



District 9685
Rotary
Model United Nations Assembly



Western Sydney MUNA 2019

Final Programme, Resolutions for Debate, & Rules of Debating

Location:

Nepean CAPA High School

Emu Plains NSW

Dates & Times:

Saturday 22nd June 2019: 9:00am to 5:00pm

Sunday 23rd June 2019: 9:00am to 2:00 pm



Introduction

MUNA 2019 is fast approaching and we hope you and your colleagues are looking forward to participating. The detailed programme is provided on page 3. Registration opens at 8:00 am. Please be early, so that the first session can commence on time.

Each team participating in MUNA 2019 has been allocated a country to represent. Teams and suggested Blocs are provided on page 6 & 7.

This document contains the resolutions for debate and the rules of debate. These have already been circulated, so your preparation should be almost complete. You will be judged on a variety of areas, including your stance on issues is consistent with the views and behaviours of your adopted country.

You are reminded that you should have a General Policy statement prepared for Session 1. We hope that you will prepare and submit a **Resolution from the Floor** for the last debating session.

You must be prepared to debate any and all of the Resolutions because, at the discretion of the Secretary General, you may or may not be called upon to do so. Furthermore, the resolutions will be debated in random order. The speaking preferences should be submitted 2 weeks before the assembly. Prior to the General Policy statements, the Secretary-General will announce the mover and seconder for each resolution, along with the order in which the resolutions will be debated.

You are encouraged to attend MUNA wearing the national dress of the country you are representing. Your appearance will be part of the official judging process. Indeed, **there will be a prize for the team with the best national dress.**

The MUNA committee requires participants to attend all the MUNA sessions. All team members must be given an opportunity to speak. Most teams have 3 members, while a few have 4 members. Please note that only 2 team members can speak to each resolution. If these rules are not observed, you may incur a penalty.

We look forward to meeting you at MUNA.

Western Sydney MUNA Organising Team

Programme:

Saturday 22nd June 2019:

8.00 am Registration – **PLEASE BE EARLY. You are advised to be in attendance well before the starting times to familiarise yourself with the auditorium, complete registration formalities and meet your fellow bloc members.**

9.00 am Welcome and Official Opening of Western Sydney MUNA 2019

9.15 am Introduction of Secretaries-General – Rules of Debate; Mover & seconder for resolutions & order of debate.

9.30 am **Session 1. General Policy Statements.**

Each delegation will be allowed two (2) minutes to introduce their nation, indicating their Head of state, form of government and main religions. You should also foreshadow your stance on resolutions that you strongly support or oppose. In doing so, you should be appeal for support from other nations.

10.40am Morning Tea

11.00 am **Session 2. BLOC Meetings.**

Identify commonalities between countries and as a group, determine strategies and vote on issues. Geographic location is frequently used. However, teams should consider organising other Blocs eg NATO, Commonwealth, Arab states, OPEC, ASEAN groupings. Effectiveness of Blocs may be taken into consideration when determining final results.

11.30am **Session 3. Programmed Resolutions**

12.30 pm Lunch

1.30 pm **Session 4. Programmed Resolutions**

3.00 pm Afternoon tea.

3.30 pm **Session 5. Programmed Resolutions**

5.00pm **Circulation of Resolutions Without Notice & Resolutions from the floor.**

5.10pm Close

Sunday 23rd June 2019

8.15 am Coffee available.

9.00 am **Session 6. Resolutions Without Notice.**

10.40am Morning Tea

11.00 am **Session 7. Resolutions from participating member nations, moved from the floor.**

To enhance likelihood of acceptance, resolutions to be moved from the floor SHOULD BE SUBMITTED one week before MUNA commences. If there are insufficient submissions prior to MUNA, the Chair may accept late submissions no later than 3:15pm on Sat, June 23.

Tip: Submit your resolution from the floor early.

- 12.15 pm **Final Plenary. Vote on outstanding resolutions.**
- 12.30 pm Lunch
- 1.30 pm **Closing Ceremony and Presentation of Prizes.**

*You are strongly encouraged to **attend MUNA wearing the national dress of the country you are representing. Your appearance will be part of the official judging process. Indeed, there will be a prize for the team with the best national dress.***

Prizes:

1. **Best Debating Team**

Prize: Tenure of the Shield for 1 year, Certificate for team members and sponsorship to attend National MUNA, Old Parliament House Canberra, 16-18 August 2019.

2. **Runner-up Debating Team**

Prize: Certificate for team members.

3. **Peace Prize**

Prize: Tenure of the Shield for 1 year, and a Certificate for team members.

4. **Most Outstanding Individual Speaker**

Prize: Tenure of the Trophy for 1 year, and a Certificate

5. **Team with Best National Dress**

Prize: Certificate for the School.

The best debating team will be invited to attend National MUNA which is held at Old Parliament House, Canberra in August. If the winning team is unable to participate, then the runner-up will be invited to participate. For more information on the national event, please see page 15.

Organising Committee:

Secretaries General

Drew Fitzpatrick
Brian Bonham
Frank Portelli

Adjudicators:

Karalyn Brown
Chris Mahony

District Governor (DG)

Susan Wakefield (Represented by DG Nominee David Clark)

District 9685 Western Sydney MUNA Committee

Karalyn Brown
Brian Bonham
Drew Fitzpatrick
Carolyn Fitzpatrick
Mick Harriden
Leigh Johnson
Frank Kelly

Important Dates for MUNA 2019 –

1. **Permission forms should have been submitted by now. Several participants have not yet submitted these forms. If the permission forms have not been submitted, then please ensure they are sent as soon as possible.**
2. **Submission of Resolutions from the Floor (see p 18) and Amendments to programmed resolutions (see p 20)** should be submitted by Monday, June 17 by e-mail to wsmuna9685@gmail.com.
3. **Resolutions without notice & from the floor** will be circulated on Saturday afternoon June 22. NB: If late submissions are allowed, then they will be available on the website (<http://www.muna.com.au/western-sydney/>) from 6 pm, Jun 22.

Country Allocation:

The countries allocated are:

Country	Team members			
France	Vivien Toth	Christine Muscat	Georgia Youssef	Elise Flynn
Cuba	Dominic Hart	Talulla Curtis-Rock	Harry Smith	
Switzerland	Alanah Eisenhuth	Alannah Hader	Nilisha Buksh	
Pakistan	Jeroen Rufus	Cooper Haldane	Rohan Howell	
Brazil	Caitlin Camilleri	Mitch Millett	Alex Husarek	
Japan	May Naing	Sam Pulavorty	Rojan Fallah Sabokbar Jalali	
Iran	Rose Fisher	Annabella Qasem	Victoria Butterfield	
Germany	Jack Donaldson	Gemma Thompson	Jake James	William Bell
Canada	Raphael Davey	Kane Molla	Huon Wilkinson	Mia Brischetto
Ethiopia	Lucia James Wright	Rosie Groenewegen	Lucy Saunderson	Chloe Dance
China	Rhys O'Connor	Jack Maddock	Victor Zhou	
Iraq	Jasmine Amin	Savera SHabih	Bubleen Dhiman	
Israel	Hasanga Malalasekara	Rayana Soller	Ethan Shackley	
USA	Daniil Rzhavskiy	Sean Penny	Eugenia Kim	
Saudia Arabia	Ariadna Mares	Sara El Youghun	Andreas Higginbottom	
Myanmar (Burma)	Coda Ridley	Evan Diego	Muhammad Umar	Nandika Prasad
South Korea	David Oh	Richard Mills	Lochie Owen	
Australia	Max Ma	Arnav Narula	Ahmed Younis	
Venezuela	Sam Hines	Phillip Choi	William Zeng	
Syria	Vaishvi Doctor	Nidhi Sahai	Maeesha Reza	
Sri Lanka	Anushka Yadav	Jeel Chapatwala	Holly Gerrard	
UK	Angus Crozier	Emma Cole	Lydia Volkiene	
Singapore	Alexander Poirier	Lily Munro	Alexandra Dardaneliotis	
Afghanastan	Zahra Huda	Insha Siddiqui	Antrisksh Dhand	
Indonesia	Aimy Trang	Lauran Tien	Hannah Wu	
Egypt	Sofija Flipovic	Thomas Lenthen	Eunice Suh	
Turkey	Francesca Smith	Ella Colville	Jay Hegde	Chris Tan
Greece	Harrison Brennan	Jessi Anderson	Xavier McContosh	
Russia	Hamish Thomas	Liam Bayliss	Elata Cameron	Jo-Beth Patrick
India	Julina Lim	Danny Lam		
Ukraine	Gabrielle Hamlet	Emiko Seita	Lotte Weber	James Dawes
New Zealand	William Luu	Zachary Flores	Tayeb Lalee	
Ireland	Ramone Dallas	Henry Win	Annur UI Bari	

NB: Reserves have been allowed due to a clash between MUNA and mid-year exams.

Suggested BLOCs:

Bloc 1	Bloc 2	Bloc 3
Sri Lanka	France	Egypt
India	Germany	Iran
Myanmar	Greece	Afghanistan
South Korea	Switzerland	Saudi Arabia
Singapore	Ukraine	Syria
Indonesia	Ireland	Iraq
		Pakistan
Bloc 4	Bloc 5	Bloc 6
	New Zealand	
Venezuela	Australia	China
Brazil	Canada	Russia
Ethiopia	Israel	Cuba
Indonesia	Japan	

Code of Conduct:

Rotary International and Rotarians of District 9685 strive to create and maintain a safe environment for all youth who participate in Rotary activities. To the best of their ability, Rotarians, Rotarian partners and other volunteers must safeguard the young people they come into contact with and protect them from physical, sexual and emotional abuse. ***Similarly, you have a responsibility to keep your fellow participants safe.***

If you feel that you have a complaint against any participant, Rotarian, Rotarian's partner or other volunteer, please inform your supervising teacher AND the Secretary General of MUNA. All complaints will be taken seriously. The Secretary General has a duty to pass on the complaint to be investigated by the appropriate authority or the Rotary District 9685 Youth Protection Officer. Your privacy will be protected and only those people who 'need to know' will be informed of your complaint.

Resolutions for debate at MUNA 2019 –

1. Global Climate

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement adopted under the Convention, acknowledging that they are the primary international, intergovernmental forums for negotiating the global response to climate change, expressing determination to address decisively the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation, recognizing that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible international cooperation aimed at accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions and addressing adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change, and noting with concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of parties' mitigation pledges, in particular their nationally determined contributions, as appropriate, and aggregate emission pathways,

Acknowledging that action on adaptation to climate change is an urgent priority and a global challenge faced by all countries, in particular developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change

Noting with concern the findings contained in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Taking note of the Green Climate Fund and its initial resource mobilization process, making it the largest dedicated climate fund, and its approval of 4.6 billion United States dollars in funding to support the implementation of 93 climate change adaptation and mitigation projects and programmes in 96 developing countries

Recognizing that, in undertaking its work, the United Nations should promote the protection of the global climate for the well-being of present and future generations of humankind

Reaffirms that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and expresses profound alarm that the emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally

Remains deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing an increase in such impacts

Recognizes the substantial risks posed by climate change to health, and emphasizes in this regard that mitigation of and adaptation to climate change represent an immediate and urgent global priority

Welcomes the nationally determined contributions submitted to date,

Notes with concern that the nationally determined contributions presented thus far by the parties to the Paris Agreement are not sufficient to achieve the long-term temperature goal

Looks forward to the climate summit called for by the Secretary-General, to be held in New York in 2019, to accelerate global action on climate change.

2. Combating terrorism and other acts of violence based on religion or belief

The General Assembly

Recalling that all States have pledged themselves, under the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all

Reaffirming that discrimination against human beings on the grounds of religion or belief constitutes an affront to human dignity and a disavowal of the principles of the Charter

Reaffirming also the obligation of States to prohibit discrimination and violence on the basis of religion or belief and to implement measures to guarantee the equal and effective protection of the law

Recalling that States have the primary responsibility to promote and protect human rights, including the human rights of persons belonging to religious minorities, including their right to exercise their religion or belief freely

Expressing deep concern at the instances of intolerance and discrimination and acts of violence occurring in the world, in addition to the negative projection of the followers of religions and the enforcement of measures that specifically discriminate against persons on the basis of religion or belief

Deeply alarmed by all terrorist attacks against places of worship that are motivated by religious hatred, including Islamophobia, anti-Semitism and Christianophobia

Condemns in the strongest terms the heinous, cowardly terrorist attack aimed at Muslim worshippers in Christchurch, New Zealand, on 15 March 2019, and expresses its deepest condolences to the families of the victims and to the Government and the people of New Zealand

Condemns in the strongest terms the heinous cowardly terrorist attacks aimed at Christian worshippers during Easter Sunday services in Sri Lanka as well as the associated attacks on luxury hotels at the same time and expresses its deepest condolences to the families of the victims and to the Government and the people of Sri Lanka,

Underlines the need to hold perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of these acts of terrorism accountable and to bring them to justice

Urges States to protect and promote freedom of religion and belief and to foster a domestic environment of religious tolerance, peace and respect by countering incitement to religious hatred and violence and by strategizing and harmonizing actions at the local, national, regional and international levels through education and awareness-building.

Calls for strengthened international efforts to foster a global dialogue on the promotion of a culture of tolerance and peace at all levels, based on respect for human rights and for the diversity of religions and beliefs, emphasizing that States, regional organizations, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies, the media and civil society as a whole have an important role to play in such efforts.

3. AFFORDABLE ENERGY

The General Assembly

Recalling all previous Resolutions Particularly regarding “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which the United Nations adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets

Welcoming the Paris Agreement and its early entry into force, and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement,

Looking forward to the climate summit called for by the Secretary-General, to be held in New York in 2019, to accelerate global action on climate change,

Reaffirming further that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development,

Emphasizing that universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all is an integral part of poverty eradication

Deeply concerned that nearly 2.7 billion people in developing countries, especially in rural areas, rely on traditional biomass, coal and kerosene for cooking and heating, that close to 1 billion people are without access to electricity, that Africa accounts for more than half of both access figures and that, even when energy services are available, millions of poor people are unable to pay for them,

Noting with concern that energy represents less than 1 per cent of overall United Nations expenditure on the Sustainable Development Goals, despite its critical importance also in achieving other goals,

Expressing concern that, at current rates of progress, none of the global energy targets of the Sustainable Development Goals will be achieved by 2030

Emphasizing the critical socioeconomic benefits of affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy

Welcoming the significant reductions in the cost of renewable energy, the sector’s net positive job contributions and the rapid expansion of renewable energy capacity additions, which are now greater than those of other resources in the electricity sector, and noting that the levelized cost of solar and wind energy in many regions of the world is fully competitive with traditional energy resources,

Strongly encourages Governments and other relevant stakeholders to take actions to achieve universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy, increase the global share of new and renewable energy, improve the inclusion of developing countries in energy sector cooperation, where relevant, and increase the rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Calls upon Governments to expand the use of renewable energy beyond the power sector, taking into account national priorities and constraints, to industry, heating and cooling, construction and infrastructure and, in particular, the transport sector

Recognizes that current global progress in improving energy efficiency falls well below the pace necessary to double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030

Encourages Governments, relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to promote investments in developing sustainable, inclusive and equitable energy systems

Also encourages Governments, relevant international organizations and other relevant stakeholders to use and promote an integrated resource planning and management approach in their energy strategies that considers energy choices in the context of linked sectors taking into account national circumstances.

4. Violence Against Women and Girls

The General Assembly;

Strongly condemns all acts of violence against women and girls, whether those acts are perpetrated by the State, by private persons or by non-State actors, including business enterprises, and calls for the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence in the family, within the general community and where perpetrated or condoned by the State;

Stresses that it is important that States strongly condemn all forms of violence against women and refrain from invoking any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to its elimination as set out in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women;

Further stresses that States have the obligation, at all levels, to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, prosecute and hold to account the perpetrators of violence against women and girls and eliminate impunity and provide for access to appropriate remedies for victims and survivors, and should ensure the protection and empowerment of women and girls, including adequate enforcement by police and the judiciary of civil remedies, orders of protection and criminal sanctions, and the provision of shelters, psychosocial services, counselling, health-care and other types of support services, to avoid continued victimisation;

Calls upon Member States to adopt concrete and appropriate measures, especially in the field of education, from entry level education, to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women of all ages in order to promote the development of respectful relations and to eliminate prejudices, harmful customary practices and all other practices based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of either of the sexes and on stereotyped roles for men and women.

5. Venezuela

The General Assembly

Recalling that all States have pledged themselves, under the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all

Deeply concerned with the very real humanitarian crisis resulting from the escalating socioeconomic and political crisis in Venezuela marked by hyperinflation, hunger, disease, crime, increased death rates and mass emigration resulting in a refugee crisis in neighbouring countries,

Deeply concerned that an estimated seven million Venezuelan people are in dire need of aid

Acknowledging that up to 5000 flee across Venezuelan borders every day

Calls upon the Venezuelan Government to

- Separate political and humanitarian objectives and allow delivery of humanitarian aid on basis of need alone
- Improve access for humanitarian aid

Calls upon Member States

- To provide additional funding to provide humanitarian aid given the scale of the crisis
- To provide more support for those countries receiving migrants from Venezuela
- To review economic sanctions and asset freezes imposed on Venezuela with a view to easing the humanitarian crisis.

6. Myanmar

The General Assembly

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Welcoming the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Envoy on Myanmar, the cooperation of the Government of Myanmar with the Special Envoy and the agreement on the opening of the office of the Special Envoy in Nay Pyi Taw, and commending the work of the Special Envoy since her appointment, including her recent visits to the region and her consultations with a range of interlocutors

Welcoming the work of the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar, deeply regretting that the Government of Myanmar has not cooperated with the fact-finding mission, and urging the Government to grant it and other human rights mechanisms full, unrestricted access to all areas and interlocutors,

Expressing grave concern at continuing reports of serious human rights violations and abuses in Myanmar, in particular in Rakhine State, as well as in Kachin and northern Shan States,

Continuing to underline the need for the armed forces of Myanmar to take immediate steps to protect all persons within the country, including those belonging to the Rohingya community

Reiterating its deep distress at reports that unarmed Rohingya in Rakhine State are being subjected to the excessive use of force and violations of human rights by the military and security forces, including extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary killings, rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, arbitrary detention and the enforced disappearance of Rohingya civilians in Rakhine State, and at reports of large-scale destruction of homes and systematic evictions in northern Rakhine State, including the use of arson and violence, as well as the unlawful use of force by non-State actors

Reaffirming that the denial of citizenship status and related rights to Rohingya Muslims and others, including voting rights, is a serious human rights concern

Noting with deep concern that the targeted violence against the Rohingya Muslims and others in Rakhine State has forced over 723,000 people – most of them women and children – to flee to Bangladesh since 25 August 2017

Noting the stated commitment of the Government of Myanmar to implementing the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, regretting that over the past year the Government of Myanmar has not yet implemented the recommendations

Expresses grave concern at the findings of the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar¹⁰ that there is sufficient information to warrant investigation and prosecution so that a competent court may determine liability for genocide in relation to the situation in Rakhine State

Calls for a full and independent investigation of the human rights violations and abuses committed, including against the Rohingya Muslims and persons belonging to other minorities, as reported by various United Nations bodies

Urges the Myanmar Government to

- To take the necessary measures to address the spread of discrimination and prejudice and to combat the incitement of hatred against Rohingya Muslims and other persons belonging to minorities
- To dismantle the camps for internally displaced persons in Rakhine State, ensuring that the return and relocation of internally displaced persons is carried out in accordance with international standards and best practices
- To allow full and unhindered access for the delivery of humanitarian assistance
- To sustain the democratic transition of Myanmar by bringing all national institutions, including the military, under the democratically elected civilian Government;
- To fulfil its human rights obligations and commitments to protect the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly.

7. Conflict in Africa

The General Assembly

Reaffirming its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security as well as its commitment to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations

Recalling that the prevention of conflict remains a primary responsibility of States, and further recalling their responsibility to protect civilians and to respect human rights, as provided for by relevant international law, and further reaffirming the responsibility of each individual State to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity

Recalling the various factors and causes that play a role in triggering, worsening or prolonging conflicts in Africa

Noting that Africa still faces enormous challenges, including: governance deficits, economic difficulties, high rates of unemployment, the mismanagement of ethnic diversity, competition over power and resources, state fragility and weak state institutions, ungoverned spaces which leave room for illegal activities, the continued flow of weapons into the continent and their illicit circulation, mercenary activity, insurgencies and rebellions, inadequate border monitoring and control that facilitates transnational organized crime, illicit exploitation of natural resources, continued crisis that precipitate irregular migration, corruption, illicit financial flows which facilitate funding for illegal activities, climate change and natural disasters, and slow processes in the ratification of AU instruments and policies

Gravely concerned that the illicit trade, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in many regions of the world, including Africa, continue to pose threats to international peace and security, cause significant loss of life and contribute to instability and insecurity

Welcoming the decision by the African Union Peace and Security Council to declare September of each year until 2020 Africa Amnesty Month for the surrender of illegally owned weapons and arms

Welcomes the African Union's determination to rid Africa of conflicts and create conditions favorable for the growth, development and integration of the continent

Encourages the United Nations and the African Union to strengthen their efforts to coordinate their engagement in a mutually supportive manner, across the range of possible responses to conflict.

8. Moratorium on the use of the death penalty

The General Assembly

Guided by the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful that any miscarriage or failure of justice in the implementation of the death penalty is irreversible and irreparable,

Convinced that a moratorium on the use of the death penalty contributes to respect for human dignity and to the enhancement and progressive development of human rights, and considering that there is no conclusive evidence of the deterrent value of the death penalty

Noting ongoing local and national debates and regional initiatives on the death penalty, as well as the readiness of an increasing number of Member States to make available to the public information on the use of the death penalty

Welcoming the considerable movement towards the abolition of the death penalty globally and the fact that many States are applying a moratorium,

Emphasizing the need to ensure that persons facing the death penalty have access to justice without discrimination, including access to legal counsel, and that they are treated with humanity and with respect for their inherent dignity and in compliance with their rights under international human rights law

Noting with deep concern that, as shown in recent reports of the Secretary-General, frequently, poor and economically vulnerable persons, foreign nationals, persons exercising their human rights and persons belonging to religious or ethnic minorities are disproportionately represented among those sentenced to the death penalty

Reaffirms the sovereign right of all countries to develop their own legal systems, including determining appropriate legal penalties, in accordance with their international law obligations

Calls upon all States

- To progressively restrict the use of the death penalty and not to impose capital punishment for offences committed by persons below 18 years of age, on pregnant women or on persons with mental or intellectual disabilities
- To reduce the number of offences for which the death penalty may be imposed, including by considering removing the mandatory application of the death penalty;
- To ensure that those facing the death penalty can exercise their right to apply for pardon or commutation of their death sentence by ensuring that clemency procedures are fair and transparent and that prompt information is provided at all stages of the process;
- To ensure that the death penalty is not applied on the basis of discriminatory laws or as a result of discriminatory or arbitrary application of the law;

Calls upon States which have abolished the death penalty not to reintroduce it, and encourages them to share their experience in this regard;

Encourages States which have a moratorium to maintain it and to share their experience in this regard.

9. Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly

Recalling the establishment of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which humankind and the environment are exposed,

Conscious of the continuing need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on humankind and the environment, and conscious also of the increased volume, complexity and diversity of that information

Acknowledging the concerns about the radiological consequences of nuclear accidents,

Recognizing the increasing importance of the scientific work of the Scientific Committee and the need to carry out unforeseen additional work, such as after the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station,

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work, and welcoming the increased commitment of States members of the Committee

Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources, and to report thereon to the General Assembly.

10. Measles, Vaccine Hesitancy, and International Travel:

The General Assembly

Is convinced that endemic measles has been eliminated in OECD countries by widespread vaccination.

Recognises that vaccination is one of the most cost-effective ways of avoiding infectious disease – it currently prevents 2-3 million deaths a year, and a further 1.5 million could be avoided if global coverage of vaccinations improved.

Notes with concern that vaccine hesitancy (the reluctance or refusal to vaccinate despite the availability of vaccines) threatens to reverse progress made in tackling vaccine-preventable diseases.

Also notes that the measles virus spreads via aerosolized droplets and is highly infectious; ninety percent of exposed, unvaccinated people will become ill with measles after entering a room that housed an infected person for up to two hours beforehand. The risks of measles transmission are magnified in communities with a higher prevalence of unvaccinated adults and children.

Is alarmed that measles has seen a 30% increase in cases globally. Epidemics of measles in OECD countries occur because to imported cases. A high proportion of these measles importations occur in returning unvaccinated travellers who acquire infection with measles virus while abroad; these individuals may infect other unvaccinated citizens following their return to their country of domicile.

This Assembly calls upon member states to redouble efforts to eliminate measles in all countries by enhancing global vaccination programmes.

This Assembly also calls upon member states to combat the resurgence of measles by:

1. Enhancing education programmes to improve community awareness regarding the dangers of vaccine hesitancy; and
2. Requiring all adult international travellers without evidence of prior measles immunity to receive two documented doses of measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine at least 2 weeks prior to departure.



Programmed Resolutions

Movers & Seconders for MUNA 2019

1st resolution debated initially. Others in random order.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. 1. Global Climate | (DEBATED FIRST) |
| MOVER: Pakistan | SECONDER: Canada |
| 2. 5. Venezuela | |
| MOVER: USA | SECONDER: South Korea |
| 3. 8. Moratorium on the use of the death penalty | |
| MOVER: Australia | SECONDER: New Zealand |
| 4. 6. Myanmar | |
| MOVER: Turkey | SECONDER: India |
| 5. 3. Affordable Energy | |
| MOVER: Switzerland | SECONDER: Afghanistan |
| 6. 6. Effects of atomic radiation | |
| MOVER: United Kingdom | SECONDER: Iraq |
| 7. 10. Measles, Vaccine Hesitancy, and International Travel | |
| MOVER: Singapore | SECONDER: Indonesia |
| 8. 4. Violence Against Women and Girls | |
| MOVER: Syria | SECONDER: China |
| 9. 7. Conflict in Africa | |
| MOVER: Ethiopia | SECONDER: France |
| 10. 2. Combating terrorism and other acts of violence based on religion or belief | |
| MOVER: Sri Lanka | SECONDER: Israel |



District 9685
Rotary
Model United Nations Assembly



Western Sydney MUNA 2019

Resolutions without notice & From the Floor *(23/6/19)*

Amended – 7:30pm 22/6/18

1. Congratulations on an excellent day of debating.
2. **Resolutions Without Notice** (B1-6) will be debated in random order during the first session. Movers and seconders as at 7:30pm are shown on P2. You may e-mail me at wsmuna9685@gmail.com this evening, or else see Sec Gen prior to commencing Session 6 to request to move or second motions not yet covered. If no-one requests to do so, then the resolution will not be debated. Thus, we may commence debating Resolutions from the floor in Session 6.
3. **Resolutions from the Floor** (C1-4) will be debated in order. Movers and seconders as at 7:30pm are shown on P2.
4. Satisfaction Survey: We welcome feedback from participants. When completed, please place the survey in the box on the Registration Desk. We particularly welcome suggestions that will help us to improve the MUNA experience for you.



Movers & Seconders for Day 2 MUNA 2019

B. Resolutions Without Notice: debated in random order

1. Labour standards

MOVER: ??

SECONDER: ??

2. Open Trade:

MOVER: **Germany**

SECONDER: **Cuba**

3. South China Sea Dispute: Moved By South Korea Secoded By Australia

MOVER: **South Korea**

SECONDER: **Australia**

4. Sacrificing Civil Liberties to Counter Terrorism

MOVER: **Egypt**

SECONDER: **Sri Lanka**

5. Organ Donation

MOVER: **Greece**

SECONDER: **Saudi Arabia**

6. Traditional Definition of Gender

MOVER: ??

SECONDER: ??

C. Resolutions Without Notice: debated in order

1. Action Against Illegal Use Of Firearms

MOVER: **New Zealand**

SECONDER: **Canada**

2. Democratic Choice of Abortion:

MOVER: **Brazil**

SECONDER: **Pakistan**

3. Government Corruption, Misleading Media, and the Failing of Democracy:

MOVER: **Singapore**

SECONDER: **Switzerland**

4. Diplomatic Interactions with Unrecognised States:

MOVER: **China**

SECONDER: **Israel**

5. Brazilian Logging:

MOVER: **South Korea**

SECONDER: **UK**

Resolutions Without Notice

B1. Labour standards: **Moved By ??** **Seconded By ??**

The General Assembly:

Is committed to the observance of internationally recognized core labour standards.

Recognises that the International Labour Organization (ILO) is the competent body to set and deal with these standards.

Believes that economic growth and development fostered by increased trade and further trade liberalisation will contribute to the promotion of these labour standards.

Condemns those nations that use labour standards for protectionist purposes.

Calls on all nations:

To affirm their support for the work of the ILO in ensuring that core labour standards are maintained; and

To agree that the comparative advantage of countries, particularly low-wage developing countries, must in no way be compromised when the ILO has certified that labour standards are acceptable.

B2. Open Trade: Moved By Germany **Seconded By Cuba**

The General Assembly:

Believing that the economic case for an open trading system based on multilaterally agreed rules is supported by evidence from the experience of world trade and economic growth since the Second World War.

Affirming that policies that allow the unrestricted flow of goods and services increases competition, motivates innovation, and enables production of the best products, with the best design, at the best price.

Understanding that competitiveness can also shift between countries and that a country that may have enjoyed an advantage because of lower labour costs or a good supplies of some natural resources, could also become uncompetitive in some goods or services as its economy develops.

Believing that the stimulus of an open economy prompts countries to become competitive in some other goods or services.

Expressing alarm that richer governments are yielding to protectionism, for short term political gain through the imposition of tariffs, subsidies, red tape, and legitimate policy objectives such as environmental preservation or consumer protection.

Calls upon the Assembly to

Condemn this shift towards protectionism

Reaffirm their support for an open trading system based on multilaterally agreed rules.

B3. South China Sea Dispute: Moved By South Korea

Seconded By Australia

The General Assembly

Believing that China's sweeping claims of sovereignty over the South China Sea is harming other nations such as Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

Concerned that China maintains an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) that contravenes the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) that allows freedom of navigation through an EEZ and does not require notice of military activities

Alarmed that satellite imagery has shown that China has increased efforts to reclaim land in the South China Sea by physically increasing the size of islands or creating new islands and constructing ports, military installations, and airstrips.

Concerned that the failure of Chinese and Southeast Asian leaders to resolve the disputes by diplomatic means could undermine international laws governing maritime disputes and encourage a destabilizing military presence

Calls all nations to:

Require China to acknowledge that it is a signatory to the UNCLOS treaty, which established the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and accept the court's authority;

Demand that China remove all military and industrial outposts on artificial islands that it has built in disputed waters; and

Encourages Chinese and Southeast Asian leaders to resolve their disputes by diplomatic means to avoid a destabilizing arms military presence in the South China Sea

B4. Sacrificing Civil Liberties to Counter Terrorism

Moved By Egypt

Seconded By Sri Lanka

This Assembly:

Concerned that Governments around the world in reacting to the tragic events of September 11, the London 2005 bombings and other terrorist attacks, by enacting laws that confer extraordinary powers upon governments and their agencies, have undermined the freedoms that nations are seeking to protect from terrorism.

Alarmed that these laws now infringe basic democratic standards, by restricting freedom of speech, detention of persons without charge invasion of personal privacy and that in many cases these laws may be passed without due process such as community debate,

Calls upon this Assembly to:

Require all nations to enact a Bill of Rights or other equivalent human rights act

Demands that the application of anti-terrorism legislation undergo judicial review at regular intervals to ensure that human rights are not being undermined.

B5. Organ Donation **Moved By Greece** **Seconded By Saudi Arabia**

The General Assembly,

Recognising that internationally, States face an organ shortage with 22 people dying every day because of a lack of donated organs;

Calls upon all Member States to introduce education programs to raise awareness about the need for organ donation, with the hope these programs will encourage voluntary organ donation;

Recognising that situations of poverty and economic disadvantage encourage the illegal sale of organs and hence encourages states to reduce the levels of poverty and economic disadvantage ;

Urges Member States to refrain from creating organ sale schemes where donors are remunerated for organ donation as this targets the poor and economically disadvantaged;

Approves the creation of the United Nations Organ Trade Taskforce (UNOTT) which shall:

(a) Establish programs by which national police forces are empowered to inspect the offices of medical practitioners to determine if illegal organ transplants have been taking place;

(b) Develop programs with Member States to achieve the goal that by 2020 Member States should have at least 80% of their residents making at least one of their organs available for donation either during their lifetime or after their death;

(c) Develop a treaty regime that:

 i) Establishes legal and administrative frameworks to facilitate the transfer of organs from one State to another when required;

 ii) puts in place sanctions on Member States for failure to achieve agreed levels of donation by 2025.

B5. Organ Donation: AMENDMENT PROPOSAL

Moved By China **Seconded By Israel**

The General Assembly,

Recognising that internationally, States face an organ shortage with 22 people dying every day because of a lack of donated organs;

Calls upon all Member States to introduce education programs to raise awareness about the need for organ donation, with the hope these programs will encourage voluntary organ donation;

Recognising that situations of poverty and economic disadvantage encourage the illegal sale of organs and hence encourages states to reduce the levels of poverty and economic disadvantage ;

Urges Member States to refrain from creating organ sale schemes where donors are remunerated for organ donation as this targets the poor and economically disadvantaged;

Approves the creation of the United Nations Organ Trade Taskforce (UNOTT) which shall:

(a) Establish programs by which national police forces are empowered to inspect the offices of medical practitioners to ~~determine if illegal organ transplants have been taking place; ensure that due procedure is being followed;~~

(b) Develop programs with Member States to achieve the goal that by 2020 Member States should have at least 80% of their residents making at least one of their organs available for donation either during their lifetime or after their death;

(c) Develop a treaty regime that:

i) Establishes legal and administrative frameworks to facilitate the transfer of organs from one State to another when required;

ii) puts in place sanctions on Member States for failure to achieve agreed levels of donation by 2025.

B6. Traditional Definition of Gender Moved By ?? Seconded By ??

The General Assembly,

Reminds the Assembly that the International Bill of Rights (UDHR, the ICCPR and the ICESCR) are clear in expressions of gender as being limited to two traditional types - male and female as determined by sex at birth;

Recognising that there are people who do not identify as these traditional gender definitions

Recognising that difficulties in identification of persons or gender based discrimination may occur because of identification as a non-traditional gender type

Calls upon Member States to ensure that all international law maintains the traditional definitions of gender as described in paragraph 1 above for clarity in international documents such as passports, with addendums to be allowed if requested for those who do not identify as either of these traditional genders.

B6. Traditional Definition of Gender ~~AMENDMENT PROPOSAL~~

Moved By ?? Seconded By ??

The General Assembly,

Reminds the Assembly that the International Bill of Rights (UDHR, the ICCPR and the ICESCR) are clear in expressions of gender as being limited to two traditional types - male and female as determined by sex at birth;

Recognising that there are people who do not identify as these traditional gender definitions

Recognising that difficulties in identification of persons or gender based discrimination may occur because of identification as a non-traditional gender type

Calls upon Member States to ensure that all international law maintains the traditional definitions of gender as described in paragraph 1 above for clarity in international documents such as passports. ~~with addendums to be allowed if requested for those who do not identify as either of these traditional genders.~~

Resolutions from the Floor

C1. Action Against Illegal Use Of Firearms Moved By New Zealand Seconded By Canada

The General Assembly—

Recognising the need for civilian firearms for the purposes of hunting, sport shooting and self-defence and that there is no need for civilians to possess high-capacity magazines, high quantity of ammunition or sound suppressors. Additionally, military-grade firearms should not be given to civilians without a legitimate reason,

Acknowledging that the gun laws of few countries are permissive, choosing to allow people, save for prohibited groups, to possess firearms, including but not limited to Austria, Chad, Nigeria, Pakistan, Switzerland, the United States of America and Zambia. The gun laws of most countries are restrictive, requiring those wanting to possess firearms to prove good character and provide ample reason to own a firearm,

Acknowledging that a culture of glorification of firearms and an association of firearms with masculinity can lead to increased gun violence,

Acknowledging with concern the number of legally obtained firearms being used for illegal purposes,

Noting that according to the UN Disarmament Affairs Chief, Izumi Nakamitsu, that approximately 250,000 people die each year to gun violence and that many more are injured,

Noting with concern that inadequate background checks and lacking weapon registration can lead to dangerous people possessing a firearm, including people with a history of domestic violence, substance abuse or addiction, mental illness or suicidal tendencies,

Calling on member states to address the issue of gun-related crime through adequate legislation and regulation; strict enforcement of existing laws; reducing poverty and crime and reducing unemployment and gang activity,

Welcomes the upcoming Review Conference on the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

C2. Democratic Choice of Abortion: Moved By Brazil Seconded By Pakistan

The General Assembly

Recalling that all States have agreed, under the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 18: “Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.”

Acknowledging the obligation of all states and the United Nations to consider the rights of all parties in regards to abortion.

Expressing concern in regards to the suppression of religious freedoms and the pressure of states to enact policies based on the views of the people by the UN, other international agencies and states.

Condemns foreign intervention and international efforts to contradict the democratic consensus of a nation on the matter of abortion, with international organisations encouraging access to abortions despite a clear oppositional religious or cultural majority.

Recognises international efforts to interfere with domestic policy as an undue restriction of sovereign rights.

Stressing the importance of states being able to invoke custom, tradition and religious considerations in their own domains in correlation of the views of the people.

Urges all member states to hold a formal democratic vote, either through referendum, national survey to determine the absolute legality of abortion within said state.

Stresses the importance of states supporting women to the fullest extent, through medical and social programs.

Calls for states to make access to effective contraceptive methods easily and readily available to all individuals, to aid in reducing the perceived need for abortions.

C3. Government Corruption, Misleading Media, and the Failing of Democracy:

Moved By Singapore

Seconded By Switzerland

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that democracy is a universally recognised ideal due to how it allows for an environment for the protection and effective realisation of human rights.

Recalling that these values for democracy are embodied in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, due to how democratic governance feeds into economic and social policies that are response to people's needs by realising human rights, that aim at eradicating poverty and expanding the choices that people have in their lives, and that respect the needs of future generations.

Recalling the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), and how it reaffirms the importance of core values in a country, such as: honesty, respect for the rule of law, accountability, and transparency.

Emphasises the importance of government transparency so that special-interest groups are not able to sway political decisions in their favour without the public knowing.

Deeply concerned about the rise of 'fake news' and alternative facts, defined by journalists as news that is not factually based and cannot be verified, and how this rise of misinformation has caused certain conspiracy groups or groups based on false information to become legitimised, as more people subscribe to their claims.

Alarmed by the rise of citizen journalists that run their own commentary, due to the rise of use of social media, which forces other citizens to sift through all the information to find what is accurate.

Recognises that social media can be both a positive and negative platform for change, by supporting minority groups to demonstrate their struggles to the world, but also supporting special-interest groups to influence events such as political elections with 'floods' of false information.

Emphasises that the United Nations does not advocate for a specific model of government, but promotes democratic governance as a set of values and principles that should be followed.

Expresses concern that propaganda has been sold to the public as true information in many different ways, causing democratic elections to become unfairly swayed to certain groups, that is not in the best interest for the country.

Calls upon governments to support freedom of speech and freedom of press, as well as educating their population in a free and non-biased way, but also to place restrictions upon false information being propagated, so that their citizens are able to fact-check all information that has provided to them, as well as discussing and calling out special-interest groups, so that no specific person is able to unfairly sway political decisions.

C4. Diplomatic Interactions with Unrecognised States: Moved By China Seconded By Israel

The General Assembly

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Acknowledging the growing threat of rogue states receiving support from nations with vested interests,

Reaffirming the state sovereignty of all United Nation member states, including within all territory recognised as their own,

Expressing deep concern regarding the continued diplomatic, military, and economic support provided to unrecognised rogue states such as Kosovo, Northern Cyprus, & the Republic of China,

Emphasizing the goal of the United Nations in the maintaining of security and peace worldwide,

Expressing deep concern that many nations, despite affirming that groups such as the Republic of China (occupying the territory of Taiwan) exist as false states, continue to allow and encourage the violation of the sovereignty of the true owners of these territories,

1. *Strongly encourages* governments to cease hostile action via the support of unrecognised states;

2. *Condemns* the actions of major powers seeking to influence the ruling bodies of these unrecognised nations through military support;

3. *Recognizes* the right for each nation to recognise any nation they desire as a real nation, however;

4. *Calls upon* governments of the assembly to cease the support of nations they do not recognise;

5. *Encourages* governments to continue to maintain the right for all United Nations member states to practice state sovereignty;

6. *Calls upon* the assembly to sustain the goal of world peace through the necessary fulfilment of the requirements of all states to halt engagement in supporting conflict and division within sovereign states via the support of rogue powers without legal claim or right to land.

C5. BRAZILIAN LOGGING

Moved By South Korea

Seconded By UK

The General Assembly

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2017/4 of 20 April 2017, in which the Council adopted the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 on the recommendation of the United Nations Forum on Forests at its special session held on 20 January 2017 and the strategic plan therein, which denoted:

- The sustainable management of forests and trees outside forests must be of utmost importance
- This management will, in turn, provide economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits for present and future generations

Reaffirms that logging and the removal of previous environmental sanctions have a grotesque impact on not only the environment itself, but also on public health and greater society;

Restates that the Amazon Rainforest is the largest of its kind in the world, and contributes largely towards the environmental sustainability of the region;

Noting with concern that annual global average temperature is about 1 degree Celsius higher than average, which is the difference between life and death for thousands of people;

Emphasising that the Brazilian dismantling of conservation agencies has sped up Amazonian deforestation to the fastest rate in a decade, which will serve to have catastrophic effects on the greater world;

Urges States to enforce the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030;

Calls upon the Brazilian Government to reinstate their environmental conservation agencies and policies, and to make a conscious effort to minimise the universal impact of their current actions;

Calls upon ALL states to encourage Brazil in this endeavour, and to instil environmental conservation policies of their own, to better protect and sustain the environment.