

## **Position paper**

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: Afghanistan

*Topic A: Promotion and protection of the rights of children.*

Children rights are some of the most important issues in the recent society, and of course we Afghanistan government understand it. But due to the poor situation, most of our children are deprived from education, enough food, water and clothes. With the horrible invasion of the Taliban, some of our children are even sent to the war area, becoming child soldiers. Because of the vile weather and the infertile land, the food can't produce as usual.

As the matter of fact, the delegate of Afghanistan is here to appeal all delegates' endeavor, which not only provides our country the necessities of living but helping us to have the abilities to protect ourselves from the invasion of the Taliban.

*Topic B: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.*

As we, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, is a religious country, there are no discussion of religious tolerance exist in our country. The Quran is the law and Allah is our only lord. Anyone who try to give offensive to our religion should get punish corresponded. To express our position of racism and racial discrimination, our citizens are composed of much different racism. So due to the condition, most of our people would not discriminate other different racism. But the Taliban keep persecuting our people with the old and conservative concept. The delegate of Afghanistan is here to ask all the delegations to help protect our citizen from the persecution of the Taliban. Thank you.

## **Position Paper**

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: Argentine Republic

Topic A: Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children

Honorable chairs and fellow delegates,

As we all know, promoting the rights of children equals to promoting the future of mankind. While the attention has already drawn to this issue, violations on the rights of children are still maintaining in a high level in some regions.

In Argentine Republic, actions towards this issue have been taking since the ratification of CRC and many other protocols. A series of legislation, programs and institutions were established. For instance, the National Counsel for Children, adolescents and the Family was founded to assist children in many aspects, such as health care, helping children to return school, and combating with sexual abuse of children etc. However, in spite of so many programs and national plans have been put in place in Argentina, protection of children's rights is still not comprehensive. Problems of health care, education, and child labor are still remaining high. The major reasons to it are the gap between rich and poor, as well as the lack of relevant data and funds, which will be the part to be improved.

To promote the rights of children both in domestic and transnational level, there are three actions have to be taken: First, establish supervise systems and turn reports periodically in order to understand the current situation; Second, integrate resources and exchange experience to raise the efficiency of the policies' efficiency; Third, educate people the importance of rights of children. All in all, protecting the rights of children is protecting their future, so is ours. Thus, the delegate of Argentine Republic is here to cooperate, hoping to reach a consensus for a better world. Thank you.

## Topic B: Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

Honorable chairs and fellow delegates,

“No distinction should be made on the basis on race, color, and national or social origin”, outlined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. However, race is still a big factor of discrimination. Conflicts, exploitations and unequal treatments are taking place everywhere.

In Argentina, racial discrimination is a notable issue. While close 97% of the population is whites, discrimination persists against indigenous people, immigrants and Argentines of different descents. Since 1990's, the Argentine government has made advances toward this issue. Related treaties and laws were adopted, also the relevant administrations such as the National Institute to Combat Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism, were established. However, realizing the society which is fully equal is still a long way to go. Non-white people in Argentina are still facing bias. Lacking of adequate data of indigenous and immigrants' population is one of the problem. Also, the difference of socio-economic status is still obviously.

So in Argentina's opinions, to eliminate the consequence left by racism, these are things have to be done: To re-organized the current programs if needed; To bring the conception of equality through education programs; and the last, to give the disadvantage groups more chances on socio-participation. Lastly, Argentine Republic is here hoping to find the more suitable solutions to this issue. Thank you.

## **Position Paper**

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: Commonwealth of Australia

Topic A: Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children

Honorable chairs and fellow delegates

Children persecution has been a serious problem through out the world. Since children are more vulnerable than adults are, problems such as lack of education, sexual abuse, labor force, and child soldiers often occur, including in Australia. The most famous and serious issue in Australia is the Stolen Generation in the period between 1869 and 1969. Children were discriminated and mistreated. They were sexually abused, overworked, uneducated .....and so forth. After all, these laws were finally abandoned, yet the hurt could never be totally healed.

After realizing that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, organizations such as The Child Support Agency, Department of Human Services, and CAFWAA(Child and Family Welfare Association of Australia) were established, combining the government and nongovernment strength to deal with the issue. Moreover, the signed and proclaimed treaties like Convention on the Right of the Child, Children and Community Services Act in 2004, and Family Law Act in 1975, are for the purpose to pressure and remind us of child care, because children are the only hope to our future progress.

The right of children is absolutely an urgent topic to face. Stating after Mr. Rudd's apology speech in 2008 as an end, "For the protection of children is the sacred duty of us all," the delegate of Australia sincerely hopes to have more negotiations with all nations, and seek for proper solutions together.

## Topic B: Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

Honorable chairs and fellow delegates

After the Second World War, over seven million migrants have settled in Australia. Until now, the population is constituted with 36 percent of English, followed by Irish, Scottish, Italian, aboriginal Australian, Asian and so forth. The diversity of the Australian population brings us important economic and cultural benefits, and has given us a greater understanding of our increasingly globalised world. However, this also causes the misconception between ethnics, which seriously appears all over the world.

Since the Golden Rush in 1859, the rapidly population in Victoria grew from 76,000 to 530,000. The discontent between diggers cause Australian proclaimed the White Australia Policy to restrict non-European immigration. The discrimination towards Asian was took shape quietly in this period of time, spreading the seed to cause the Stolen Generation broke out ten years later. However, after years going through these, Australia absolutely came a long way into a more democratic and enlightened country. Granted and signed treaties such as Racial Discrimination Acts in 1975, Declaration of Human Rights.....and so on, are testimonies that show our sincerity to change into a more equal society. Nowadays, the racial discriminations and xenophobia are surely improving. The hardworking on these issues from either government or nongovernment organizations are there for all to see. Such as VicHealth framework, National Association of Community Legal Centres (NACLC), are cooperating with Australia government on this issue in recent years. However, it is well known that the situation can be even better in putting more efforts into it.

As Martin Luther King's has stated in his famous speech "I have a dream", "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal." The delegate of Australia is here to look for further cooperation with all nations, and hope to come up with better solutions together. Thank you.

## **Position Paper**

Committee: Social, Humanitarian Cultural Committee (SOCHUM)

Country: Brazil

Topic A: Promotion and Protection of the rights of children

The SOCHUM, which is known as the social, Humanitarian Cultural Committee, is a common session in General Assembly annually, mainly deals with social problems and human right troubles. The conference room discussed about the human rights and racial discrimination this year, both are very important in current world.

As for the topic of Promotion and Protection of the rights of children, the delegate of Brazil thinks the conference room should discuss this topic in two main groups, namely as developed and developing countries because of the economical differences. Moreover, the discussion should contains a variety of fields such as but not limited to child health, child labor, and child marriage, altered by the different situations in every countries.

And also Brazil is a founding member of the UN and a signatory of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by General Assembly resolution in 1948. The Universal Declaration of the Rights of the Child emphasizes that motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and that children born out of wedlock are allowed the same social protection. In 1990, Brazil approved the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and fully incorporated it onto Brazil's positive law. We really eager to cooperate with delegations who want to promote the child's rights in their domestic field

Last but not least, the delegate of Brazil would like to find the most suitable DR under CRC and resolution S-27. And promote the MGD and UNICEF and two protocols to let the life of children become better and no more live under crisis.

## Position Paper

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: Canada

Topic A: Promotion and Protection of the rights of children

The United Nations took a substantial step in adopting the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and stipulating a child's right to "nutrition, survival, shelter, proper healthcare, humanitarian relief, protection from abuse and exploitation and the right to grow up in a safe environment that nurtures development"; and provided children "the right to identity, family, education and freedom from discrimination." Canada pledged to uphold the highest standards of protection and promotion of human rights. In light of this pledge, the Canadian Coalition for the Rights of Children (CCRC) suggests that the Human Rights Council pay particular attention to Canada's record on the rights of children during its review.

Canada signed and ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1991, but successive governments have failed to put into place the necessary mechanisms to effectively implement the Convention in Canada. As a result, many Canadian children miss out on essential benefits and protection of their rights as Canadian citizens and residents.

The CCRC would like to highlight the following areas for consideration:

- End discrimination, with particular attention to vulnerable groups
- Reduce the gap in life chances between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children
- Equitable access to health care and early childhood care
- Reduce child poverty, homelessness, and children living on the street

Canada cannot afford to ignore the issues raised in this review. Our children deserve better governance at all levels. We know what needs to be done. Working together, we can make progress, starting with the following steps:

- Collect accurate data, analyze it, and publicly report on the situation of children.
- Create a consistent framework for policies that affect children.
- Implement a national strategy to prevent all forms of violence against children.
- Take immediate action on specific policy changes identified in the review.

- Inform children about their rights and train the adults who work with them.
- Make the youth criminal justice system consistent with the Convention.

Topic B: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Racism is a matter of growing concern amongst the nations of the world. Far from being a social ill restricted to one or two countries, the moral disease of racism spans communities, countries, and continents. The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination defines racism as “any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, color, descent, national, or ethnic origin.”

Racism in Canada today tends to be more clandestine. Canada has federal and provincial legislation to protect individuals, groups, and cultural expressions. However, forms of racism and discrimination persist. The Canadian HUMAN RIGHTS Act makes it a discriminatory practice to communicate hatred. The Act protects Canadians from public statements that promote hatred, or incite hate against an identifiable group based on their ethnicity and/or skin color.

Despite the changes since the 1960s, the Canadian state still involves the unequal coexistence of a dominant and majority English-speaking Canadian nation, a majority French-speaking Québec nation and a host of mostly dispossessed and displaced First Nations, Métis and Inuit communities.

Although, some gains have been made towards addressing the problem, it is still rife in many societies fanned by competing political, economic and social interests. One powerful way to eliminate discrimination is by teaching employees and students about discrimination through meetings and classes.

- Implement policies that prohibit discrimination in the workplace and school zones.
- Display the consequences if found guilty of discrimination through the policy handbook.
- Present meeting lectures and invite keynote speakers to talk about the negative short term and long term effects of discrimination in the workplace or school



environment.

## Position Paper

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: China

Topic A: Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children

There is no arguing that human rights are very important and should always be promoted; however, the protection of children's rights is just as vital. Children are humans too, but because they are young and immature, they are often exploited. Millions of children do not have the chance to get an education. Many are forced to work long hours under dangerous conditions. There are even kids who serve as soldiers in armed conflicts. China realizes these are serious problems faced by the world today, and all countries should work together to improve the rights of children.

The following are international documents the Chinese government has signed in response to protecting children's rights:

- i. U.N. Convention on Rights of the Child 1989 (CRC) (Entry into force for China: April 1, 1992)
- ii. Optional Protocol to the Convention on Rights of Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography 2000 (Entry into force for China: January 3, 2003)
- iii. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966 (Entry into force for China: June 27, 2001)
- iv. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979 (Entry into force for China: December 3, 1981)
- v. Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention 1999 (Entry into force for China: August 8, 2003)
- vi. The Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption 1993 (Receipt of Instrument: September 16, 2005)

China also has *The PRC Law on the Protection of Minors* (first passed in 1991, revised in 2006) (Minors Protection Law). The Minors Protection Law took form on June 1, 2007. This law sets up responsibilities of the families, the schools, and the government with regard to the protection of children's rights as well as judicial protection.

China has the largest education system in the world. China invests 4% of its total GDP on education accounts. In 1986, the Chinese government passed a mandatory education law, stating that all Chinese children should receive at least 9 years of education. In 2007, China's Ministry of Education estimated that percentage of children who enter primary school is 99.5%, and the enrollment rate is 99.9% for children entering a higher grade.

Though the UN and many other organizations such as the UNICEF have worked to provide children worldwide with sanitation, education, and protection; however, we cannot ignore the fact that there are still more work to be done. More than 10 million children die each year from diseases that could be prevented. Many children suffer from poverty, discrimination, malnutrition, and many more difficulties. We, the delegations of China, believe that the UN should work closely with health organizations and non-governmental organizations to help set up medical centers or health programs for children living in rural areas who are not receiving enough medical resources. Countries should put in more time and money on children living in under-developed countries or children living in families with poor incomes rather than those who are already living in healthy states. Monitor systems enforced by regulations should be established in order to prevent child labor and trafficking. Governments and NGOs should put in more effort in educating people on the importance of protecting children's rights.

China has been a member of the UN since 1971. It is also involved in numerous organizations such as the WTO, APEC, BRICS, etc. China is one of the world's fastest-growing economies; therefore we believe that we have the capability to help solve the problems regarding children's rights. China looks forward to working cooperatively with countries around the world that also believe in its stand on assisting children and providing them with a brighter future.

## Topic B: Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

Racism is a social issue that occurred world-widely since the colonialism increased in 14<sup>th</sup> century and affected by the nationalism during 19<sup>th</sup> century. Racism is usually defined as actions that human species should be divided into different races based on economics background, social status, genders...etc. and the belief that each races should be ranked and treated differently. Although the United Nations has been discussing this issue for a long time and adopted several laws to prevent racism, Millions of people from different races, color, religions were unequally treated and their rights are deprived. Furthermore, nations' works on other problems such as racial discrimination, xenophobia, and poverty of some certain race that came out after racism can also be improved.

Even though there are few racial issues toward black people, Japanese and the Tibetans in China, racism is not a big problem in China compare to other countries such as the United States, Britain or Australia. The communist government formed a classless society in China that low the possibility of racism based on social classes. Also, the common historical background of all nationalities in China prevents racism based on ethnics.

China is implementing the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination with the United Nations since 1981. In China's CERD report, the social status of national minorities is improving and that religious, cultural and basic human rights are more respected than before. In 1984, the government established The Law of People's Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy to protect different nationalities' right in China. By setting up regional autonomy, cultural differences between regions can be recognized by the government and reduce the possibility of unequal treatment among various nationalities in China. On the other hand, all nations can work on improving public education knowledge of racism, set up punishment for people who discriminate in housing or employment, laws that look for equal opportunities and encourage people who are being discriminated to stand up for their own rights.

In China's specific scenario, the aforementioned possible solution can limit the racism throughout the world and protect human right. Since China has been working with UN and set up Human Rights in China to solve various social issues, China is looking forward to work with other nations to find the best solution to eliminate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and bring the biggest benefit to the world.

## **Position Paper**

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: Egypt

Topic B: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Nowadays the term “race” signifies social differences rather than the biological or genetical heritage lines. It is because of this many nationalities are doubted for their rightfulness to become nations. The rift between races deepens as this doubt and discrimination continue, creating negative influences such as xenophobia and intolerance.

In the past the UN has paid a great amount of attention to this critical problem. Organizations have been adopted or created, such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which was adopted in 1965 and entered into force in 1969, The World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which was held in Geneva, Switzerland in 1978 and 1983, and the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, which was held in Durban in 2001. The UN has also stated that it is only by domestic and international legislations can racism be eradicated. Obviously, racism has drawn a lot of attention from the UN, proving that this is a difficulty that must be dealt with quickly.

One way of overcoming this difficulty is by promoting the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. We can experiment this convention with the members of the UN first to observe its effects. A monitor system can be made by sending delegates of each country to a neighboring nation in order to monitor their progress. Their findings will be reported in an annually-held meeting, and consequences will be given considering each country's actions. If all goes well, we may expand this monitoring system to countries outside the UN. At this point the meeting may be conducted as a council or organization and work independently without the UN's assistance.

As for a solution for the rights of immigrant workers, we, Egypt, propose to create legislations to protect their rights and to state that the wages of an occupation is equal for every individual. A person's pay does not depend on their “race” but their work load, working hours and

occupation. Government employees could make a record of the wages given to every citizen in their country, regardless of their origins, and confirm that everything is legit.

We, Egypt, have discrimination problems towards Sudanese, referring to them as “black Egyptians”. Many among us insist that this claim does not exist. Yet with the black-mailing, threatens, verbal and physical actions of racism appearing more oftenly in Egypt, it has become a problem we cannot deny. Rivalry between countries deprives them of the opportunity to gain knowledge from each other. Education can bring a deeper understanding, allowing people to acknowledge the fact that Egyptians and Sudanese come from the same roots and thus should treat each other as members of the same family. Racial discrimination can be solved through the education systems by providing people more about their origins and further information of other nation’s cultures, so that there may be acceptance rather than intolerance.

To solve the problems of the blacks and whites in the economic system, legislations can be made to provide protection and insurance of blacks’ property and finances. Also, encouragement can be given to the blacks so that they may have the confidence to take part in the society and earn respect and eliminate discrimination from the whites. Economical and financial benefits can be provided from the governments to assist the blacks in this.

To solve the problems of the Malay and Chinese, one may need to look further than short-lived profits. China and Malaysia have been competing for the leading role in the world economy for quite an amount of time. Rather than challenging each other, China and Malaysia should consider cooperating. For example, companies and industries can collaborate, and economical cooperations can be drafted. Such methods can prevent conflicts and benefit both nations.

## **Position Paper**

Committee: Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee

Country: India

Topic A: Promotion and Protection of the rights of children

The infringement of children's rights is rampant all around the world. However, since the voices of children are neglected, children still suffer a lot of mental and physical abuse today. For instance, there are orphans living on the street, frozen to death when the snow falls; sale and prostitution on children; children laboring and soldier, etc. Sometimes lack of caring from parents and the environment can also cause mental abuse for children, things like children abandoning, lack of education, poverty and racism could harm children as well. There is an urgency to stop children abuse, and protect our future generations in order to have a bright future for our society.

The Declaration of the Rights of the Child drafted by Eglantyne Jebb carried out the idea of child protection, but it is often considered a guide line for countries to follow rather than an international law. A huge leap of children rights occurs in 1990, when the UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This convention thus became an international law. The convention indicates that children have the right to survive and develop, and to be protected by an intact family.

According to India Times and international media such as BBC and ABC, even though India has a law that prevents children under 18 from working, India has a severe problem of child labor, and the practice is often tolerated. Owing to poverty or debt, instead of sending their children to school, a lot of parents send them to work in places like farms, the houses of the rich, or some heavy industry such as coal mining. These working sites may not always be safe and appropriate, which could cause danger to the young workers. In order to prevent child labor, India passed a law to prohibit child employment in specific hazardous sites, these sites were listed, and they expanded the list in 2006 and 2008. Although India came a long way in prohibiting child labor, it still exists in domestic scenes, which may not be as dangerous but still stopped children from getting educated. There is still a lot space for India to work on in the field of child protection, which is a huge problem in India according to child labors, and we look forward to solving similar problems worldwide together.

Topic B: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Racism and discrimination have been used as powerful weapons to encourage fear or hatred of others in times of conflict and war, and even during economic downturns. Since nineteenth century, mistaken concepts such as ethnocentrism and

social Darwinism kept powerhouses to expand endlessly. Nazi's relocation policy against the Jews, White Australia Policy, or even the Apartheid in South Africa, all of these historical tragedies led to inconsolable grief for some ethnics or even cause tension among countries. In this modernized and globalized generation, this issue has still been occurring. Hence, it's time for all global citizens to learn how to respect, to appreciate, and to tolerate.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, color or national origin. The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination solemnly affirms the necessity of speedily eliminating racial discrimination throughout the world in all its forms and manifestations and of securing understanding of and respect for the dignity of the human person. Office of the high commissioner for human rights resolved to adopt all necessary measures for speedily eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations, and to prevent and combat racist doctrines and practices in order to promote understanding between races and to build an international community free from all forms of racial segregation and racial discrimination.

Traditional Indian society is sometimes defined by social hierarchy. The Indian caste system embodies much of the social stratification and many of the social restrictions found in the Indian subcontinent with its religious value. Recognizing that some of the doctrines seemed to cause unfairness and injustice in the society, our nation declared the caste system to be illegal in 1947 and has since enacted other anti-discriminatory laws and social welfare initiatives. At the workplace in urban India and in international or leading Indian companies, the caste related identification has pretty much lost its importance. Nowadays, our government even enhanced financial support to reward intermarriage between different castes, in order to change the conventional concept of the restriction of cross-caste marriage existing in the Indian society. We established an organization, National Human Rights Commission, protecting women, children, labors, the disabled, and all the groups in minority. We truly believe that it's everyone's responsibility to stop the differentiation and to create a justice environment.



## Position Paper

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: Indonesia

From time to time, the problem of racism and the right for children has existed for a long time. The problem of racism can be presented in various aspects. Racism is not just about the discrimination of race, but can also be based on gender, religion and social status. The problem of racism cannot be underestimated, when tracing back to the historical events, it is confirmed that racism is one of the main reaction for the start of the American Civil War and the rise of Nazi. Therefore, if the UN does not solve this problem effectively, wars and conflicts will continue to appear. In every country, even in the United States or in Taiwan, children's rights have been violated. Especially in developing and under-developing countries, large amount of child labors are presented. A lot of the kids are not able to receive proper education, sanitation, food and the basic needs a human being needs to survive. Therefore, the delegate of Indonesia believes that these two problems should be solve effectively.

The delegate of Indonesia believes that the problem of racism should be solve to prevent future conflicts and protect human rights. The government of Indonesia believes that we should eliminate this issue and is willing to participate in any events that will resolve this issue. We are qualified for the following reasons. The Republic of Indonesia is a very diverse country due to the separation of 1700 islands. We have people coming from all over the world because it was once an important trade center. Through trade, Indonesia adopted cultures from countries in Southeast Asia, such as China and India. During the European Exploration, the Dutch has brought their culture through the spice trade. During World War Two, Japanese invaded Indonesia which also brought more culture into this island country. Due to our history, we genuinely welcome people from different cultures and religion to join us. The government advocates freedom of religion amount the country and separates state from religion, which prevents more discrimination from occurring. The Republic of Indonesia also advocates children right. According to World Factbook, Indonesia's expenditure on Education as percentage of GDP is 3 and still increasing. The literacy rate is 60 percent which is over half of the population. Through this shows that Indonesia is definitely putting a lot of effort of the education for children.

In the problem towards racism, some might argue that due to the reason that Indonesia has the largest Muslim population in the world; most of the political policies are still developed under Islamic Principles. Even though Indonesia is the largest Islamic country, a large portion of the population still has religion such as Christians (8.7% of the population) 1.8 % are Hindu and the rest have other religions. This leads to the large opposition between religions which will bring conflicts. We

would argue that, to be able to maintain peace, the government is leaning more towards Islamic politics due to the large population. Due to this huge diversity, it's very hard to satisfy everyone's needs. Another important point that all people should be aware is that the problem of racism will never be solved. We are not perfect, discrimination will always be around us, and our job as a nation is to minimize discrimination to a certain level. For the problem of children's rights, some may argue that 1.5 million 10 to 4 years old are child laborers in Indonesia and almost 7 thousand children are living on the streets. Well, we should also consider how the unemployment rate of Indonesia is 7.1 percent and due to various restrictions, the economy of Indonesia is not doing so well. However, the government with the help of UN and other private organizations are working on to resolve this problem.

To solve the problem of racism is a very hard one. Since it is very hard to change a view of a person, I am suggesting that we should start educating the younger generations about racial, gender and religion equality. Through the education of the future generations, we will be able to change the view of the society slowly. To solve the problem of the lack of children rights, we will need the help of private organizations. I'm also suggesting that the government should subsidize education, and make education a requirement till high school. Through education, people will have more knowledge of how to take care of themselves and will be able to have jobs that has higher pay. Another way to solve this problem is through government regulation, to forbid children under 16 from working.

In conclusion, as the delegate of Indonesia, I believe that the problems of racism and rights for children should be solved effectively. Due to the diversity of the country, we welcome people from all over the world, and is working towards to solve inequality among humans. Through government regulations, subsidies and education, I believe that we will be able to solve these two problems.

## **Position Paper**

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: Iran

Topic A: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Racisms and racial discriminations were severe problems that still existed in the presence. The discriminations between different races were mostly caused from the historical events. Ever since nations started to colonize other countries, the people that were being colonized would usually be demeaned by the colonizers. The discriminations toward Native Americans, the colored people, and also the Latin Americans were all consequences of the historical colonization. Even though countries were starting to construct and formulate ways to solve the problems of racism, this problem still couldn't be totally solved and sometimes caused conflicts, violence, or even wars.

Severe racisms in Iran created ordeals in the country, and the nation started to pass down rules and constitutions to gradually solve the problem of racisms within the country. In the past, women had little rights in the country and lived under the total control of men. However, after women played a significant role in Persian Constitutional Revolution, their living standard and rights rose quickly. Another example of racism in Iran was the discrimination of Turks. Cartoons and newspapers were all showed in the nation and were severely demeaning the rights of Turks. Protests for the racism caused violence in the streets and cost overwhelming lives. Government started passing down articles to restore peace and to prevent further conflicts and deaths. According to article 19 of the constitution, "people of Iran belonging to whatever ethnic or tribal group shall enjoy equal rights and color of skin, race, language and the like shall not be considered as a privilege".

It would be nearly impossible to totally cease an end to racism since historical events couldn't be changed. However, people weren't born with racist ideas, and the best solution to prevent future racisms was to give educations about anti-racisms when people were still young. Children should be taught early to prevent discriminations between various races. People should take notice that all living things born to this world with the same right to live, and there was no one who could take this right away from others.

## Position Paper

Country: Ireland

Topic A: Promotion and Protection of The Rights of Children

In the past few decades, the importance of our children and young members of the society have been slowly recognised. With birth rates rapidly decreasing in multiple countries and life expectancy increasing, never has the importance of the young generation been so eminent. More and more countries are starting to acknowledge children's rights and associations, laws and groups have been created to fight for young children's rights. Some examples of these are Children's Online Privacy Protection Act created in the United States in 1999 and the United Kingdom's Protection of Freedoms Act, 2012. Children are the shoulders the elderly stand on, the ones that will, in the future, offer the most to national GDP and GNI, they are the future that the government and the country has to be willing to invest in and protect.

At the Children's Rights Alliance Convention in 1992, Ireland expressed that it is committed to promoting children's rights. Some of the main goals of the fight for children's rights includes the elimination of discrimination, the right to survival and development and the right to voice their opinions and to be heard and respected like any other adult. The definition of a 'child', stated in the Irish Child Care Act 1991, is anyone who is under 18 years of age. Therefore, one of the most fundamental and basic foundations of building protection for children is education. With the Early Childhood Care and Education Scheme in Ireland, attendance at school is compulsory from the age of 6 up to 16, or until the child has completed 3 years of second-level education. The Child and Family Agency makes sure of this, monitoring school attendance, keeps a record of who does and does not attend school and is involved in other school related matters, too. Furthermore, giving the younger generation a chance to receive a job and gain experience is extremely important and the Protection of Young Persons Employment Act 1996 makes sure that children younger than 14 are not to be employed for work, and anyone under 16 cannot be expected to work full-time jobs. Legislation such as these guarantee that work is not harmful to a young person's health, safety or development and also makes sure there is enough time to get an education.

One of the greatest problems the world faces involving Children's Rights is that too many people look down on them, assuming that all children are misfits and unskilled members of the society. Ireland recognises these problems and is still working on trying their best to make sure the younger generation are treated as equals. Apprenticeship opportunities are now offered, minimum wage and other legal guidelines that apply to adults now apply to the young adults of Ireland. Not only are opportunities offered to the young, but laws and rules that keep them safe and protected are also applied. For example, the Intoxicating Liquor Act 2008 states that a child younger than 18 cannot purchase alcohol and any adult that purchases for a child will face consequences. Cigarettes are also not allowed to be purchased and neither are inappropriate or adult videos.

Ireland understands that these laws cannot guarantee one hundred percent that children will be completely protected and taken care of, however, promotion of these rights will help eliminate some of the problems. Also, multiple associations and groups have arisen, further aiding the country in decreasing the amount of young children being abused, deprived of fair opportunities or simply unaware of their potential. For example, the Irish Association of Social Workers, the Children's Rights Alliance in Dublin, Ireland and the Humanium for Children's RIGHTS group. With the amount of people dedicated to children's rights increasing substantially, Ireland and its government look forward to advancing and improving in the mission to protect and care for its young generation.

Topic B: Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance Country: Ireland

The Racial Equality Proposal was first proposed by the Japanese during the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, with its goal being to eliminate problems that involve racism between different races; this was an attempt to diminish a form of racism. However, it was promptly rejected by the Australians with the White Australian Policy and this type of rejection and blindness is an issue that we are still faced with in the 21st century. In the past few decades, through the development of technology, racism and intolerance has reached an impossible level, with bullies finding ways to attack others through the internet, online, without having to face the consequences. The level of intolerance in the world has risen exponentially. However, many countries, including Ireland are now understanding that in order to take a step forward morally and economically and in order to become global citizens, we have to eliminate racism, discrimination and intolerance.

Ireland recognises the importance of racial equality and established the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland in 1998. The commission is responsible for implementing the legislation on fair employment, sex discrimination and equal pay, race relations, sexual orientation and disability. In 2003, The Race Relations (Northern Ireland) Order (the RRO), as amended by the Race Relations Order (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) proscribes discrimination on account of nationality, colour, race, or ethnic or national origin. The Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister published a Racial Equality Strategy for Northern Ireland 2005-2010, which provides a framework for the Government and all sections of the civil society to create a community where racial discrimination, is not permitted in any form, and where everyone enjoys equality of opportunity and have equal protection.

The Racial Equality Strategy sets out its visions as following, “A society in which racial diversity is supported, understood, valued and respected, where racism in any of its forms is not tolerated and where we can all live together as a society and enjoy equality of opportunity and equal protection.” It also stated the six shared aims the Irish Government is going to pursue in order to tackle the racial inequalities. The Racial Equality Strategy focuses on advancing equality in all aspects of life, including public life, providing practical protection, compensating against racism and racist crimes, ensuring equality of opportunity and benefiting all public service for minority groups. In addition, the Racial Equality Strategy promotes the communication and mutual understanding of different cultural backgrounds in order to provide the ethnic minority group a sense of “belonging.” The Government is also aiming to create a sustainable support sector at both local and regional level for the minorities.

Although the Irish Government has policies and legislations regarding to the creation of an equal community, racism and intolerance is still inevitable. In 2010, December 10th, the Irish Human Rights Commission reported back to the United Nations that Ireland was not efficient enough with its elimination of racial discrimination and called for a better protection for the Traveller Community, migrant workers and their families, the rights of asylum seekers, and victims of human trafficking. The IHRC also called for a restoration of resources for tracking and inhibiting racial discrimination. One of the taxing problems is the Traveller’s Community, they have been experiencing racism for generations, and yet they are not recognised as an ethnic minority group in Ireland. In short, racial discrimination is still a problematic issue in Ireland. In order for Ireland to move forth, the Irish Government look forward to promoting and ameliorating the policies and legislations in consideration of the creation of an equal community.

## Position Paper

Committee: SOCHUM (GA Third Committee)

Country: Italy

Topic A: Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children

Rights of children has not been a major issue over the course of history, since many countries consider what we conceive as children as adults or young adults in the ancient times to the Black Ages to the Middle Ages. Children rights were never important until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the people realized that child labor has become a serious problem in all the industrializing countries in Europe.

Currently, the Italian government demonstrated a commitment towards the welfare and rights of children. Schooling is free and compulsory for age 7 to 18; those who are unable or unwilling to follow the academic programs may switch to vocational training at age of 15. Despite the strong commitment towards children's rights in terms of education, child abuse is a serious problem in Italy. In 2004 alone, an Italian telephone company called NGO Telefono Azzurro received approximately 376,000 calls related to child abuse, where 5% were sexual abuses, 14% were physical violence, and 13% were psychological exploitation. In addition, 59% of the victims were female, while 46% of the victims were under 10 years of age. Italy has been active in dealing with child abuse, funding 144 projects carried out by NGOs to combat child abuse and improve relationships between parents and children. Child labor has also been a problem for Italy. Although its education starting from 7 to age of 18 is completely free, approximately 460,000 children worked at least occasionally, while 70,000 children work at least 4 hours per day. Furthermore, trafficking children from other countries to Italy has also led to the increase of child labor. Italy is currently trying to reduce the impact of these problems while dealing with economic disaster that affected almost all EU member states.

The delegation of Italy would like to propose several solutions where both child abuse and child labor could be reduced. First of all, punishments for trafficking children into the countries should be punished with life sentences, which would intimidate the potential criminals and prevent further children trafficking. By reducing trafficking, the number of children that need to work to survive would go down dramatically. Second of all, Italy should insert a welfare program where the poorest 1% of the population would receive a payment of US \$200 per month. This would allow the family to survive, while not giving them the thought that they could live comfortably without working at all. With welfare, the children could go to

school without worrying that he or she might not be able to eat for the rest of the day, because of lack of money. Italy sincerely hopes that all delegation could come up with sophisticated solutions that, combined as a whole, would form policies that would achieve better promotion and protect of children rights.

## Topic B: Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

Racial discrimination and xenophobia has been a problem all over the world, but it is particularly serious in Italy. Racism first began in Italy during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when criminologist Cesare Lombroso introduced the theory of scientific racism. In his theory, he connected white men with civilization and other races with “primitive” or “savage” societies. He also directly stated his opinion on white supremacy: “only we whites have achieved the most perfect symmetry in the forms of the body [...] possess a true musical art [...] have proclaimed the freedom of the state [...] have procured the liberty of thought”. This theory was popular in Italy during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Afterwards, the leader of the fascist state in Italy during WWII, Benito Mussolini, introduced racial laws against Semitic people, including the Jews, which restricted their rights. Also, there have been actions of racial cleansing during WWII, including deportation of Jews to concentration camps and Slovenians to detention camps.

Currently, Italy has been experiencing with increased xenophobia and racial discrimination problems. Lega Nord, the right wing party in Italy, made several actions and speeches that were considered to be xenophobic and racist, such as the most recent comments on Italy’s first black minister, Cecile Kyenge. Italian politician Roberto Calderoli compared the minister to orangutans. Also, Italian MP Gianluca Buonanno states that the Italian citizens need to “darken themselves, and go around saying that I need help too”. In addition to these racist actions against colored races, Italy also had anti-immigration laws and had opened fire on immigrants traveling by the seas before. Racial discrimination is not only a problem within the government officials; many Italian civilians also carried hatred against the blacks. For example, during one of Kyenga’s rallies to introduce pro-immigrant laws, the audience threw bananas toward Kyenge in a display of anti-black actions. However, immigrants and some politicians have also been working on possible ways that could fight against racism in Italy. For instance, African immigrants created films and wrote books in an effort to change the racist views in Italy. On the other hand, Cecile Kyenge, Italy’s first black minister, calls for action on rising racism, stating: “constitution is a strong tool to fight racism, but it’s never used,” and

that “Politics must stand up as one and condemn racism lest it become a dangerous weapon that can kill democracy.”

The delegation of Italy would like to propose several actions that could be enforced by governments to decrease and possibly eliminate racial discrimination in countries. These methods include: amendments to constitution that assure each and every citizen enjoys equal rights, passing laws that allow immigrants to become a full citizens more easily, punishments on racial discriminating comments, campaigns that raise concern on racism and changing the views on other races, as well as films and books that raise awareness in the public. These actions will restrict racial discrimination and xenophobia to the minimum in countries, while at the meantime educate the people to accept other races and change their views on other people who are not of the same color as they are.



## **Position Paper**

Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM)

Country: State of Libya

Topic A: Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children

Children are the world's future. Therefore, the rights of children should be well-protected and respected. In recent years, the United Nations has built awareness of children's rights amongst the globe. Regardless, cases of abuse and mistreatment against children have yet stopped surfacing. Recognizing the significance of the wellbeing of our future generation, the State of Libya has formulated policies and provided social services for our children

Before Libya became independent in 1951, the Libyan population was largely illiterate. But in the 1990s, the proportion of children between the ages of 12 and 17 who had received education swelled over eighty percent. Students of Libya receive stipend paid by government if they study abroad. The Libyan government promoted social welfare for our children, providing free and accessible health care system. Since the end of Libyan Civil War, the Libyan government has arranged many measures to ensure the wellbeing of our Children.

The State of Libya ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, article 2, "States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members."

The State of Libya believes that protecting children's rights is destined to bring prosperity to the society in the future. Therefore, delegation of Libya calls upon all member states to enshrine the rights of children into the constitution. In the future, Libya further believes that the protection of children's rights and provision of education for all children should be included into the Millennium Development Goals. The State of Libya complies with the core value of the United Nations, and sincerely hopes member states to work out a rounded resolution for our future generation.

Topic B: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

We hope for a new and better world in the new millennium, where we can achieve equality for all humankind, and one without conflicts and intolerance. Regarding the issue of elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, State of Libya has presented probable measures to tackle this issue.

During the outbreak of the Libyan Civil War in 2011, many foreign immigrants fled Libya to the surrounding states or returned to their homeland. Today, the foreign population in State of Libya is estimated at 3 percent. Mostly workers in petroleum sector from Tunisia and Egypt. According to statistics, the foreign immigrants also include Greeks, Maltese, Italians, Pakistanis, Palestinians and Turks.

To maintain the living standard and secure job posts for our citizens, Libya has prohibited the entry of migrant workers. The introduction of this policy was based on the increasing number of unskilled workers who had also been a threat to the safety of Libyan society. More importantly, health and sanitation issues underlie the problems caused by immigration. Immigrants had carried various diseases into the nation.

State of Libya recognizes the significance to eliminate all forms of discrimination. Recalling the proclamation in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination that the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Libya holds the notion that racial discrimination against different races should be

condemned. However, prohibiting the entry of migrant workers is not racial intolerance. Libya will extend human rights and anti-discrimination education towards our future generation. Regardless of the prohibition of migrant workers, Libya is willing to sign bilateral pacts with other countries to regulate workforce. In the future, Libya will consolidate the anti-discrimination regulations and migration policies, but will not protect the rights of illegal immigrants because of their irreverence against our national sovereignty. Libya complies with the core value of the United Nations and strongly hopes that the issue will be solved through sessions.

## **Position Paper**

Committee: Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee

Country: Republic of Namibia

Topic A : Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children

Child labor in Namibia is not well-noted, but nearly three-quarters of working children are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including trafficking, armed conflict, slavery, prostitution, voluntary and forced agricultural labor, and cattle herding and vending and hazardous work. Despite the fact that Namibia has ratified both the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Minimum Age Convention (C138) and the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (C182) in 2000, child labor exists. To gain basic necessities, children will volunteer to be child laborers and their families may send them to be.

The most challenging problem now is how to effectively abolish the use of child laborers. Between 2006 and 2008, Namibia has been in the process of establishing the Action Program on the Elimination of Child Labor in Namibia, which was nationally endorsed in February 2008. The effort against child laborers has gained international attention during the last decade, and has become a major challenge for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Namibia believes that remedying poverty will successfully eradicate the use of child labor, and working on social welfare policies can be one of the most fundamental solutions to addressing the issue. However, at lack of resources, Namibia expresses its hopes to call upon fellow African countries to support and confabulate with it for an appropriate answer strategy to the current predicament.

## TopicB: Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

Since obtaining full independence from South Africa in 1990, Namibia has successfully completed the transition from white minority apartheid rule to parliamentary democracy. Multiparty democracy was introduced and has been maintained, with local, regional and national elections held regularly. Namibia also signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, but Namibia still has a few racial discrimination problems to solve.

On affirmative action, a number of measures were underway, specifically in fields of employment and land reform. The Employment Act of 1998 made provisions for the progressive reality of this aim. The Employment Equity Commission had focused on training programs in dealing with issues of discrimination within the workplace and the Labor Advisory Council was responsible for following up and monitoring the implementation of such plans. There were special protections for groups such as the San and these were specifically aimed at women as well. The National Resettlement policy 2001 gave effect to this.

Namibia came out of the apartheid era of South Africa and did not intend to go back to such an era. Through putting into effect the provisions of international law in the domestic law, the main aim for Namibia is to build a nation that protects human and group rights.

## **Position Paper**

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: the Netherlands

Topic A: Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children

Children's right is relatively a new concept comparing to human rights. Every year, about 51 million children were born in the world. But not all children could enjoy and receive the basic right of human. Under the effort of CRC, MDG, and UNICEF, the poverty, sanitation, and famine of child have improved considerably and get huge progress. However, there are still much more that needs to be done. Children's rights are well regulated in the Netherlands. Even so, constant vigilance is needed to check that government bodies keep to the agreements in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Child abuse is a serious problem in the Netherlands. The Dutch Government will launch an extensive action plan to combat domestic violence against children. The plan includes measures to help treat abused children, identify and prosecute the perpetrators, and incorporate professional medical and psychological staff into the rehabilitation process. The government will prohibit all forms of mental and physical violence against children. As for youth care, the government will increase the number of available places in residential facilities and give more attention to offering alternatives to the placement of children.

In our country, child labor is visibly on the rise. Legislation permits light work in family businesses and work in the entertainment industry by young children. However, other sorts of work by children of school age does continue. The government will provide primary education for every child, as regular primary education and child labor mutually exclude each other. The Dutch Government trade unions and welfare bodies see a need for the child labor laws to be more effectively enforced. Moreover, we will state laws to ban extreme forms of child labor.

The Dutch government will apply itself to assure the rights of children to be heard, encourage the child to form a free view under sufficient information without any stress, and protect the children to freely express their own points of view.

Topic B: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are global problems. They affect the life-chance of individuals, social groups, institutions, and public policies that seek to promote cohesion, equity, and development. The world has certainly made progress in combating the scourge of racism and expanding the frontiers of citizenship. However, a gulf remains between philosophical theory, law, and practice.

Fighting racism and all other forms of discrimination remains a priority of the Dutch government, both nationally and internationally. In 2003, the Netherlands drew up a national action plan against racism in consultation with various civil society organizations, in follow-up to the 2001 Durban Conference. The Government is currently working on a new antiracism plan in implementation of its policy document on integration for 2007-2011. In international organizations, moreover, the Netherlands will continue to promote the worldwide protection of ethnic, religious, and other minorities and to oppose all forms of discrimination.

To solve the problem of racism, racial discrimination xenophobia, and related intolerance, we need not only to promote the power of International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination through the legislation of national and domestic level. Besides, the citizenship, social justice and equitable governance are three important public policy issues that have been central to debate on racism. Last, education is also essential to eliminate the racial discrimination. Thus, the Dutch Government will make efficient educational policy to achieve it.



# Position Paper

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: Niger

Topic A: Promotion and Protection of the rights of children

Children are often compared to promising sprouts, for they can be the hope for any struggling country. On the chaotic Africa Continent, civil wars are continuously raging, leaving tens of thousands of children an instable and gloomy future. More often than not, children are deprived of basic rights such as access to food, clean water, medical aids, not to mention education. In worse cases, children are even manipulated by armed forces.

Niger believes that, though our economy and political system are both still under development, children's rights will not be sacrificed. Located in the Sahara desert, we have to import food and there's no sufficient water source. Limited by the natural conditions, mining becomes our main industry. Inevitably, child labors are recruited to help out. The considerable income dug out from the abundant mines usually goes into few people's pockets, some of whom even use the money to get their ammunition filled. To end this vicious circle, we should make every effort to lower the number of child labor. Moreover, regulations must be enforced to ensure the money is fairly distributed. Most importantly, we should cut military budgets and emphasize education instead. Take defensive measures in politics so that we can focus on economic development first.

Only with a better living standard and adequate education can help our next generation thrive. In addition to domestic endeavor, we will also seek assistance from NGOs to provide more resources.

Topic B: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Civil wars are often resulted from domestic conflicts, especially due to racial differences. The diverse religions, cultures and customs are the essence of racial differences. As will, while foreign varieties they bring can also cause native residents to panic, suspect or even start to discriminate the newcomers.

Niger believes that, to deal with the problem, there are two methods. By its root, education should be reinforced to cultivate our children. Only when they learn to respect other ethnic groups can social clashes be reduced. On the other hand, when any conflict emerges, the government should try to reconcile both sides.

## **Position Paper**

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: Romania

Topic A: Promotion and Protection of Children's Rights.

Topic B: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Racism, the belief that race accounts for differences in human character or ability and the superiority of races, has existed all over the world and it never dies or rests. Racism continuously to appear in societies and it is our duty to find new solutions. In 2001, the Romanian government has established the National Council for Combating Discrimination (CNCD) agency, which is responsible for applying Romanian and European Union anti-discrimination laws and managing the National Anti-Discrimination Plan. Another important topic that has been discussed around the world is the rights of a child. In Romania, major developments have taken place in terms of the child rights protection. Such as, the National Authority for the Protection of Children Rights (NAPCR) was established within central administration. Romania strongly emphasizes the idea of anti-racism and the protection of children's rights.

All these years, Committees were established and met all for the same goal in mind; Racism and Children's Right. UNICEF, CRC, and many more contributed to change and prevent violations of children's rights. We must applaud the efforts that were made and understand that certain laws, accords, projects, and decisions were made for a purpose. The delegate of Romania strongly believes that not only should we attack the problems on the surfaces, but also the roots. One of the way we can do this, is to further extrapolate the existing resolutions and allow more results to burgeon. It would be practical to go back and improve pre-existing resolutions and plans, but the delegates think otherwise. New resolutions should still be raised and appreciated. The Delegate of Romania is certain that through new plans and better pre-existing resolutions, the issues are not impossible to solve.

The Delegate has suggested that new committees or new resolutions be created and is well aware of disagreements that might arise. Some delegates might believe that instead of creating something entirely new and go through the trial-revise process, it would be better to implement the pre-existing conventions and refine them. Indeed, the

delegate does believe in quality over quantity. The delegate is aware of the pre-existing conventions and projects, but believes that new resolutions would not hurt. If the house refuses to allow new ideas be contributed, he or she is basically wiping out the chance of coming up with even better ideas than previous resolutions. The delegate wholeheartedly believes that both routes to abating the pain can be considered and should be considered.

Romania has formulated a few ideas for both the refinement of previous conventional projects and new projects. The delegate would mention the new projects only for she has confidence in the new ideas. One new project could be created for the promotion and protection of children rights would be the mirror of “Doctors without boundaries”; “Teachers without boundaries”. For the children to have rights, they must be able to defend it themselves. Having the choice to make decisions is a right as well and for children to be capable of making right choices. It is inevitable that they need education. Through education, they can grow, understand the world, have better chances in life, have jobs, and have better futures just like other kids around the world. Children have the right to education as well. In fact all human beings do. Since certain countries lack the resources and fundings for the establishment of educational conventions, “Teachers without Boundaries” would be one viable solution. Volunteering teachers can contribute and travel around the world to educate and give the children the ticket to a different kind of future. This is one solution that the Delegate of Romania has come up with for the promotion and protection of children’s right. The delegate certainly has not forgotten about the other issue, which is the elimination of racism. Romania may sound naive but will not let go of any way that have the potential into becoming a solution to the issue. It is understandable for nations to wish to protect their people, but the down side of such wish could lead to unnecessary hatred between race. Instead of trying to confine the people, it would be better to allow the people decide whether or not a race is dangerous or not. Romania suggests countries to have a more multi-cultural society by developing and increasing tourism. Allowing nations to understand each other could allow a more friendly relation between races. There may even be a bonus, which is economical benefit.

By cooperating to minimize the amount of racism and to protect the right of the children, people around the world can experience equality and children can have their own rights. Romania believes that cooperation between countries and the implement of different solutions are necessary. Education and multi-cultural society are good

solutions to begin with. Romania again emphasize that the issues are difficult to entirely eliminate, but it would be best to first start minimize the problems. The ideas the Delegates have suggested are very general. For further understandings or even cooperation's, Romania welcomes every and all nations.

## **Position Paper**

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: Russia Federation

Topic A: Promotion and protection of the rights of children

The importance of children's rights can be inferred from the fact that the UN Millennium Goals are especially associated with children. Children are the future of our world and therefore, it is especially important that their basic rights be protected. The Russian Federation encourages each country to cooperate with organizations such as the UNICEF to enhance the implementation of children rights. Russia proposes that every country implement a child labor tracking system, no matter by the local government, with UNICEF or a combination of the two. The details of the system may be finalized through further discussion but it is similar to that of in India. Currently, the idea is that once children in labor are tracked down, they must be put into the formal education system. Governments of respective states or UNICEF should set up special schools for such kids to meet their individual educational needs and assist them with the transition into formal education. In the schools, students learn both academic work and vocational skills, also they shall receive stipends to compensate for the income they originally made and for financial assistance. Those schools serve as "bridges" to mainstream them into the formal system and it is their ultimate goal. More importantly, it is crucial that those children stay in school and not return to the workforce until they have reached the legal age, therefore, their progress shall be monitored from the moment they are pulled out of work to when they reach the legal working age. Although the UNICEF office had closed in the Russian federation, the closure does not mean the end of the fund's interaction with Russia. Russia has decided to take relations with UNICEF to a new level where Russia, as a member of the Group of Eight and the Group

of 20, stands as an equal partner of the fund and donates to projects that promote children's rights in needy countries.

Topic B: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Racial intolerance has been an international issue for over centuries. It is in the Russian Federation's best interest to contribute to the elimination of racial discrimination. Racial discrimination usually begins with negative forms of "racial stereotyping" and Russia believes that to stop stereotyping is the first step to blocking discrimination. Therefore, educating the younger generation about tolerance is especially important. We propose integrating such lessons into the school curriculum and holding campaigns to promote the idea of respect for people of all races to the general public. In this era of technology, the Internet is a potential place to spread discriminatory propaganda and thus, Russia proposes that each country hire "cyber-watchers" to minimize and hopefully prevent the spread of such information through the Internet.

## **Position Paper**

Committee: Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Committee (SOCHUM)

Country: Saudi Arabia

Topic B: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

In the past, there are some kinds of racial discrimination such as despising Blacks and aboriginals. These should not be ignored owing to the consequences which might happen. If people still keep even just a little discrimination, they would probably have hate. Too much hate will cause fights or even a war. Therefore, racial discrimination is an urgent issue we must deal with immediately.

The primary race of people in Saudi Arabia is Arabian. We are sorrowful to know that there were a few events of against Arabian in the world in history. Nowadays, there is still some discrimination in some “civilized” countries. We are slandered as murderers or mafia. We feel sorry about the injuries and damages that our illegal and harmful organizations have brought you. We will do our best to solve it. However, it is still unfair to have bad treatment or the names above. The emigrants from us sometimes get violence languages and physical bullying. What the worst, some of them got killed because of their race. We hope that we could eliminate the discrimination in the future.

We, Saudi Arabia, believe that create a better circumstance for educational system will help a lot. We prefer to hold an international conference for every race of people and both adults and children every year. By participating in this conference they will have interaction and know each other deeply. Before long, the bias in their mind will disappear. The countries will also get benefits in the conference. If we could respect and have good relationship with other countries, it might help in economies. Saudi Arabia is willing to offer our friends resources in rational price and help them when they are in difficulties.

Saudi Arabia is eager to have your cooperation. We are sure that by improving the relationship of each country, we will build a world without arguing and violence. A beautiful, peace and rich world will not be just a dream but reality.

## **Position Paper**

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: Singapore

Topic A: Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children

In recent years, Singapore's government always takes the improvement of human resources as a top priority. According to our country's experience of developing rights of children, Singapore thinks that the first step we should reach is to have an advanced medical system, a clear environment, high literacy rates and juvenile courts. With these basic conditions, our next generation might have more ability to adapt themselves to the ever-changing world. There are also many children born with HIV/AIDS, and most of the children are African or South Asian. To prevent HIV/AIDS from raging on the world, providing the people with basic information and prevention is crucial and should be taken into action immediately. Singapore is waiting for a more powerful voice to support the thought of improving the prevention of HIV/AIDS. We are looking forward to helping the countries which is deeply affected by HIV/AIDS. It's is time to face these diseases and protect the next generation together.

Topic B: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Before the country was build, Singapore was confronted with the problem of racism. These three main racisms aren't accustomed with one another culture or religion. The reason that Singapore declared independence from Malaysia is also deeply connected with racial conflict and Separatism. Since the aboriginal residents formed a political party and forced Singapore to be diverged from Malaysia. With the tough challenge, the government of Singapore adopted a series of nation-building plans. The main thought of these plans is to build Singapore to be a state-nation. It means that the



government used the power of policy to combine these three racisms and suppressed other voice which opposing the policy. And they formed into a high-competitive society so that the three racisms have to cooperate with all the other people in this nation. In the long term, the gap between the racisms will gradually disappear. Since Singapore has the experience to let people speak different languages and live in different way to form a cooperative nation. We should learn the way to decrease this kind of conflict, and create a law to avoid to tragic which might be raised between two racisms.

## **Position Paper**

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: South Africa

Topic A: Promotion and Protection of the rights of children.

Honorable chairs, fellow delegates, and esteemed guests,

The delegate of South Africa appreciates every delegate that show up at this conference and attempt to solve this issue.

Around every year 51 million children are born in the world, however, not all are able to have guaranteed standard living and human right that all men owns. Protecting children from violence, exploitation and abuse is an integral component of protecting their rights to survival, growth and development. The field of children's rights includes fields such as law, politics, religion, and morality.

One of the most prominent example of a major international documents dealing with the trafficking of children are the 1989 U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child, the 1999 I.L.O. Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention and the 2000 U.N. Protocol to Prevent, and Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons. There are a number of past UN actions that

The delegate is fully aware of the child trafficking issue in the country and we do want to make a change of it. Therefore, the delegate of South Africa have come up with conditions that all children should have the right to have an adequate standard of living, health care, education, to be innocent, and to own a childhood like all others. That said, these include condition such as balanced diet, a warm shelter to live in, and to be educated at school.

Furthermore, children should have the right to be protected from discrimination, abuse, which it includes exploitation. However, the society should not just have a protection mechanism but that children should have the right to get involved in communities and have programs and organization to support children with acknowledgment of decision- making and to express their need.

Last but not least, I urged everyone to vote for this resolution.

Thank you!

Topic B: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Honorable chairs, fellow delegates, and esteemed guests,

The delegate of South Africa appreciates every delegate that show up at this conference and attempt to solve this issue.

The delegate of South Africa recognized that colonialism has led to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and that people of Africa descent, and people of Asian descent and indigenous peoples were victims of colonialism and continue to be victims of its consequences.

The delegate of South Africa acknowledge the suffering caused by colonialism and affirm that whenever it occurred, it must be condemned and its reoccurrence must be prevented.

Furthermore, the racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are causing armed conflict and often by its consequences that non-discrimination is a basic principle of international humanitarian law. The delegate of South Africa emphasize that the international community to remain especially vigilant during periods of armed conflict and continue to combat all forms of racial discrimination.

The delegate of South Africa strongly condemn the fact that slavery and racial discrimination still exist today in parts of the world, the delegate of South Africa urge everyone to take immediate measures of support as a matter of priority to end such slavery or racial bias, which constitute obvious violations of human rights.

Thank you.

\*international humanitarian law = the law that regulates the conduct of armed conflicts.

## **Position Paper**

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: South Korea

Topic A : Promotion and Protection of the rights of children.

For years, we South Korea have dedicated ourselves wholehearted to the improvement of children's rights. It is essential to protect children and their rights in that they are the hopes of our future. South Korea promises that we will leave no stone unturned keeping all children in an equal condition.

In recent years, many nations have been conscious of the importance of children's issues, making some relative declarations such as World human rights declaration. Nonetheless, there are still many problems existing now. For instance, some bad factories hire child labors with the intention of decreasing the personnel costs. Some child labors are even forced to work illegally while they may not get fair salary and moderate working time. The environment of overworking will bring about physical and mental harm to children. Worse still, a great number of children all around the world fall victim to prostitution or early marriage. Perhaps, these stem from factors like racial discrimination, poverty and the extreme change of global economic, etc.

Love and care are rights that every child in the world should enjoy. Probably, there is nothing that we care about and emphasize more than protecting children's rights. And this is not only the obligation but also the goal we are striving toward.

Topic B : Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related Intolerance.

Doubtless, racial discrimination is a huge problem having existed for long time. We are firmly convinced that we have done a good job to this issue. Still, as members of global village, we South Korea should be aware of racial discrimination in other places in the world.

All of us were born as human beings, which means we shouldn't have any discrimination toward others having different colors of skin or other human's features. It is obvious that there have been great improvement of elimination racial discrimination, but it is still in some of our minds. We hold the opinion that only by education and conducting politics concerned can we fully eliminate racial discrimination.

We expect that all sorts of discrimination can be eradicated, and people all over the world is able to have more mutual understanding to each other. Additionally, what we also care about is the condition of xenophobia in North Korea. As we know, there have been serious famines and the economic problems due to the wrong policies based on the communism. People in North Korea are in deep distress. However, the government keeps the assistance from other nations just because they fear that their citizens will become Occidentalizing. Seeing that both people in North Korea and those in South Korea are all the Korean race, we are extremely worried about the dweller in North Korea where people should not have endured such an abominable environment. We need to gather the wisdom of all the nations to tackle the xenophobia.

As a matter of fact, we don't have much time. Every nation should take the duty to

eliminate racial discrimination as well as xenophobia, encounter and address the problems together.



## **Position Paper**

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: South Sudan

Topic A: Promotion and protection of the rights of children.

Honorable chairs and fellow delegates,

The topic of the rights of children has recently been a highly mentioned one. However, being a newly established country in 2011, the republic of South Sudan faces serious problems on children rights.

Amongst all, health problems, early marriage, and child soldiers are the main issues on children rights that this country is facing now. These are the consequences due to poverty, low education rates, and constant civil wars. The government has been working hard to solve these problems, including the lately passed bill on ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and will hopefully become the 194<sup>th</sup> country to ratify it. Also, the Child Act has been put into practice, which efficiently regulates the rights and duties of the child, the rights and duties of the parents, guardianship, duties of the government, foster-care, and adoption procedures.

The republic of South Sudan has put all its efforts into solving these problems. It, however, also realizes that all this work cannot be done alone. Medical help, financial aid, political stabilization, and more supports are urgently needed. Therefore, this delegate is here to seek help from all member states and fully hopes that by cooperating, it can leap towards a better future.

Thank you.

Topic B: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Honorable chairs and fellow delegates,

Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance have long been serious problems in the world. Through constant encouragement and rising awareness on this issue, the situation has been greatly improved. However, the delegate of the Republic of South Sudan still acknowledges that there are more to be done in the future.

Before independence, Southern Sudanese, seen as the black Africans, were seriously discriminated by the Northern Sudanese, who considered themselves

superior chocolate-colored Islamic. Countless civil wars have been touched off because of the injustice treatment, and thus led to the independence of South Sudan. Furthermore, just like many other African countries, it also once suffered under the slave trade in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Until today, many countries and people still practice discrimination and racism on the blacks.

Gender racism is also a problem at large. South Sudanese have had their traditional culture systems, customs, values, and believes that had devalued the gender promotion, gender equality and the recognition of women's rights in many tribal societies across the country. The government is doing its best by assuring of a minimum of 30 per cent of women's representation in the national cabinet, in a move designed to compensate for past injustices that women suffered.

The delegate of South Sudan is here to call upon all member states to take the problem of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance seriously, and also hopes to cooperate with all other delegates to find the best solution.

Thank you.

## **Position Paper**

Committee : Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee (SOCHUM)

Country : Switzerland

Topic A : Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children

Most nations are putting more and more emphasis on children's rights compared to human's rights. It is in the best interest of every country to protect the rights of the child since children directly affect our future. We, Switzerland, are no exception. Being one of the "top-level country" in realization of children's rights according to the organization, Humanism, it is our honor to cooperate with other countries, urging on completing the promotion and protection of rights of the child. The main points are as follows.

First of all, abuse is practically the most serious problem in Switzerland. The Convention on the Rights of the Child condemns every form of violence used against children in Switzerland, especially the corporal punishment made by parents. Although since 1978, a parent's right to punish a child has been outlawed, nevertheless, corporal punishment is not expressly forbidden in this Swiss law. Hence, we urge on a further improvement. Secondly, we should necessarily improve the situation of education. Inequality still exists even laws were enacted. For example, the probability of schooling is totally different between cantons in Switzerland. Therefore, we still hope to request global organizations to help with, and also complete the conventions. Thirdly, According to the Swiss Federal Statistical Office, 4.4% of children between 0 and 17 years of age are the recipients of social assistance; apparently, it means there are still a number of children suffering from poverty. The condition may definitely influence their education and even their future. Radical cure is of course in need. In other words, to solve the problem of poverty is one of the basic means to protect children's rights. In addition, it is estimated that around 10,000 undocumented children live in Switzerland ;

thus, it is quite a serious concern about their human rights. These young people risk getting involved in drug trafficking, delinquency or becoming the victims of sexual exploitation, so we should make clarified law for ensuring every child is guaranteed.

Conditions mentioned above are initially based on Switzerland, since these are the most urgent problems happening every day in our country. Staying in our position, but still, we are willing to discuss with other nations, and look forward to a bright future of the rights of the child for all global villagers.

## Topic B : Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

For the past few years, the globe has been criticizing about us for certain issues such as the refusal to assist French to find professions, refugees not allowed to use public facilities, a famous talk show host, Winfrey Opera, not permitted to take a look at luxurious quality goods and so on. These negative events associated with racial discrimination and immigration discrimination have shamed on Switzerland and severely influenced our reputation, leading the public to consider if our policies of neutrality and the image of having great respect among ethnics are still executing well.

We protect our citizens' rights with legislation. To respect various peoples and religions in Switzerland, we respect our nationals of different races to speak their mother languages and regard them as official languages. While recruiting official servants, whether the applicants are familiar with the mostly spoken language in certain domains is also another request. Through these regulations, undoubtedly, we get along in respect with one another of diverse races. With regard to the recognition for sex, we admit the marriage among homosexual and bisexual people according to laws; furthermore, we allow our homosexual nationals to adopt children, making us one of the kindest countries to multi-sexual issues nowadays.

Recently, a vote for the limitation to immigrants from the EU (Europe Union) by our citizens has passed, shocking the world since it may greatly affect the economic steadiness not only in Europe. What the authorities are more concerned about is that this result possibly enhances the exclusivism in Western Europe. Does this policy, one-sidedly limiting immigration, commit immigration discrimination?

In response to why exclusive notion has risen and even led to a controversial policy, we consider we have the necessity to defend our reputation. According to our research, approximately 70% of criminals in Switzerland are not our citizens. The ratio is far

too high for our federal government to sit back. We do admit that the single-sided refusal to immigrants does not guarantee a securer society; however, Switzerland is getting over- populated, which is another difficulty we have to face nowadays, and this policy may temporary solve this problem. We do not take the issue as a performance of xenophobia. In addition, we do not merely restrict immigration; our high economy standard relies on the trade among countries in EU and thus we will not abandon our relationships but negotiate for new treaties.

In conclusion, even the globe has questions about Switzerland, we are convinced that our policies related to human beings' rights are still well performed. Moreover, our neutrality policy will not harm any other' s rights.

## Position Paper

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: Syria

Topic: A. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

B. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The rights of children is a serious problem over the world, especially in the Asia and Africa region. Children's rights had been ignored because of the wars, because of the policy or economic problem in the country. Three years past, because of the Syrian conflict 7000 of children died in air strikes, crossfire and fighting, and yet there are still a lot of children homeless and facing the grief of family members' death. Syria is now seeking protection of their children.

After the Syria conflict, children are in danger. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is calling for greater efforts to make sure humanitarian access that will save the lives of thousands of children. UNICEF and its partners have been able to provide 10 million people safe drinking water this year. They have also immunized 2 million children against measles over the last two years, and are currently delivering school supplies to enable 1 million Syrian children to resume learning in the country.

If funding dried up, it could become increasingly difficult to manage the growing refugee populations. Water services to refugee camps would be cut, along with health treatment and food distribution. Vaccination campaigns could come to a stop. "So far very little has come in," Mercado said, discussing the lack of money. "We are doing a lot, we are doing an enormous amount. But the needs are just extraordinary. And they are growing every day."

Recent survey showed that 82 percent of Lebanese accuse Syrians of stealing their jobs, while 70 percent would be uncomfortable even sharing a meal with them. More than 54 percent of Lebanese believe their country should close its borders to Syrians altogether. In several villages, banners and signs have been put up imposing a curfew for Syrians after 6:00 pm (1500 GMT), causing outrage among Lebanese activists. All too often in Lebanon comments that "these Syrians" "rape our daughters" and "spread diseases" can be overheard.

With the amount of money Syria has now, it is very difficult for us to make any change. Just like what the data shows, we are short in every kinds of funding. We need your help to get back to normal. To make our citizens happy and satisfy. When our citizens are happy, they won't have any more riots. Once that happens, there won't be a need for us to use chemical weapons anymore.

## **Position Paper**

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: United Kingdom

Topic A: Promotion and protection of the rights of children.

As the waves of new generations push on, children are meant to be the new leaders that take charge in the coming prosperity. Nowadays, the world has begun to put more attention on these future hopes instead of regarding them as incidental force from parents that they were supposed to work or live for. Despite the fact that the rights of the children are taken in consideration more seriously recently, there are still a lot of cases about children's lack of education, poverty, child soldiers, child trafficking, forced labor and so on. Most importantly, some of them even don't recognize their rights and realize the fact that they are actually able to fight against the authorities. Therefore, we should devote ourselves to protecting them and giving them the best cultivation no matter what color or race they are, for they all have the rights and opportunities others can't exploit. However, if we couldn't give every child enough recourses and fair treatments, they will lose their chances to explore more about this world and develop into the way they could have been; in other words, those lack of protection and promotion for children may indirectly destroy our hope. All in all, though we have been making efforts on these issues to make a better society, we are looking forward to coming out with more resolutions and acts during the conference to ensure protection and promotion for children.



## Topic B: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia

Racial discrimination also has been a major concern since 20<sup>th</sup> centuries by many countries; hence, every government did work hard on these issues. However, there are still so many races been discriminated in recruitment patterns in jobs, unequal access to health care, limited career opportunities, and lower quality of educations and social services.

For United Kingdom, we have legislated many Acts to wipe out the racial discrimination. We also underline that the civil organizations play an important role in promoting the public interests, especially in combating racism. In this conference, we wish we could extend the power of the non-governmental organizations as well as encourage educational authorities and the private sector to develop educational materials including textbooks and dictionaries. If it's possible, we call for States to give textbooks, curriculum review and amendment, so as to eliminate any elements that might lead to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance or reinforce negative stereotypes. In addition, the development of a global network among youth is also an effective way to build intercultural understanding and respect, and will contribute to the elimination of racism. Finally, United Kingdom is looking forward to offering our support to the redirection of globalization to best benefit the global community.

# Position Paper

Committee: SOCHUM

Country: United State of America

Topic A: Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children

Honorable chair and fellow delegate,

All children have the same right to be protected and treated well. However, in today's world, many children are still victims of poverty, discrimination, violence, exploitation and other situations.

In the history, children rights in the United States ranges from the earliest years of European settlements on North America. Poor children were legally exploited in colonial New England by the "poor laws." In 1874, the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children(NYSPCC) was founded and quickly became an integral part of the New York legal system. In 1989, the UN adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child(CRC), and the US became a signatory nation in 1994. However, the US has refused to ratify the Convention until now. The reason that the US did not agree with the convention is that the convention mentions that anyone under the age of 18 is a child. The US government has thought about how that would affect matters when a 16- or 17-year old commits a crime. In certain cases, child can be tried as an adult in the U.S. courts. And In 2013, Takoma Park became the first city in the United States to extend voting rights to residents after they turn 16 in city elections. Therefore, the US believed that nations should protect children right not only by building laws, but also establishing an agency which is specifically dealing with children's problem. In addition, depending on different culture, people in what ages are seen to be children should be defined in its own country. Thank you

## Topic B: Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

Honorable chairs and esteemed delegates,

Racism is a problem that has been in the human society for a long time, and it is happening everywhere. The causes of racism and related intolerance are complex, involving economic and educational disadvantage, social and political marginalization, and psychological victimization. There have been many victims of racial discrimination, which urges the globe to pay attention to this issue and come up with solutions.

The United States of America had signed and ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, hoping to implement the equal rights to every citizen. Furthermore, even though the United States withdrew from the World conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in 2011, the American Psychological Association said that it was a document which reflects the legitimate concerns and human rights of people worldwide for improving the quality of their lives by removing the intolerable weight of racism, poverty, discrimination and psychological torture. The US government itself has also been actively promoting laws and policies to protect the races that were not treated equally such as the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

The United States of America, a country formed by several different races, is eager to eliminate racism, and to come up with better solutions in cooperation with fellow delegates. Thank you.