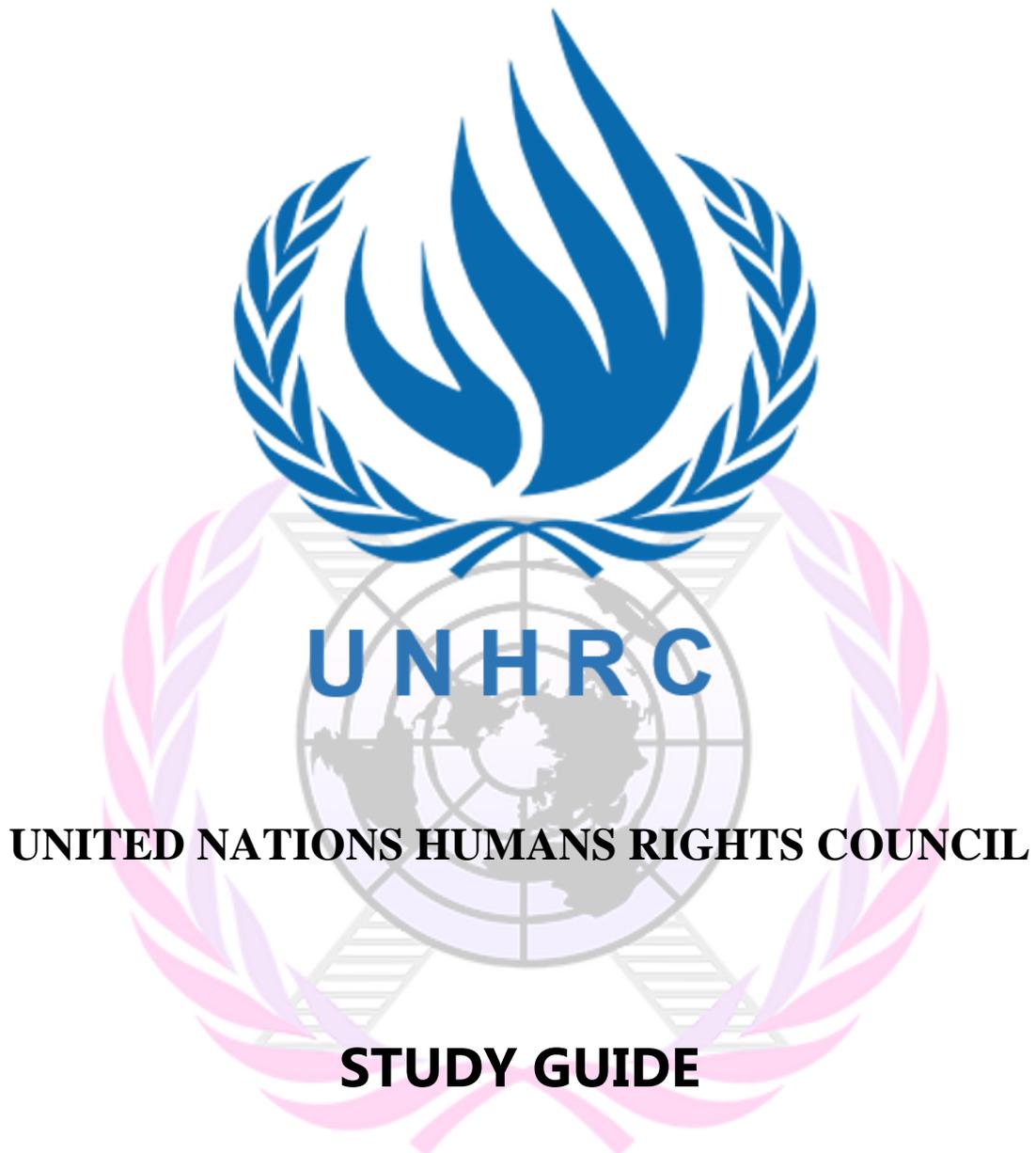




Cathedral International
Model United Nations



AGENDAS:

- A. Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity in Armed Conflicts**
- B. Discussing the Recruitment of Children by Armed Groups**



Letter from the Secretary-General

It is my distinct honor to welcome you to the Eighth Edition of Cathedral International Model United Nations.

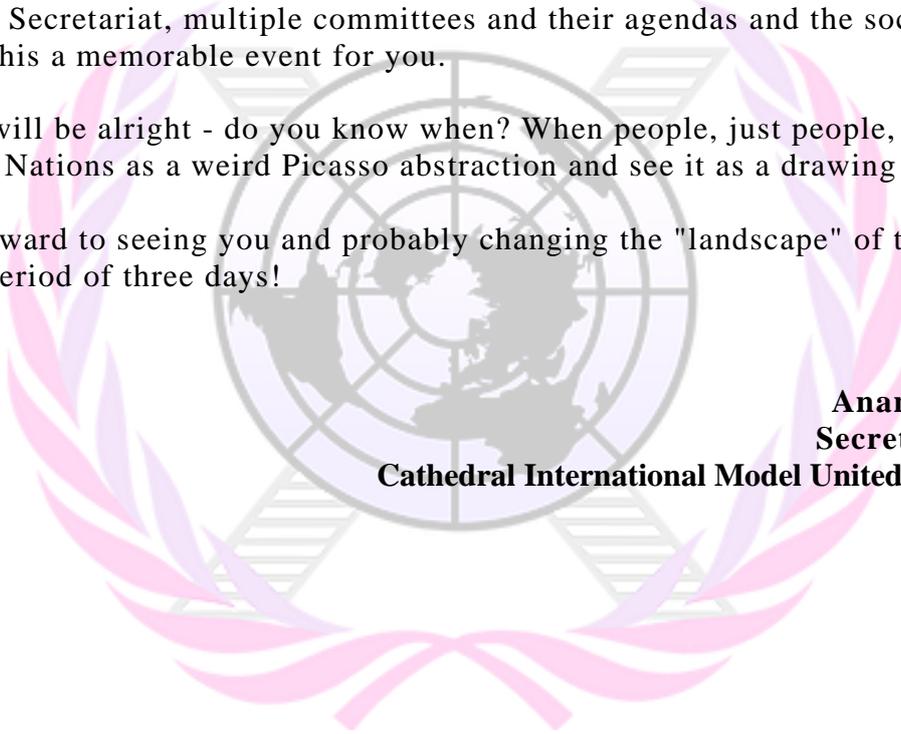
It is very important to be aware of the issues the world is facing today and involving the youth of the world in these conversations to gain their perspectives on various matters. CIMUN intends to do exactly that by providing the experience of being part of the United Nations -discussing the wide range of global problems, conversing with delegates representing various countries and arriving at potential solutions.

This will help in familiarizing students with the international situation and create diplomats, politicians and journalists who ask the right questions and even discover ways to answer them, keeping in mind, a global perspective.

As the Secretary-General of CIMUN 2019, I would like to assure you that this would be a unique learning experience for you and contribute to the increase in your potential. Our hard-working Secretariat, multiple committees and their agendas and the socials will surely make this a memorable event for you.

"Everything will be alright - do you know when? When people, just people, stop thinking of the United Nations as a weird Picasso abstraction and see it as a drawing they made themselves.

So, I look forward to seeing you and probably changing the "landscape" of the world over a brief period of three days!



**Ananya Agrawal,
Secretary-General
Cathedral International Model United Nations, 2019**

Letter from the Director-General

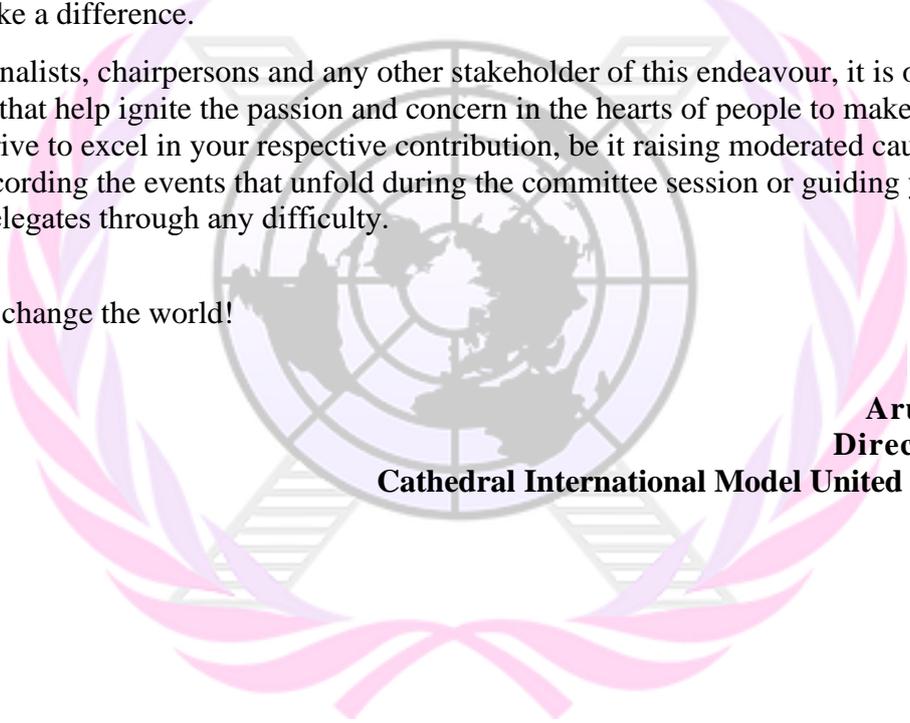
Dear participants,

Welcoming you to the Eighth Edition of Cathedral International Model United Nations is tremendously exciting! This year things are different. It is time that we, as the future of tomorrow start looking at the world with more concern. 10 years from now this world will not be the same as it is, and as the youth of today, we are responsible for making it safer, better and more sustainable. It is our future after all right?

This year's conference strives to encourage delegates to explore the various issues that this very future that we will be living in could potentially face, through fervent debate and innovative ideas. Be it discoursing stronger mitigation commitments to tackle climate change or investigating defensive methods to prevent cybercrime in today's increasingly digitalized world, CIMUN is your platform to make a difference.

Delegates, journalists, chairpersons and any other stakeholder of this endeavour, it is opportunities like this MUN that help ignite the passion and concern in the hearts of people to make a difference. May you all strive to excel in your respective contribution, be it raising moderated caucuses of importance, recording the events that unfold during the committee session or guiding your committee's delegates through any difficulty.

Be prepared to change the world!



**Arushi Dahiya,
Director-General
Cathedral International Model United Nations, 2019**

Letter from the Chair

Honorable delegates,

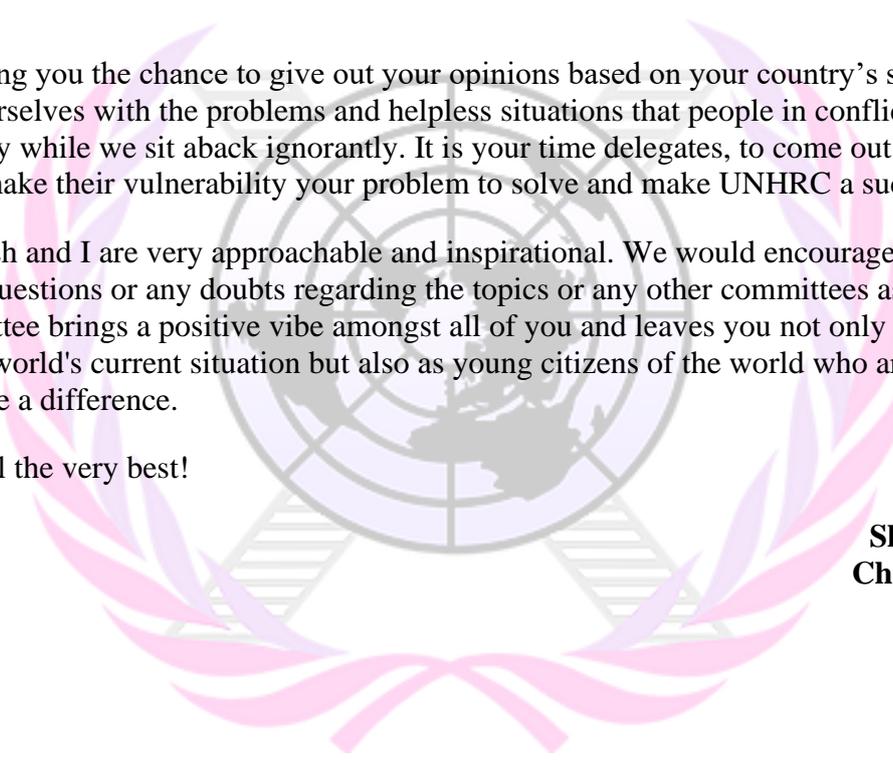
It is my distinct pleasure to have you all aboard a committee discussing the promotion and protection of each individuals' rights on the planet we share.

Prepare yourselves for a 3-day conference with heated yet fruitful debates, we expect each and every delegate to enter committee with an understanding of his or her country's stance and a thorough apprehension of the ROP. Being the chairperson, guiding the committee in the right direction is my main aim. I would maintain the committee's tempo by sticking to the rules of procedure and adding a little spice at regular intervals which would incite delegates to bring the best of arguments.

CIMUN is giving you the chance to give out your opinions based on your country's stance and familiarize yourselves with the problems and helpless situations that people in conflict zones face every single day while we sit aback ignorantly. It is your time delegates, to come out of your bubble of ignorance, make their vulnerability your problem to solve and make UNHRC a success.

As people, Krish and I are very approachable and inspirational. We would encourage and love for you all to ask questions or any doubts regarding the topics or any other committees as well. I hope that the committee brings a positive vibe amongst all of you and leaves you not only with an outlook of the world's current situation but also as young citizens of the world who are capable of striving to make a difference.

Wishing you all the very best!



**Shania Mathias,
Chair of UNHRC**

Letter from the Co-chair

Dear Delegates,

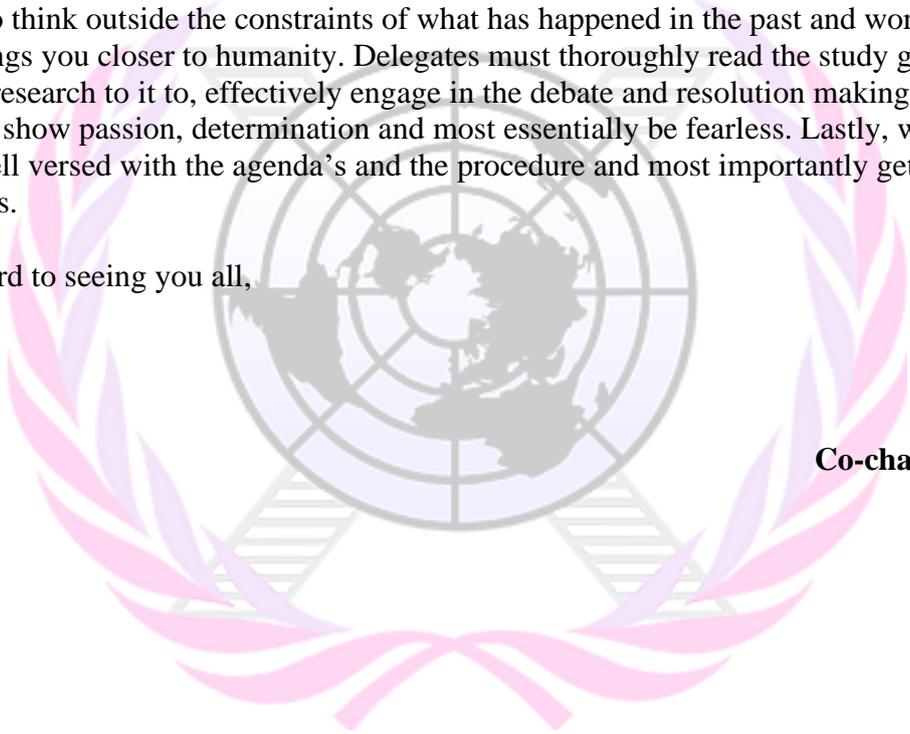
I welcome you to the Eight edition of The Cathedral International Model United Nations 2019. This year UNHRC seeks to put an end to the recruitment of children and ensure the safety of journalists and the Issue of Impunity in Armed Conflicts.

These agendas go back a few years and have been full of unfortunate and unanticipated turns and the future seems full of atrocity and violence if the conflict isn't put to an end now. With the constant threat of crises, Delegates will have to be both spontaneous and innovative in their decision making and maintain their foreign policies in order to succeed in UNHRC.

We urge you to think outside the constraints of what has happened in the past and work towards debate that brings you closer to humanity. Delegates must thoroughly read the study guide however not limit their research to it to, effectively engage in the debate and resolution making. To succeed delegates must show passion, determination and most essentially be fearless. Lastly, we urge first timers to be well versed with the agenda's and the procedure and most importantly get rid of all your inhibitions.

Looking forward to seeing you all,

Suit Up.



**Krish Desai,
Co-chair of UNHRC**

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Introduction to The Human Rights Council

The United Nation Human Rights Council is an intergovernmental body whose sole purpose is to promote and protect human rights around the world. The committee consists of 47 members elected for a three years term. Its parent body is the United Nations General Assembly and its headquarters lie in Geneva, Switzerland. The council was established on the 15th of March 2006 by the general assembly by the resolution 60\251. The UNHRC was embraced by its former commission known as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). It is very important to note that the council is a subsidiary body which means it cannot make decisions by itself. The council can only advise and recommend solutions to the General Assembly regarding human rights violations.

After one year of the councils' first meeting on the 18th of June, UNHRC adopted its Institution building package which is a complete document regarding the objectives, principals and overall functioning of the UN body. UNHRC also has other subsidiary bodies which were adopted right about the same time which directly addresses the council.

The council has addressed many issues in recent years, some being:

- In recent years there have been serious refugee problems in Africa, the UN refugee agency has sent a staff of more than 9,700 people in 126 countries to provide assistance and protection to almost 59 million refugees, internally displaced and stateless people.
- The Syrian conflict: UNHRC has provided them with their basic necessities, helping the most vulnerable with money for medicines, food, stoves and fuel and many more. The council also joined with other humanitarian and developmental councils to appeal for US \$80 billion to help millions of Syrian refugees and others across the region.

Although UNHRC has gained high success regarding these controversial issues which increasingly created problems regarding the violations of human rights. Two out of these uncountable issues are going to be discussed over 3 days, the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity and the recruitment of children by armed groups.

AGENDA A: SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS AND THE ISSUE OF IMPUNITY IN ARMED CONFLICTS.

Journalism is an important profession which provides citizens with the information they need to make the best and most reasonable decisions in their lives, communities and government. Over the years, the safety of journalists in conflict zones have decreased drastically, about 273 journalists have been killed while reporting in conflict zones itself. The Human Rights Council and Security Council aim to tackle these problems. The plan is being laid out in most conflict and non-conflict zones depending on its severity.

What is the importance of journalism?

News and other sources of media are our only source of information to changing events, issues and important people outside. The sole purpose of journalists is to provide information to the citizens of the world to help them make the best possible decisions about their lives, communities and government. It explains everyday happenings and issues which need more importance in an easier and more accessible way, by bringing citizens closer to these events. Without journalists there would be no way, citizens could communicate with the world and its everyday issues.

Why are journalists increasingly targeted?

Journalists who take a keen interest in the on goings of the world have always been in danger. Although at one point even war reporters were protected, if guerrilla fighter wanted to communicate with the world they would have to do so only through the press. Killing and threatening journalists was simply a way to ensure their messages never come through.

Most journalists are targeted under the name of 'fake news'. Majority of them that were killed were a threat to the government and public interests. Questioning politicians over corruption, celebrities about their personal lives and voicing out their opinions regarding political figures has been their major threat.

There is not just one reason why journalists are increasingly murdered and imprisoned. But, the disappointing responses from major and minor countries worldwide in conflict and non-conflict zones is partly the reason why powerful people take advantage of their social status as a reason to violate human rights.

BLOC Positions

Afghanistan: In a region which has undergone the worst regimes from Beijing to Tehran, which kept high control for what passed through in the news. Afghanistan used to be a beacon of free speech and information. Yet, many journalists now are under the pressure that this light may be fading. On April 30th a suicide bomb killed 9 reporters as well as photographers. It was the first mass killing of journalists after the Taliban era. Journalists are regularly under attack and are threatened. These days International Bureaus in Afghanistan are occupied mostly with local journalists itself and is a matter which needs to be looked into by political figures. In 2018, before the elections could begin. RSF paid a visit to Afghanistan from the 14th to the 27th of September to organize four trainings for a total of 70 journalists which included 32 women who came from 13

different provinces and represented 53 independent Afghan media. Afghanistan is ranked 118th out of 180 countries in RSF's 2018 World Press Freedom Index.

Saudi Arabia: As the country faces problems with repressed free speech, arose another baffling report regarding the killing of Jamal Khashoggi on the 2nd of October 2018, journalist for The Washington Post and former general manager and editor-in-chief of Al Arab News. The international community called for liability of those responsible for the assassination and more clarity on the reports created by Saudi authorities. Saudi Arabia faced extreme pressure from the economic and political international communities to disclose the facts.

India: Standing at number 14th on the list with 18 journalists murdered in the year 2017. India has been listed on the Global Impunity Index about 11 times. Since 1992, 48 journalists have been killed and were heavily targeted for murder. According to CPJ records 32 out of the 34 were murdered with complete impunity. Conditions in India have only worsened in 2018, 3 reporters were murdered for their reports: Navin Nischal, Sandeep Sharma and Shujaat Bukhari. Navin Nischal and one of his colleagues were run over by an SUV. These ruthless murders are used as warnings to silence journalists, reporters in India and everywhere else are being silenced for having the audacity to speak up and reveal the truth to their readers.

Mexico: Mexico has been described as the deadliest country for reporters outside of a war zone. Since 2000, at least 144 journalists have been murdered according to Mexico's National Human Rights Commission (CNDH). Soon after the president was sworn to justice he had said he would put an end to these murders, yet five journalists have been killed ever since he took office. Javier Valdez, award winning journalist was dragged out of his car by gunmen who shot him at gunpoint. His murder sent shockwaves along the Mexican city leading to numerous protests. According to reports, 99% of attacks against journalists have gone unpunished and state public figures were directly or indirectly involved in almost half of these cases documented in 2017.

What do we mean when we say impunity?

Impunity means 'exemption from punishment or freedom from the injurious consequences of an action'. It can be valid for a number of human rights violations, letting go of victims without justice and encouraging an environment that enables abuse.

Impunity for crimes occurred against journalists mean, countries failing to make amendments supporting journalists and their safety from harassment, threats, attacks, arbitrary detention, and murder. This can be through:

- Countries failing to tackle independent and efficient investigation to threats or murders. Including failure to find evidence, failure to figure out the masterminds behind this, carrying out opaque investigations and flawed fact finding.
- Failing to reform a corrupt police force which may sometimes enable and encourage the mistreatment of journalists.
- Failing to abolish laws which restrict the free flow of information which targets journalist reports on certain issues, public figures and their criticism.

The failure of governments to help eradicate problems is often prompted by self-interest. In most cases their own workers or agents are responsible for violations. Dealing with these issues would mean exposing government failure amongst citizens. If not, the problem may lie in the flawed judicial systems, corrupt law enforcement and a lack of political will.

International laws and standards need states prohibit and prevent also address crimes against journalists. The obligation of states to protect press freedom and journalists' safety has been affirmed in UN Human Rights Council Resolution 33/2 which talks about in detail the actions states should take to tackle impunity and safeguard journalists.

However, impunity remains one of the most serious threats to free expression and journalists' safety. Impunity creates a cycle which steadily wears away freedom of expression. Where journalists can freely be attacked and silenced with impunity, it is cycle which enables perpetrators to commit attacks one after the other which increasingly intimidates journalists.

In **Bangladesh**, more than 40 journalists and photojournalists came under attack while covering road safety protests in Dhaka in August 2018. Photographer and media worker, Shahid Alam was arrested on 5th August for an interview he gave to Aljazeera about the protests and because videos of the protests were shared through social media sites. Alam remains in detention as he's charged with Bangladesh's repressive ICT act. He is provided with limited medical supplies even after being beaten constantly by the police.

How is this crisis affecting the world economically and politically?

There are two economic features of journalism, first, news is non-excludable, which means that once the news is reported anyone can use it. Second, as it is expensive to pay reporters to gather information, the costs of distributing this information is the same despite of how much information is actually produced.

Journalism at one time was a simply understood, important and serious business. Finding things out, verifying them and publishing them in outlets despite major obstacles politically. As days pass journalism across the globe is radically shrinking. The internet and technology have taken over extensively. Centuries ago physical copies of newspapers were the only source of information available. Now it is more efficient and much cheaper to surf online. This has reduced the job security of journalists drastically. For advertisers and social media owners it's all gravy! They wouldn't have to pay for advertisements in newspapers when they can directly be delivered through social media sites. Many journalists are losing jobs and are left unemployed, in a recent announcement it was said that 3000 Australian journalists have lost their jobs in 5 years. In the US, it is estimated that 15 percent of journalistic jobs disappeared between 2005 and 2009.

Why is there a downfall of journalists across the globe?

As sites and advertisements online publish fake news and false truth it makes it a lot harder for journalists who are actually revealing the actual truth. Political figures along with other upper-class individuals make life tough for them, finding credible sources is also difficult when dealt with such people.

Newspaper firms have lost majorly to online social media sites like Google where you surf for anything and become more knowledgeable than ever about the issue. Consumers today have indulged

in social media which makes advertisers want to publish work online instead physically. In 2017 the number of journalists declined to about 88,000 from 114,000 in the US. A loss of about 27,000 jobs.

What has the UN done to protect journalists around the world?

The UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity is the first ever UN strategy to address the problem of journalists' safety and the problem of impunity.

The UN plan of action aims to create a free and safe environment to live in both in conflict as well as non-conflict zones. The UN plan includes measures such as the establishment of an inter-agency mechanism to strengthen the contribution of each UN actors and enhance UN-wide coherence; cooperation with the United States to develop laws and other acts which safeguard the freedom of speech, expression and information, mainly the safety of journalists.

Also, the establishment of partnerships, raising awareness and ensuring the word spreads locally and globally.

The UN Plan of Action includes a set of actions which are being developed, these are some out of the many actions:

- Reinforcing the role and normative work of the UN in ending violence against journalists.
- Helping governments execute existing international standards at the national level and to develop mechanisms to prevent and protect journalists.
- Sensitizing member states, journalists, media owners and editors etc. on the increasing dangers and threats dealing with impunity. Creating partnerships with academic institutes to spread awareness amongst the youth.
- Addressing the particular issues dealing with violence against female journalists.
- Using the “*Journalists Safety Indicators*” created by UNESCO’s international Programme for the Development of Communication to assess this problem statistically for each country and region.

Although this guide states a few solutions by the UN against this problem, there are many more steps taken by the UN which are still in progress to eradicate this issue worldwide.

AGENDA B: DISCUSSING THE RECRUITMENT OF CHILDREN BY ARMED GROUPS.

Child recruitment by armed forces is the recruitment of individuals under the age 18 who are not only used for military purposes. These children are used as tools to kill and commit violence some are also used as cooks, porters, messengers, suicide-bombers, informants or spies. In many conflicts these children take direct part in combat. However, their role is not limited to fighting. Many girls and boys are also used in support functions that also entail great risk and hardship.

Child soldiers are also used for sexual purposes. Especially the girls -they are mistreated and turned into sex slaves, few of the girls are forced to join due to rejection by families and these children are just abducted and beaten into submission, others join military groups to escape poverty, to defend their communities, out of a feeling of revenge or for other reasons some join because they think its the route out of poverty.

These armed groups recruit children because they find it easier than recruiting adults as they are much easier to manipulate and brainwash than the adults due to their lack of knowledge and experience.

History

It is filled with children who have been trained and used for fighting, assigned to support roles such as porters or messengers, used as sex slaves, or recruited for tactical advantage as human shields or for political advantage in propaganda. In 1814, for example, Napoleon conscripted many teenagers for his armies. Thousands of children participated on all sides of the First World War and the Second World War. Children continued to be used throughout the 20th and early 21st century on every continent, with concentrations in parts of Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East

The Effects of Child recruitment

The Children are affected psychologically, physically, emotionally, and it also affects them educationally. Witnessing killing, and especially taking part in it, is particularly harmful to a child, who are still developing psychologically and emotionally. They also witness the worst pain of their life by being wounded in warfare and being tortured, Children suffer a range of war injuries. Certain weapons affect them particularly. A landmine explosion is more likely to kill or seriously injure a child than an adult. Millions of children are disabled by war, many of whom have grossly inadequate access to rehabilitation services. A child may have to wait up to 10 years before having a prosthetic limb fitted. Children who survive landmine blasts rarely receive prostheses that are able to keep up with the continued growth of their limbs.

Since abductees lost their education years to combat, they are nearly twice as likely to be functionally illiterate than non-abductees. In most cases, child recruits are bound by military regulations that would be unlawful in civilian employment, and which can leave them with no right to leave for several years. The risks to children in armed groups is huge, as the after-effects can last a lifetime. Even if children are released or escape, they may find their families have been killed in conflict or sometimes the children are rejected by their own communities, especially girls who have had babies with soldiers.

BLOC POSITIONS

Afghanistan: Insurgent groups, including the Taliban and other armed groups, use children as fighters, including in suicide-attacks. The Taliban have increasingly used madrasas, or Islamic religious schools, to provide military training to children between the ages of 13 and 17, many whom have been deployed in combat. They recruit and train children in age-specific stages. Boys begin indoctrination as young as six years old, and continue to study religious subjects under Taliban teachers for up to seven years. The UN also reports recruitment of children by the Afghan National Police as well as the Afghan Local Police.

The government of Afghanistan also tried to go against child recruitment and help the UN by criminalizing the recruitment of children, endorsed a road map to accelerate the implementation of its Action Plan as well as age assessment guidelines to prevent the recruitment of children

Central African Republic: Hundreds of children, some as young as 12, serve with various rebel groups. The Lord's Resistance Army has abducted children in the southeast of the country. Armed groups in the mainly Muslim Séléka coalition and predominantly Christian militias called Anti-Balaka both used children as young as eight. The children are used as combatants, guards, human shields, porters, messengers, spies, cooks and for sexual purposes.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): In 2011 it was estimated there were 30,000 child soldiers in DRC. Most have now been released or demobilized, but active recruitment continues in the east of the country, although Most have now been released or demobilized, but active recruitment continues in the east of the country. The Lord's Resistance Army also abducts children in northeastern Congo. It uses both boys and girls as fighters, and girls as sex slaves.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) also tried to go against child recruitment and help the UN by putting in place all necessary measures to end and prevent the recruitment of children in its armed forces and is no longer listed for this violation in the annexes of the Annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict.

Iraq: Al-Qaeda recruit's children to spy, scout, transport military supplies, plant explosive devices, and actively participate in attacks against security forces and civilians, including suicide attacks also children recruited by Sunni and Shia Arab armed groups fighting in Iraq, including militias in the battle to retake Mosul. Armed groups in Iraq affiliated to the Kurdistan Workers' Party have recruited boys and girls, according to an HRW report in December. It documented 29 cases in northern Iraq in which Kurdish and Yezidi children were recruited by two armed groups, the People's Defense Forces and the Shingal Resistance Units.

India – Maoist “Naxalite” rebels in Chhattisgarh use children as soldiers and up to 90,000 children are involved in this. The Maoists induct children as young as six into children's associations and use children as young as 12 in armed squads that receive weapons training and may participate in armed encounters with government security forces.

Human Rights Watch has also accused the Indian security forces of using children as spies and messengers, although the Indian government denies this allegation. The Asian Legal Resource Centre has stated that human rights groups have voiced concerns over the use of child soldiers by the state and the Naxalites. According to them, up to 118 districts in India are facing armed insurrection

Pakistan-in Pakistan, a disturbing number of suicide bombers are between 12 and 18 years old, about 90 percent, noted Pakistani journalist Zahid Hussain, senior editor at “Newline” magazine. In Pakistan's northwest areas and tribal agencies, there is a younger generation whose lives have been punctured by violence bombings, drone attacks, ongoing fighting between militants and the military. The psychological impact of conflict not just on Pakistani child militants but Pakistani children as a whole is an issue that we neglect at our peril.

What has the UN done to prevent Child Recruitment

- The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OPAC), also known as the child soldier treaty, is a multilateral treaty whereby states agree to, prohibit conscription into the military of children under the age of 18. The treaty also forbids non-state armed groups from recruiting anyone under the age of 18 for any purpose. The United Nations General Assembly adopted this treaty as a supplementary protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 25 May 2000. The protocol came into force by 12 February 2002.
- The United Nations has attempted to ban the use of children under the age of 18 in military conflicts, however unfortunately children as young as 5 years old may be exploited. Twenty years ago, the world united to condemn and take action against the use of children in armed conflict.
- Since then, over 130,000 boys and girls have been released as a result of action plans mandated by the UN Security Council aimed at ending and preventing the recruitment and use of children in conflict. In 2014, the campaign “**Children, Not Soldiers**” an initiative of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, and UNICEF, aimed to bring about a global consensus that child soldiers should not be used in conflict. The campaign was designed to generate momentum, political will and international support to turn the page once and for all on the recruitment of children by national security forces in conflict situations.
- The United Nations has a list of 55 parties that recruit child soldiers. Among them are 46 non-state actors and eight governments, including those of Afghanistan, Burma, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Yemen.
- The campaign received immediate support from Member States, UN, NGO partners, regional organizations and the general public. The UN Security Council and General Assembly welcomed “Children, Not Soldiers”



Child Soldiers International, is an organization based in London that has been around since 1998. Established by other leading human rights organizations such as Amnesty International, Child Soldiers International works to end recruitment and use of children on behalf of armed groups.

Among things such as reduction of violations and promoting the ban on child recruitment, the organization puts an emphasis on reintegration. For instance, Child Soldiers International offers literacy and numeracy classes for girls in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The organization also advocates “to increase the quantity and quality of reintegration programs.

Other countries have also supported this cause and helped the UN to promote it as well as taken action.

- Sudan signed an action plan with the United Nations to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children in the country’s security forces; There is notable progress in the implementation of this Action Plan
- Yemen and Sudan have yet to sign the agreement against Child recruitment, but say they are committed to stop the use of child soldiers. They presently are in negotiations with the United Nations to make this happen

What else is being done to prevent this

- Groups like Amnesty International and the UN are working to end the use of child soldiers in wars.
- The UN is campaigning to tighten up laws on selling guns to stop them reaching battlefields where child soldiers are fighting.
- The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child says that

“All children have the right to special protection in times of conflict and should not take a direct part in hostilities”

Possible Solutions

- Children will always be in danger wherever conflict occurs, but it is possible to reduce the risk of them becoming involved in armed forces and groups. Establishing and enforcing 18 as the minimum age for recruitment is an essential first step and could be used.
- Maintaining strong monitoring and reporting on violations against children is a prerequisite to informed action
- There are NGOs and organizations aiming to reduce the psychological impact of children's experiences by providing safe spaces where they can play, learn, develop life-skills and thrive with other boys and girls.

Guiding questions

1. Can the UNHRC come up with an effective legal framework to avoid perpetrators from attacking journalists?
2. What measures can be taken to prevent violation of human rights of journalists, focusing on media?
3. Possible measures taken against perpetrators who violate the human rights of journalists.
4. To what extent is the government itself responsible for violating human rights against journalists?
5. Should there be consequences for the armed groups that recruit children to fulfill their need if yes then what should they be?

Sample Draft Resolution:

DRAFT RESOLUTION 1.1

Sponsors: Germany, France, United States of America, Estonia

Signatories: Latvia, Czech Republic, Somalia, India, Russian Federation

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Agenda: Promoting the access and use of renewable energy with a special emphasis on the use of nuclear energy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizes that the energy needs of the world community are on the continued rise and the existing conventional sources of energy might not be sufficient to meet the rising needs,

1. Recommends the United Nations Development Programme to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at the next Ministerial Review in accordance with Article 64(1), with assistance from the United Nations Statistical Division and the UN-Energy, focusing upon the following-

- a) Prospects of nuclear energy in the future with respect to its viability in terms of availability, affordability and competitiveness, with due regard to the social costs and possible risks,
- b) Possibility of energy security if in case nuclear energy is completely phased-out,
- c) Feasible alternatives in terms of sustainability, availability, affordability and competitiveness, with a special focus on renewable sources;

2. Appeals to the nations to increase the share and role of renewable sources of energy in their energy mix, while also diversifying their respective energy mix in order to make the systems more reliable and reduce investment risks, if in case the report indicates nuclear energy to be feasible;

3. Requests nations to look into and implement the technical advancements in energy infrastructure and usage suggested in the ‘Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climatic Change Mitigation’ by the IPCC;
 4. Urges the nations to undertake measures for improving energy efficiency and reduce wasteful use of energy by following the 25-point strategy recommended by the International Energy.
-

Credible Sources:

1. Reuters
2. Al Jazeera
3. BBC
4. All UN Websites
5. All Official Government Websites
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<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/what-un-plan-action-safety-journalists-and-issue-impunity>

Good luck reading and researching delegates!

We look forward to productive discussion's and stimulating committee sessions to make this CIMUN 2019 memorable.

Please DO NOT limit your research to this guide, use it as a benchmark for your further research.