



United Nations' Human Rights Council

Background Guide

Table of Contents

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Page number</i>
LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD	2
Section A	5
Section B	7
Section C (Agenda 1)	10
Questions A Resolution Must Answer (QARMA)	15
Sample Position Paper	17
Sample Draft Resolution	20

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Honorable delegates,

It is our utmost pleasure to welcome you to BITSMUN GOA, 2017! We are both honored and excited to direct the United Nations' Human Rights Council, and look forward to meeting you all.

To the MUN **veterans** out there, we promise you a very enriching debate and to the **newcomers**, we are really **excited** to be a part of your experience. Do not hesitate to message us on **facebook** to ask for any **help**.

What we desire from the delegates is not experience, or how articulate they are. Rather, we want to see how he/she can respect differences of opinion and work around these, while extending their own stance so that it encompasses more of the others without compromising their own stand, thereby reaching acceptable, and practical solutions.

The following pages are supposed guide you with the agenda as well as the Council. The Guide touches upon all the different aspects that are relevant and is expected to contribute to fruitful speaking sessions in the Council.

However, it has to be noted that the background guide only contains **basic information** which may form the basis for the **speech** and your **research**.

We hope that you put in **substantial efforts** to **research** and get all of the important facets of the agenda. Let's make the Council's **direction** and **debate** positive and productive.

Furthermore, take note of the following points regarding the type of documents that you might want to produce in the committee so as to substantiate your stand.

- **Valid and Binding:**

1. All reports published by the United Nations and its agencies.
2. Reports by Governments and its agencies. (With respect to their country only)

- **Valid but not binding, in the order of precedence:**

1. Reuters
2. Al Jazeera
3. Amnesty International
4. Human Rights Watch
5. Reporters without borders

Mohammad Jahin Showic, M Kaushik Reddy

BITSMUN GOA 2017 Background Guide: HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL Page 2

- **Not Valid but can be used for reference purposes:**

1. Any report published by a recognized news agency or NGO.

- **Not accepted under any condition:**

1. Wikipedia
2. Wiki Leaks
3. Blog Articles
4. The Background Guide itself

Please feel free to contact us, in case of any query. We would love to help you in every way possible.

Section A

BASIC SUGGESTIONS BEFORE YOU START RESEARCHING

A few aspects that delegates should keep in mind while preparing:

Procedure: The purpose of putting in procedural rules in any committee is to ensure a more organized and efficient debate. The committee will follow the Tilburg MUN Rules of Procedure. Although the Executive Board shall be fairly strict with the Rules of Procedure, the discussion of agenda will be the main priority. So delegates are advised not to restrict their statements due to hesitation regarding procedure.

Foreign Policy: Following the foreign policy of one's country is the most important aspect of a Model UN Conference. This is what essentially differentiates a Model UN from other debating formats. To violate one's foreign policy without adequate reason is one of the worst mistakes a delegate can make.

Role of the Executive Board: The Executive Board is appointed to facilitate debate. The committee shall decide the direction and flow of debate. The delegates are the ones who constitute the committee and hence must be uninhibited while presenting their opinions/stance on any issue. However, the Executive Board may put forward questions and/or ask for clarifications at all points of time to further debate and test participants.

NATURE OF SOURCES/EVIDENCE

This Background Guide is meant solely for research purposes and must not be cited as evidence to substantiate statements made during the conference. Evidence or proof for substantiating statements made during formal debate is acceptable from the following sources:

1. United Nations:

Documents and findings by the United Nations or any related UN body is held as a credible proof to support a claim or argument.

2. Multilateral Organizations:

Documents from international organisations like OIC, NAFTA, SAARC, BRICS, EU, ASEAN, the International Criminal Court, etc may also be presented as credible source of information.

3. Government Reports:

These reports can be used in a similar way as the State Operated News Agencies reports and can, in all circumstances, be denied by another country. However, a nuance is that a report that is being denied by a certain country can still be accepted by the Executive Board as a credible piece of information.

4. News Sources:

i. Reuters: Any Reuters article that clearly makes mention of the fact or is in contradiction of the fact being stated by a delegate in council.

ii. State operated News Agencies: These reports can be used in the support of or against the State that owns the News Agency. These reports, if credible or substantial enough, can be used in support of or against any country as such but in that situation, may be denied by any other country in the council. Some examples are –RIA Novosti⁸ (Russian Federation), Xinhua News Agency¹¹ (People’s Republic of China), etc

s

Note- (1) Reports from NGOs working with UNESCO, UNICEF and other UN bodies will be accepted. (2) Under no circumstances will sources like Wikipedia, or newspapers like the Guardian, Times of India etc. be accepted. However, notwithstanding the aforementioned criteria for acceptance of sources and evidence, delegates are still free to quote/cite from any source as they deem fit as a part of their statements.

Section B

(United Nations' Human Rights Council)

Committee Background:

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations that is made up of 47 states and is responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights worldwide. Founded in 2006, the UNHRC deals with a wide variety of topics which impact human rights on a global scale. UNHRC was created by the General Assembly under resolution 60/251 to replace the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

From LGBT rights to the freedom of expression and the rights of racial and ethnic minorities, the UNHRC has strived to improve the situation of human rights worldwide by abiding by the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Members are elected to the Council serving a term of three years, no member is allowed to serve more than two consecutively.

Through utilizing a mechanism of 'Universal Periodic Review', they assess all HR issues in all UN MS. The 'Advisory Committee' is a panel of experts and advisors who give advice on the most thematic issues, while the 'Complaint Procedure' allows for individuals and organizations to bring forward specific HR issues. Moreover, the Council works with 'UN Special Procedures' which can be made to advise and publicly report on specific HR issues in certain countries. This is a team that comprises of rapporteurs, special representatives and independent experts.

It is composed of 47 Member States, which meets in at least three sessions per year in Geneva, Switzerland. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is the secretariat for the Human Rights Council. The work in human rights is carried out by a number of bodies. When researching human rights issues, a distinction must be made between Charter-based and treaty-based human rights bodies.

Charter based bodies:

- Derive their establishment from provisions contained in the Charter of United Nations,
- Hold broad human rights mandates,
- Address an unlimited audience, and
- Take action based on majority voting.

Treaty based bodies

- Derive their existence from provisions contained in a specific legal instrument,

- Hold more narrow mandates (i.e., the set of issues codified in the legal instrument),
- Address a limited audience (i.e., only those countries that have ratified the legal instrument), and
- Base their decision-making on consensus.



UNHRC on BITS Model United Nations GOA 2017 will address **Protecting victims of human trafficking in conflict and post-conflict situations**. While the agenda is designed to challenge delegates to have a good discussion and produce a good resolution at the end of the conference, delegates are also expected to have a good time and an inspiring experience.

With 3 executive board members to help you through the whole 3-day conference, delegates are advised not to hesitate if they have any unclear antecedent. UNHRC adopts all proposals by a consensus, **and a simple majority** is needed to pass a resolution.

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
HRC/1/1	Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	Adopted without a vote
HRC/1/2	Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	Adopted without a vote
HRC/1/3	Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	39 votes in favor, 1 votes against, 0 abstentions
HRC/1/4	Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	Adopted without a vote
HRC/1/5	Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	32 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 6 abstentions
HRC/1/6	Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	27 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 5 abstentions
HRC/1/7	Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	Adopted without a vote
HRC/1/8	Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	31 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 7 abstentions

Section C

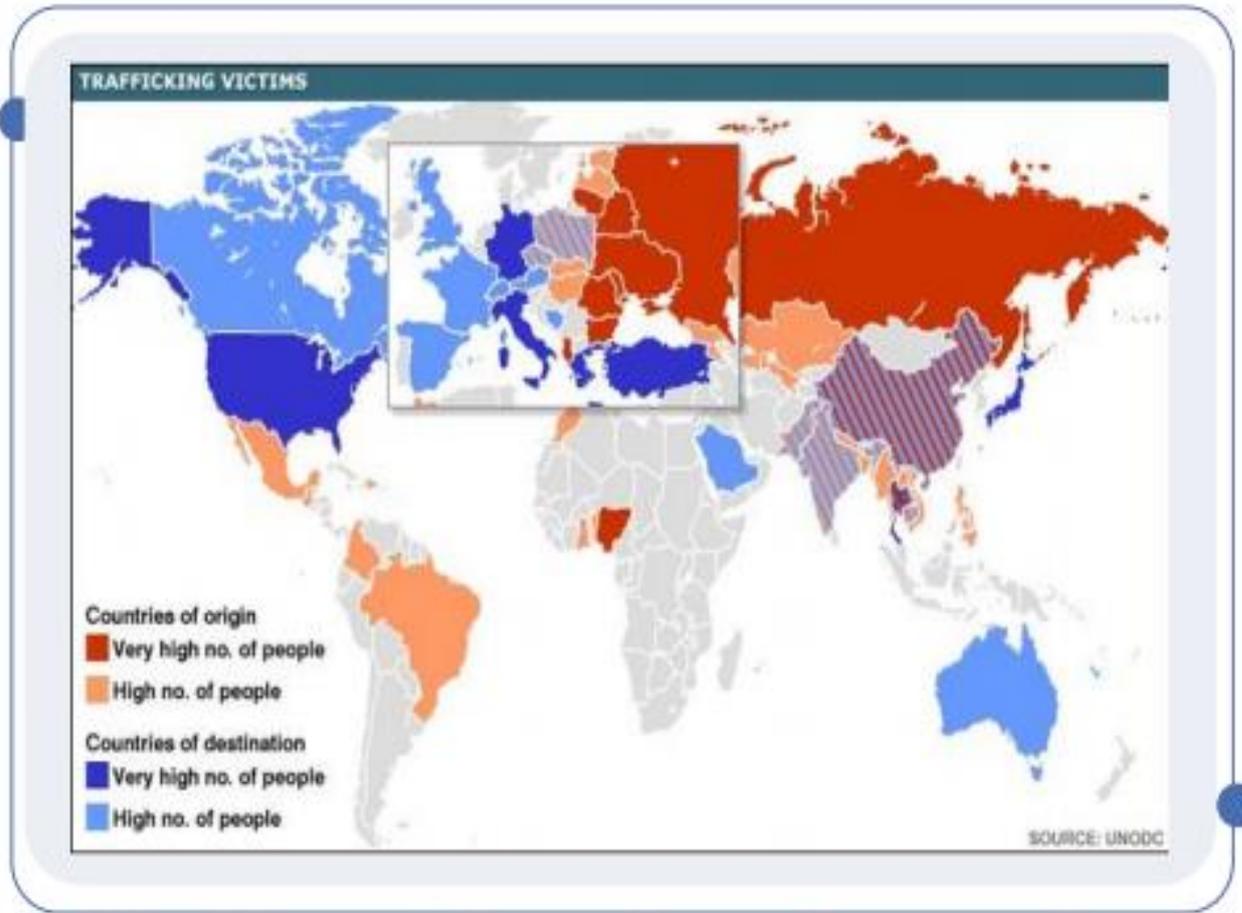
Agenda: Protecting victims of human trafficking in conflict and post-conflict situations

Introduction

The **conflict** situation - although the term “conflict situation” has not been specified or is been able to describe in accurate terms; the situation known as the conflict situation “may comprise of a territory that lies astride several international borders within a particular sub-region”. At a local or tactical level, a series of rash incidents in one particular district may define a critical area, with the possibility of there existing several such areas within the conflict zone. A critical area may be the site of a massacre, the temporary refuge of a vulnerable population or the interface between violently opposed factions.



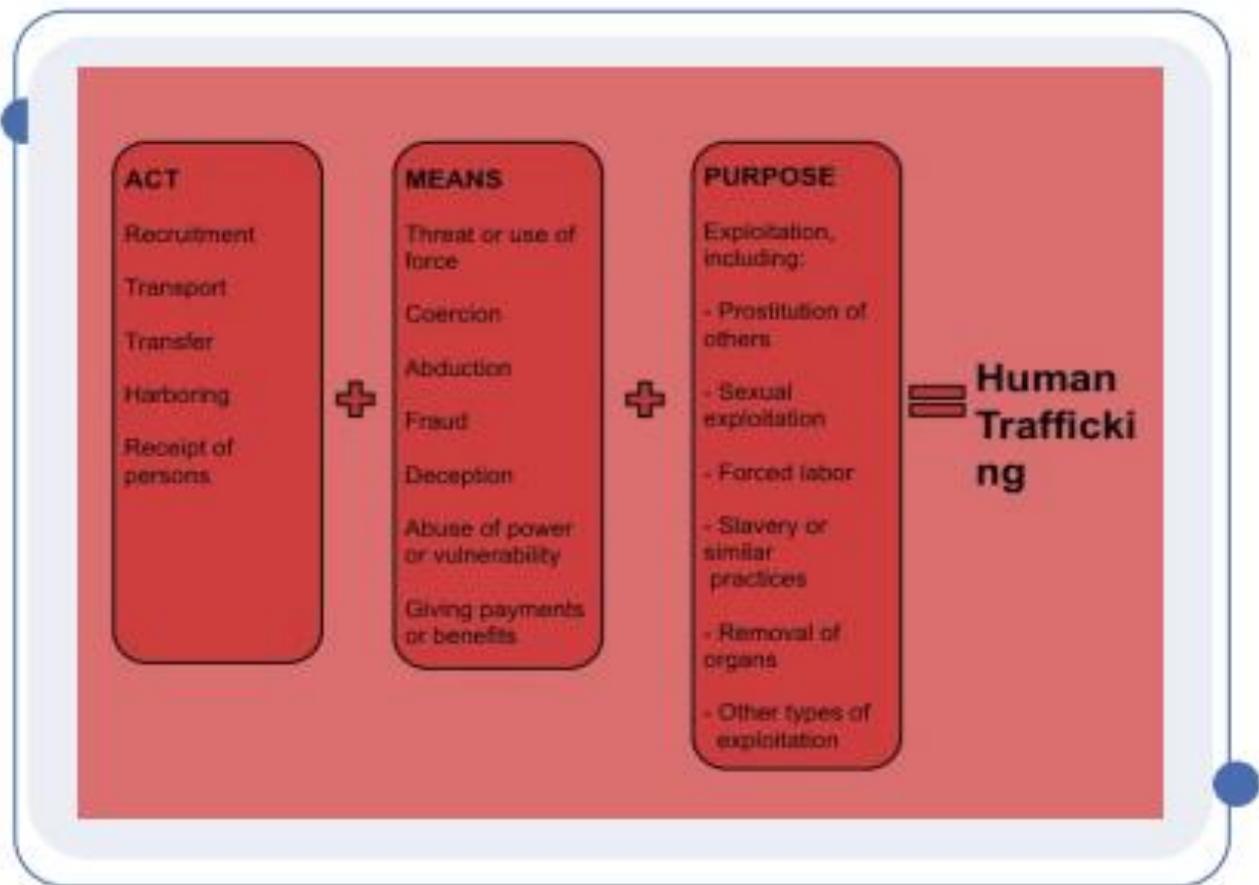
The IHL recognizes only two types of conflict: international and non-international armed conflict. “Legally speaking, no other type of armed conflict exists. It is nevertheless important to underline that a situation can evolve from one type of armed conflict to another, depending on the facts prevailing at a certain moment.



SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

With the large quantity of migrants coming from Central America to the United States, there is a growing risk of exploitation, particularly of women and children. These migrants end up being trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation by their smugglers (other times, they are exploited for their labor). Many undocumented migrants from Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua are extremely vulnerable to trafficking as they make their journey north to the US/Mexico border. According to estimates from the NGO Casa Alianza, at least 15,000 children are victims of child sex trafficking networks in Guatemala. This market appears to be supply-driven, as so many migrants are pushed to leave their home countries in search of better living conditions in the north. Opportunistic smugglers take advantage of these situations in which women and children are often alone and traveling in unfamiliar territory. Due to the large concentration of exploitation along the border in Mexico, organized crime

groups have become involved in buying women from other smugglers and driving them into drug trafficking or holding them for ransom. These situations appear to be a result of the larger migration problem across Central America. If exploitable migrant populations were not as readily available at the hands of smugglers, the market would not be as bloated with supply as it currently is. Intervention is necessary to reduce the numbers of irregular migrants traveling north to the United States, as well as to give women alternatives to working in the sex industry. Most migrants want to improve their lives, however, not all of them can fulfill the administrative requirements to migrate legally to say, the United States, or more developed nations, so some of them decide to breach the law and become "irregular migrants" They are classified into two groups- Irregular Foreign Residents (IFR) and Irregular Foreign Workers (IFW). IFR are foreign nationals without any legal resident status in the country they are residing in, and persons violating the terms of their status so that their stay may be terminated. IFW are foreign nationals working in the shadow economy, including those with a regular residence status who work without registration to avoid due taxes and regulations. There are essentially two ways of migrant smuggling. For those Central Americans who can afford the airfare and are able to get a visa, either with or without the assistance of an agent, the simplest way is to fly in and overstay the visa. For those unable to secure visas, there is the tried and true route of travelling the length of Mexico and crossing the border clandestinely. Illegally crossing the United States land border is quite difficult, and most of the irregular migrants employ smugglers. Irregular migrants are willing to work off the books for lower wages and under worse conditions than would be legally permissible in most destination countries. Since they are not legally in the country, they are not likely to complain, and they will continue to come, at their own expense, so long as conditions abroad appear better than conditions at home. At times, the exploitation of irregular migrant labour crosses the line from opportunism to criminality. Smuggled migrants are extremely vulnerable to being trafficked. Employers offering low pay may opt to offer no pay, with protests being met with a call to the immigration office. It may also suit the employer to deny the workers freedom of movement. It may suit them to deny bathroom breaks, reasonable nutrition, safe working conditions, or time to sleep. Misdirection, threats, intimidation, and even violence may be employed to ensure compliance. Migrant labourers may also be sexually exploited.



SMUGGLING PEOPLE FOR PROFITS

The smuggling of migrants is the facilitation of crossing borders illegally or residing illegally in another country with the aim of making a financial or other material profit. This crime is often perpetrated by organized criminal networks, which seize the opportunity to make large profits from an illicit activity involving little risk of detection. The profiles of the smugglers vary widely. Full-time professional criminals are involved in smuggling migrants around the world; some of those criminals are specialized in smuggling people, and some are not. There is evidence of both smaller and larger, more organized groups and networks operating as smugglers in all areas, although this varies by region and route. There are also many smugglers who run legitimate businesses and are involved in the smuggling of migrants as opportunistic carriers or hospitality providers who choose to look the other way in order to make easy money. Corrupt officials and other individuals may also be involved in the process. Smugglers of migrants are becoming more and more organized, establishing professional networks that

transcend borders and encompass all regions. As with other forms of organized crime, the groups concerned have increased their operations by shifting routes in a bid to expand into other markets and circumvent the responses of States. Criminal groups have merged or formed cooperative relationships, expanding their geographical reach and the range of their criminal activities. Some criminal groups view migrants as simply one of many commodities to be smuggled, alongside drugs and firearms. Since the smuggling of migrants is a highly profitable illicit activity with a relatively low risk of detection, it is attractive to criminals. The smuggling of migrants has an impact on the countries of origin, transit and destination. Attempting to intercept smuggled migrants and combat the crime places a significant strain on the resources of countries of destination. If countries lack the resources and legal framework to respond appropriately to the smuggling of migrants, the crime may continue unchecked.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN LATIN AMERICA

International human trafficking is a lucrative criminal business. On an annual basis, an estimated 35,000 women are trafficked out of various Latin American countries into the international prostitution market, bringing millions of dollars in criminal profits to the traffickers.



IDENTIFYING THE VICTIMS

While all forms of trafficking exist in the Americas, it is difficult to identify a common profile of the victims reported by the countries covered by this report. A large part of the trafficking victims reported by the national authorities in the Americas were females, both adult women and girls. An increasing proportion of children were among the detected victims in some countries of the region, including Colombia and El Salvador. However, this trend is not accurate for the entire region as some countries like Peru and Guatemala have recorded a decreasing trend in child victims. The issue becomes contentious when the element of coercion is removed from the definition to incorporate facilitating the willing involvement in prostitution.

TRAFFICKERS

The level of participation of women in the human trafficking region is higher than the world average; about 50 percent of the persons prosecuted for human trafficking are females.

FORMS OF EXPLOITATION When the entire region is considered, trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation was more frequently reported than any other forms of trafficking. However, a lot of the data is concealed as a large share of victims is constituted as being under 'slavery conditions'. A lot of trade that is carried out in humans also constitutes sexual slavery, forced labour, and women for surrogacy and ova removal. Trafficked women and children are more often than not, lured into the sex trade by fake promises of work in say the domestic, or service industry, but are instead taken to brothels, and pimps who are often a part of organized crime gangs. Traffickers also use force, drugs, emotional and financial tactics to gain control over their victims. As organized sex trafficking expands rapidly across the diverse cultural communities within Latin America, an array of public and private institutions are working to understand this problem, quantify it and develop effective responses. These response activities typically involve international, federal and local law enforcement; medical and mental health professionals; religious institutions; academics; social service agencies, immigrant advocacy and other community based organizations; and federal, state and local legislators and policy makers. International and regional agencies and national governments have recently engaged

in major collaborations with academics and victim advocates to provide a leadership role in response to this problem. There are a lot of dynamics to the trafficking of people in Latin America that delegates must explore. The dimensions of the debate must not only be restricted to sex work, and also touch areas like organ donation etc. which we will discuss in the later part of this document.

ORGAN TRAFFICKING

The transplantation of healthy organs into persons whose own organs have failed, improves and saves thousands of lives every year, however, the demand for organs has outstripped supply, creating an underground market for illicitly obtained organs. Desperate situations of both recipients and donors create an avenue ready for exploitation by international organ trafficking syndicates. Traffickers exploit the desperation of donors to improve the economic situation of themselves and their families, and they exploit the desperation of recipients who may have few other options to improve or prolong their lives. Like other victims of trafficking in persons, those who fall prey to traffickers for the purpose of organ removal may be vulnerable by virtue of poverty, for instance. One factor that is distinct in this form of trafficking in persons is the profile of culprits; while some may live solely from criminal trafficking activities, others may be doctors, nurses, ambulance drivers and health care professionals who are involved in legitimate activities when they are not participating in trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal. The transnational organized crime syndicates are involved in trafficking people for the purpose of organ removal and the organs themselves. It is a crime that occurs in three broad categories. Firstly, there are cases where traffickers force or deceive the victims into giving up an organ. Secondly, there are cases where victims formally or informally agree to sell an organ and are cheated because they are not paid for the organ or are paid less than the promised price. Thirdly, vulnerable persons are treated for an ailment, which may or may not exist and thereupon organs are removed without the victim's knowledge. The vulnerable categories of persons include migrants, especially migrant workers, homeless persons, illiterate persons, etc. It is known that trafficking for organ trade could occur with persons of any age. Organs which are commonly traded are kidneys, liver and the like; any organ which can be removed and used, could be the subject of such illegal trade. Trafficking in organ trade is an organized crime, involving a host of offenders. The recruiter who identifies the vulnerable

person, the transporter, the staff of the hospital/ clinic and other medical centers, the medical professionals, the middlemen and contractors, the buyers, the banks where organs are stored are all involved in the racket. It is a fact that the entire racket is rarely exposed and therefore, the dimensions are yet to be appropriately fathomed.

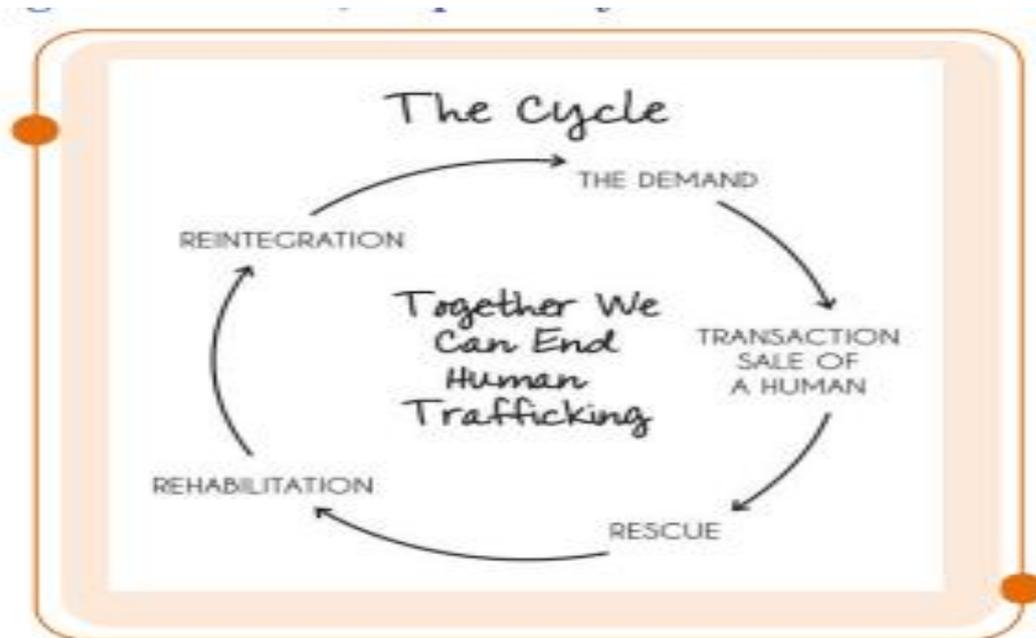
PAST INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS

- The UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

The UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children was a significant milestone in international efforts to stop human trafficking. 140 nations signed the initiative and currently strive to prevent trafficking, protect victims, and prosecute traffickers.

- The United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking

The United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) works in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to promote the global fight against human trafficking. UN.GIFT works with all stakeholders – governments, businesses, institutions, **civil society** organizations and the media – to partner and support each sector's work, to create new partnerships, and to design valuable tools to fight human trafficking. UN.GIFT provides awareness, technical assistance, **capacity building**, rights-based responses, and accountability between stakeholders.



Although many countries implement the UN protocol, many still lack legal resources or political will. More knowledge and research are needed to effectively fight the problem and more programs need to reduce the vulnerability of victims, increase risk for traffickers, and lower the demand for goods.

Questions A Resolution Must Answer (QARMA):

- 1) What practical measures can member states have to ensure that the private rights of the victims of human trafficking are protected?
- 2) Is it possible for the UN to protect the victims of human trafficking without encroaching upon national sovereignty?
- 3) What is the role of regional organizations in this matter?
- 4) Is your country involved in any armed conflict? What are the effective steps taken in your country for the victims of human trafficking? What is the post conflict process followed?
- 5) What steps can be taken to eradicate human trafficking problems when addressing conflict areas? Where do such issues fall in respect to basic human rights and cultural diversity?
- 6) What strategies can institutions at the non-governmental, national, regional, and international levels implement to help better transition of countries emerging from conflicts?
- 7) Could we complete ratification of the already existing conventions and treaties on this very matter of human trafficking?
- 8) What remedies can we provide for combating the turbulent situations faced by victims of human trafficking?

- 9) What type of human trafficking exists in your country (forced labor, sex traffic, child exploitation, etc.)?

Further Readings:

- 1) Model Law against Trafficking in Persons (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)
- 2) Model Law against the Smuggling of Migrants (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)

Sample Position Paper*

Committee: International Labor Organization
Topic: Globalization and Development
Country: Romania

**This sample position paper was submitted by the delegation of Romania at the 2007 UNA-USA Model UN Conference in New York City.*

In the past two decades the rapidly growing world trend has been toward globalization. With the emergence of the internet as a means of communication and the increasing accessibility of international trade physical barriers are not the only barriers withering away. Protective tariffs are plummeting and free trade agreements are becoming more prevalent. Romania appreciates that globalization creates favorable situations for expansion of commercial as well as economic assets. In the past year Romania has seen a foreign direct investment (FDI) increase of 199%. Inward FDI increased from EURO 234 million in 2005 to EURO 699 million in 2006. However, Romania realizes that increased globalization does not automatically produce more equality.

Globalization and Development can contribute to the advancement of the overall international human condition; however, the delegation of Romania recognizes that without proper regulation the potential for advancement will remain limited to an elite few individuals, businesses, and nations. Unless checked and aimed toward the common good, globalization cannot effectively serve the global community. Crucial in dealing with the complexities of globalization, good governance must act with solidarity and responsibility. Romania believes that in involving people in globalization we must promote moral values, democratic principles, inclusive global political culture, institutions that safeguard both individual civil rights and inherent freedoms, and the common good. In addition, coping with the influx of information from globalization governments must act with solidarity and insight. Access to digital education will undoubtedly result in the confidence of citizens in their respective administrations and allow for a greater degree of transparency, and therefore a lesser degree of corruption.

Romania believes the multinational business community has the ability and the obligation to support pertinent values in human rights, labor standards, and environmental preservation. As stated by the president, Mr. Traian Basescu, Romania feels a "heartfelt attachment to multilateralism, as an effective instrument designed to identify the adequate answers to the challenges brought by globalization."

Romania is party to the majority of multilateral treaties and conventions identified as such by the Secretary General in the context of the Millennium Summit in 2001. Romania has always supported innovative and effective ways of establishing cooperation within and between regional organizations. As one of the newest members of the European Union, Romania is an active member of the World Trade Organization, and looks forward to offering its support to the redirection of globalization to best benefit the global community.

Please note that you must list your own references in your position paper.

Formal Requirements for a Resolution

There are a couple of formal requirements, which any resolution has to meet.

The document consists of two sections

- a) The **perambulatory section** explains historic developments and facts that should be taken into account whilst reading the resolution.
- b) In the **operative section** the committee expresses its approach towards the matter and the particular steps to realize this approach.

Usually certain words are used at the beginning of a perambulatory and an operative clause; these words are:

Perambulatory clauses

Acknowledging, Affirming, Alarmed by, Approving, Aware of, Bearing in mind, Believing, Confident, Congratulating, Contemplating, Convinced, Declaring, Deeply concerned, Deeply conscious, Deeply convinced, Deeply disturbed, Deeply regretting, Deploring, Desiring, Emphasizing, Expecting, Expressing its appreciation, Expressing its satisfaction, Fulfilling, Fully alarmed, Fully aware, Fully believing, Further deploring, Further recalling, Guided by, Having adopted, Having considered, Having considered further, Having devoted attention, Having examined, Having heard, Having received, Having studied, Keeping in mind, Noting further, Noting with appreciation, Noting with approval, Noting with deep concern, Noting with regret, Noting with satisfaction, Observing, Pointing out, Reaffirming, Realizing, Recalling, Recognizing, Referring, Taking into account, Taking into consideration, Taking note, Viewing with appreciation, Welcoming

Operative clauses

Accepts, Affirms, Approves, Asks, Authorizes, Calls for, Calls upon, Condemns, Confirms, Congratulates, Considers, Declares accordingly, Deplores, Designates, Draws attention, Emphasizes, Encourages, Endorses, Expresses its appreciation, Expresses its concern, Expresses its hope, Further invites, Further proclaims, Further recommends, Further reminds, Further requests, Further resolves, Hopes, Invites, Proclaims, Proposes, Recommends, Regrets, Requests, Resolves, Seeks, Strongly affirms, Strongly condemns, Strongly urges, Suggests, Supports, Transmits, Trusts, Urges

Formal Requirements for an Amendment

The wording of a draft resolution can be changed during debate. Operative clauses can be altered, extended, shortened, added or removed. If you want to do so, submit your amendment in written form to the Director, and state clearly what and where exactly you propose changes. It lies within the discretion of the Director to approve the amendment. The chairperson will then distribute it to the committee. When this has happened you may make a motion to introduce the amendment and there will be a discussion in form of a moderated caucus on the amendment. At the end of the discussion the committee will vote on the amendment. Once an amendment has passed it becomes part of the Draft Resolution.

Checklist for your Resolution

Heading	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Code (e.g. Draft Resolution 1.1) 2. Committee name spelled out 3. Subject (as in the Study Guide) 4. Sponsors/ Signatories (in total 1/5 of the committee)
Preambular Clauses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) First word is a gerund (<i>Recalling, Keeping in mind, etc.</i>) and <i>italicized</i> b) Comma after each clause
Operative Clauses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) First word is a verb in 3rd person and <i>italicized</i> b) Semi-colons after each clause c) Each clause is numbered and indented d) Make sure there is a period at the end of the final operative clause.
Sub-Clauses	<p>Subclauses should only be used on operative clauses, and should only be used if there are a legitimate 2+ sub-clauses - if there's only one, it should be folded up into the main clause. Subclause structure usually has the first half of a clause in the main portion, prior to the colon, and then multiple possible endings to that clause in each lettered sub-portion. Following any "path" through the clause will yield a full clause - you can even do sub-sub-clauses to add another layer! A properly formatted sub-clause example is below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Reaffirms</i> that I: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. like: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. you; ii. basketball; b. hate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. that guy; ii. coffee; 2. (Next clause)
Style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct spelling/grammar/tenses: present tense • Always use 'Member States' instead of 'nations' or 'countries' • Acronyms are spelled out the first time they are used, with the acronym in parentheses
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can your committee discuss what is in the working paper? • Clauses may be ordered by more general to more specific • International commitments are referenced correctly, or aren't referenced at all • The central international documents i.e. UN Charter, any big declarations/ conventions, previous Resolutions on that matter are referred to • Make sure the clauses don't refer to anything too specific - i.e. a specific NGO or Member State • Make sure the preambular clauses are not operative clauses in disguise • This section should lay the groundwork and provide context for the operative clauses

Sample Resolution*

Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**

1. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
2. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
3. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
4. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
5. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and
6. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. **[end resolutions with a period]**



Happy Researching for this topic!
Until then, live long and make each day count.