the Rakhine State have disproportionally impacted children with over half of Rohingya refugees to Bangladesh being children.

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.

Dress Code
The dress code for the conference is Western business attire: a blazer, dress slacks or skirt, dress shirt (with tie for men), and dress shoes. It is not appropriate for delegates to display national symbols such as flags, pins, crests, etc. on their person during sessions, but UN symbols or pins are acceptable. Delegates whose culture or religion requires that they wear particular articles of clothing such as head-coverings, are welcome to do so; however, 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 moderated/unmoderated caucuses. 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 in caucuses.

There will be awards given for Best Delegate in each committee as well as for the overall "Best Country Delegation," which recognizes excellence across committees. There will be awards given for Best Large Delegation and Best Small Delegation, which take into consideration the overall excellence of the entire team while factoring in the total number of students on the team. The categories for these awards will be announced prior to the conference once registration is closed and the size of all the delegations attending the conference 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 advisors and coaches are welcome to attend the sessions as observers if there is space in the committee room, they should not interfere with the formal proceedings or participate in caucuses. Delegates may ask their advisors or coaches questions during a suspension of the meeting, but at no time should advisors or coaches take part in writing or editing the delegates' resolutions.

Electronics Policy

In our attempt to foster environmental sustainability and limit paper waste, 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 facilitate quality participation in 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. Delegates 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. The Dais may introduce hypothetical "crisis" scenarios in any committee, which would be related to the topic(s) addressed in that committee, in an effort to encourage delegates to draw on the research they have prepared for conference.

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 (Contemporary Security Council Only)
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. The first agenda order to receive a majority vote will be adopted; any remaining proposals on the floor for agenda order will not be voted upon.

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 procedural 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 moderated or unmoderated caucuses. 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 moderated caucus, a suspension of the meeting for an unmoderated caucus, or any 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 with a majority vote according the number 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. This motion is only appropriate in the last session of the conference, as it effectively closes debate on the topic. If the motion is made at other points in the conference, the chair at his/her discretion may rule the motion dilatory.

Rule 8: Moderated Caucus – *NEW for Baylor MUN 2018*

Moderated caucuses facilitate structured debate on a requested topic. The topic for the moderated caucus must be directly related to the committee's agenda. A delegate may request a moderated caucus by saying "(Member State) moves for a moderated caucus of (duration up to 20 minutes) with a speaker's time of (duration up to general speaker's list time set for the committee) and (a number not to exceed three) points of inquiry[136] to discuss (topic requested)." The motion requires a simple majority to pass with no pro or con speeches; proposed moderated caucuses will be voted upon in the order of longest to shortest moderated caucus. The first proposal to garner a majority vote will be adopted, moving the committee directly into the moderated caucus; any remaining proposals on the floor for moderated caucuses will not be voted upon.

In a moderated caucus there is no speaker's list; rather, delegates who wish to speak should raise their placards. Speakers will be called on by the chair. At the end of the speech, delegates should yield the floor

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[136] Points of inquiry are not required. If points of inquiry are included in the moderated caucus, this simply means that once a delegate has finished his/her remarks, other delegates in the caucus may ask short follow up questions about the speech just given.

to the chair (if the speaker does not wish to take points of inquiry *or* if no points were included in the caucus) or to points of inquiry; a speaker is not permitted to yield the remainder of his/her time to other delegates. If the moderated caucus included points of inquiry, the chair will then ask the committee for points of inquiry to the speaker. If there are no points of inquiry, or if the speaker does not yield to points of inquiry, then the chair will call for another speaker. This process continues until the time allotted for the moderated caucus expires. If there are no delegates who wish to speak before the allotted time has been reached, the chair may close the moderated caucus, and the committee will then move back into formal session. If the time allotted for the moderated caucus expires, and there are still delegates wishing to speak, with a simple majority vote taken by placard, the moderated caucus may be extended up to the original stated time of the caucus.

Delegates should keep the following ground rules for moderated caucuses in mind:
- If a proposed moderated caucus is not related to the committee's agenda, the chair will give the delegate the opportunity to rephrase his/her motion and provide guidance as to why the proposal is out of bounds. If upon rephrasing the chair still finds the topic to be unrelated to the committee's agenda or purview, the chair will decline to accept the motion and move on to the next proposal. This decision is up to the chair's discretion and cannot be appealed
- During the moderated caucus, delegates raising points of inquiry are permitted to ask one question. If a delegate asks multiple questions or gives a speech or statement instead of a question, then the chair will rule the delegate to be out of order. The delegate will be given the opportunity rephrase their question in a single statement. If the delegate fails to do this, then the chair will give the floor to the next point of inquiry or speech.
- Points of inquiry should be used to ask a delegate for more information about ideas communicated in a speech. At no time should a point of inquiry be used to denigrate or insult another delegate or his/her ideas.

Rule 9: Unmoderated Caucusing and Suspension of the Meeting
 "Unmoderated caucuses" will also be utilized to facilitate 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 and "moderated caucuses", the chairs and rapporteurs will not recognize delegates and give them "turns" to speak. Rather, the delegates will need to work cooperatively and engage in small group negotiation at this time. This method not only simulates how UN negotiation works, but it also affords delegates the opportunity to practice leadership and teamwork skills as they collaborate with other delegates. *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, as this is where the substantive work will be done on delegates' working papers. 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 and moderated caucus. 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". 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 10: Working Papers, Draft Resolutions, and Amendments
A "working paper" is the rough draft of a resolution that students formulate at conference. This means that delegates should not bring prewritten resolutions to conference. 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, 25% of the committee members present must be listed as either a sponsor or signatory before the paper will be accepted as a draft resolution. The specific number required to achieve this 25% 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 11: Explanation of key "Disruptive" Motions (all committees <u>except</u> Contemporary Security Council)
The chart on page 70 below provides the precedence of all motions in the order of their disruptiveness; the motions appear in descending order of precedence with the motions at the top being the most "disruptive". 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
2. Point of Information
3. Moderated Caucus (discussed above – rule 8)
4. Suspension of the Meeting (discussed above – rule 9)
5. Adjourn the debate on a draft resolution
6. Closure of debate
7. Closure of speaker's list (discussed above – rule 7)

Members of the committee may raise <u>points of order</u> to bring the chair's attention to an error in procedure. <u>Points of information</u> 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 a resolution</u>. This means that all discussion on the current resolution ends. 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 resolution, discussion ends immediately on this resolution, effectively "tabling" it. Discussion then moves to the next resolution or item of business on the floor. 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 tabled draft resolution, and this shall occur by the same process – motion, second, speakers for and against, and a two-thirds majority vote.

Finally, 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 draft resolution 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 12: Explanation of key "Disruptive" Motions (Contemporary Security Council Only)
The chart on (page 71) below provides the precedence of all motions in the order of their disruptiveness; the motions appear in descending order of precedence with the motions at the top being the most "disruptive". 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
2.   Point of Information
3.   Moderated Caucus (discussed above – rule 8)
4.   Suspension of the Meeting (discussed above – rule 9)
5.   Adjourn the debate on a topic or draft resolution
6.   Closure of debate
7.   Closure of speaker's list (discussed above – rule 7)

Members of the committee may raise <u>points of order</u> to bring the chair's attention to an error in procedure. <u>Points of information</u> 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>. Adjourning the debate on a topic 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 on the agenda. 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 also move to <u>adjourn the debate on a resolution</u>. This means that all discussion on the current resolution ends. 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 resolution, discussion ends immediately on this resolution, effectively "tabling" it. Discussion then moves to the next resolution or item of business on the floor. 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 tabled draft resolution, and this shall occur by the same process – motion, second, speakers for and against, and a two-thirds majority vote.

Finally, 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 or draft resolution 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 13: 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 during moderated or unmoderated caucuses to access their research completed before conference that is saved on the computer or for typing working papers. 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 if they cannot avoid the temptation to send texts or check phones during committee.

All Committees EXCEPT Contemporary Security - Rules of Procedure (Short Form)

The rules below are listed in the order of the precedence, from most to least disruptive.

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
Moderated Caucus	Request a moderated caucus	None	Majority
Suspension of the Meeting	Suspends the meeting for recess to allow informal discussions	None	Majority
Adjournment of Debate	Ends discussion on the resolution without a vote and moves to the next item of business (sometimes referred to as "tabling" the resolution)	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

** Only these Motions are accepted during voting procedure

Contemporary Security Rules of Procedure (Short Form)

The rules below are listed in the order of the precedence, from most to least disruptive.

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
Moderated Caucus	Request a moderated caucus	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 or resolution (sometimes referred to as "tabling" the topic or resolution)	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:

Affirming
Appreciating
Bearing in mind
Desiring
Expecting
Having adopted
Noting with deep concern
Noting with regret
Realizing
Seeking
Welcoming

Common Operative Clauses:

Adopts
Approves
Authorizes
Calls upon
Declares
Encourages
Invites
Reaffirms
Recommends
Suggests
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 advisors at conference
While advisors 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 advisors or coaches questions during a suspension of the meeting, but at no time should advisors or coaches take part in writing or editing the delegates' resolutions.

Electronics policy
In our attempt to foster environmental sustainability, 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.

2018 Position Paper Guidelines

A *position paper* is a short, succinct statement of your nation's stance on a given issue. Writing a position paper is optional, and it will have no bearing on the awards scoring at conference. However, writing a position paper is a great way to prepare for 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.

A special note to returning schools that these guidelines have been updated for 2018 in an effort to maximize participation. As a result, the format and submission instructions are different from previous years.

Position Paper guidelines – Follow carefully to be eligible for awards

• **Format:** papers should be ½ to 1 single-spaced typed page <u>per committee</u> (*except* Contemporary Security Council, which may submit up to two pages – 1 single-spaced page for each topic). This page limit includes any footnotes you choose to include. ***If you write more than the specified amount, the judges will read only the first page for all committees except Contemporary Security or the first two pages for Contemporary Security.*** Papers should use 11 or 12 pt. Times New Roman Font and 1-inch margins. In the heading, include the nation you are representing and the committee. Please do not include your school name or any flags or other symbols. For the Security Council, please also include topic headings to separate each section of your paper.

• **Content:** papers should state your nation's position on the topic. 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. The paper should be a reflection of the research you have done on the nation you are representing.

• **Assembling your papers for Submission – please read carefully to ensure proper submission:**
  • Documents will be accepted in <u>.docx or .doc format</u>.
  • Please label your file with the committee name and nation, if it is for a single nation. *E.g. GA 1 France.*
  • If you are representing multiple nations, combine all of the papers <u>for a committee</u> into a single document, and present the nations alphabetically. Please label that file with the committee name and the name of the first and last paper that are included in the file. E.g. *GA 2 Egypt United Kingdom*. Thus, if your school is representing multiple nations, <u>you should compile one document per committee</u>, NOT one document per nation or separate documents for each nation and committee.
  • Submit all of your team's papers in a single email, when possible. With a maximum of 7 committees, this means you would have up to 7 attachments. If file size prohibits you from submitting all committees in a single email, and you need to submit your papers across multiple emails, please label the subject line of each message "X School, submission 1 of 2," etc. to ensure that we receive all of your papers.
  • Submit position paper documents in .docx or .doc format to: [bayloruntvmun@gmail.com](mailto:baylorunivmun@gmail.com) by **5:00 PM (CST) on Wednesday, October 17**. We will begin formally accepting submissions on **Monday, October 8th**, and for papers sent on this date or following, you will receive a confirmation email within two business days. If you receive no confirmation email, this means

there was an error with your submission.

- **Judging:** Position Paper Awards will be given to the top 5-10% of papers in each committee, depending on the size of the committee and the number of submissions, with a minimum of three awards given per committee. 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 awards. 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.