Dear Colorado Model UN Sponsors,

On behalf of the Model UN team at the University of Colorado, I would like to invite you to our conference to be held next spring on January 23, 2010 at the University.

We encourage you to consider preparing your students for our conference as we aim to provide a more challenging conference that will prepare your kids well for the national conference. Furthermore we see it as an ideal opportunity to teach students about time management skills and the importance of hard work. We further believe our conference will be beneficial for your team as we bring years of experience with college conferences and much enthusiasm. At the college NMUN we have consistently earned top awards both in New York and at DC. Also, staff at the conference will consist of experienced staff from conferences such as RHSMUN, students who have participated in MUN at both the HS and college level, and students of international affairs.

Our conference will be focused on the theme of “Threats to Humanity” which we will explore on many different levels, including such topics as peacekeeping, climate change, nuclear proliferation, development, and security. In choosing these topics we also hope to engage students with complex and unique issues that may not be addressed at other conferences. Given this, we will be hosting the following committees with topics to come along with registration information mid-November.

If you have any questions at this time, please do not hesitate to contact me or any of our other officers cc-ed on this invite and thank you in advance for your consideration.

Best,

University of Colorado Model UN Team

Kirsten Walter
University of Colorado
High School Conference Coordinator, 2009-2010
http://www.colorado.edu/StudentGroups/mun
Notes on the General Running of Conference and Delegate Expectations

In an effort to provide a high-quality, challenging, and learning conference for high school students, we have attempted to adapt many successful policies of college and high school model UNs. Part of this are clear expectations for delegations and adapted rules for committees based on experience and difficulty.

To begin with, all delegations are expected to prepare a position paper representing the opinions and policies of the country they are representing in relation to the topics of their committee. Position papers should be submitted to the directors and chairs listed in each background guide by **January 15, 2010**. Background guides will be available by December 7, 2009. Directors and chairs will look over this information and provide feedback as to structure, content, and style on the day of the conference also giving students time to ask questions to improve their skills for future conferences. Position papers are expected to be no longer than two pages, single-spaced, Times New Roman font 12 and an outlined example and full position paper follow registration materials on page 9.

Each committee will then also expect students to be prepared with other information based on difficulty and thus what they are expected to prepare in conference.

SC (Advanced): Students are simply expected to come prepared highly researched both in relation to depth and breadth of knowledge and with well-developed resolution writing skills.

ECOSOC (Advanced): Students are expected to come well researched on the issues and prepared to write full resolutions, hand written the day of conference.

UNICEF/HRC (Intermediate): Students are expected to come prepared with an outline (not to include any phrasing of clauses) of a resolution focusing on policies to be implemented. This must be submitted to the directors and chairs along with position papers.

IAEA (Beginner): Students are expected to come prepared with three prepared perambulatory clauses and three operative clauses that must be submitted to the directors and chairs along with position papers.

GA (Beginner): Students are to come prepared with three prepared perambulatory clauses and three operative clauses for perspective resolutions as well as a list of potential partners on issues and a general statement as to their Member State’s strategy. This all must be submitted to the directors and chair with position papers. Students will be expected to use their preams/ops in collaborating with others to write full resolutions that will be hand written and then later typed by staff.
Committees and Topics

Threats to Humanity

Security Council (SC - Advanced)
Directors: Hannah Angst (Hannah.Angst@Colorado.edu) and Laura Bate (Laura.Bate@Colorado.edu)

I. Review of Peacekeeping in Kashmir: Was UNMOGIP sufficient?
II. Considering the Threat of a Destabilized Nuclear Power - Pakistan
III. Protecting Civilians in Conflict Zones

UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC – Advanced)
Director: Casen Ross (Casen.Ross@Colorado.edu)

I. Preventing the Flow of Child Trafficking
II. Working to Minimize the Growing Global Divide Between the Rich and the Poor
III. Establishing an Effective Governance on the Global Arms Trade

UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF - Intermediate)
Director: Felix Tilman (Felix.Tilman@Colorado.edu)

I. Children and Sex trafficking in South East Asia
II. Protecting and Supporting Children affected by Aids
III. Children’s Rights and Access to Education

Human Rights Council (HRC – Intermediate)
Director: Patrick Garrett (PatrickJGarrett@gmail.com)

I. The Situation of Human Rights in North Korea
II. Enforcing Human Rights in Afghanistan in the “War on Terror”
III. Accountability of Peacekeepers in Refugee Camps: Kenya

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA – Beginner)
Director: Sadra Azimi (Mohammad.Azimi@colorado.edu)

I. 2010 Nuclear Proliferation Treaty Review Conference
II. The Iranian Nuclear Program
III. Management of Nuclear Waste

General Assembly (GA – Beginner)
Director: Karl Hoffman (Karl.Hoffman@Colorado.edu)

I. Climate Change as a Source of Conflict
II. Addressing Nuclear Proliferation
III. Genocide and Ethnic Strife in the Developing World
### Committees and Countries Matrix

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Complete the registration form and e-mail it to modelcu@gmail.com or send it to: Model United Nations, UMC 342, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

Registrations are requested by December 11; however, additional registrations will be accepted on a space-available basis after that date.

All numbers are considered final as of January 13 and all fees must be paid by then - any drops after this will not be refunded.

An email of all registered schools will be sent out on December 14 with country and committee assignments to be assigned on a first come first served basis.

We will charge $12.00 per student, $3.00 per any student observers and a general flat fee of $15.00 for each school.

We are asking for a flat school fee to be turned in with initial registration on December 11 in an attempt to try to curve school drop out rate. We request all other fees by January 13 in order to ensure that we are simply able to cover the costs of renting rooms and providing conference basic necessities.
Registration Form

By December 11 please complete the registration form and e-mail it to modelcu@gmail.com or send it to: Model United Nations, UMC 342, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

School _________________________________________________________________

Address ________________________________________________________________

Sponsor ___________________________ Contact Phone # _________________

Fax # __________________ E-Mail _________________________________________

Please fill in the below information. We ask you to consider your students’ strengths and to disperse them among committees. Should you require more than three in any given council, please simply fill in more country requests. Each delegation generally has two students – please specify if this is not the case.

Advanced Security Council: School requests ______countries
1) ______________________ 2) ______________________ 3) ______________________

Advanced UN Economic and Social Council: School requests ______countries
1) ______________________ 2) ______________________ 3) ______________________

Intermediate UN Children’s Fund: School requests ______countries
1) ______________________ 2) ______________________ 3) ______________________

Intermediate Human Rights Council: School requests ______countries
1) ______________________ 2) ______________________ 3) ______________________

Beginner General Assembly: School requests ______countries
1) ______________________ 2) ______________________ 3) ______________________

Beginner International Atomic Energy Agency: School requests ______countries
1) ______________________ 2) ______________________ 3) ______________________

Total Students: ______ X $12.00 = ______
Total Observers: _____ X $3.00 = ______
School fee: + 15.00 flat fee

TOTAL= __________________________________

Please make checks payable to the University of Colorado. We ask that the school fee be sent in with the original registration and the remaining sent in by the 13th of January 2010.
Model UN at CU High School Conference: Threats to Humanity

Schedule

7:30-8:00 Arrive/refreshments
8:00-8:20 Welcome Comments
8:30-10:00 Morning Session I
10:00-10:15 Break
10:15-11:45 Morning Session II
11:45-1:00 Lunch
1:00-2:30 Afternoon Session I
   1:15-1:45 Sponsor Meeting
2:30-2:45 Break
2:45-3:45 Afternoon Session II
3:45-4:00 Break
4:00-4:45 Afternoon Session III
4:45-5:00 Delegate Voting and Wrap up
5:00-5:30 Break
5:30-6:00 Awards and Closing
Committee Room Assignments

All committees will be located within the University of Colorado Memorial Center (UMC) located at Broadway and Euclid. Opening ceremonies will be located in the Glenn Miller Ballroom. A room for printing will be 353. We encourage advisors to circulate rooms, but will also leave the opening and closing room (Glenn Miller Ballroom) open for advisors. The UMC is also very large and will accommodate other advisors who would like to find quiet places to work.

Other rooms will be as follows:

SC: UMC 245
ECOSOC: Aspen Room (UMC 289)
UNICEF: UMC 247
HRC: UMC 415-417
IAEA: Glenn Miller Ballroom West
GA: Glenn Miller Ballroom East

Day of Logistics

As the conference approaches we will let you know about parking options. The UMC is filled with many lunch venues and students will have lunch on their own. We will provide food and snacks for advisors.

Advisors may feel free to wander from committee to committee but we also have the Glenn Miller Ballroom set aside as a central location and for the sponsor meeting midday.

Also, please note that we will strictly enforce a western business attire dress code. If you have any questions as to what this entails, please contact us.
Sample Outline of a Position Paper

Proper Heading

General outline of Member States’ stance and committee topics.

Topic One Title

Paragraph one: background of basic committee topic/show understanding of topic to be discussed

Paragraph two: background of what the country has done on the issue/personal experiences of the country in relation to the issue/what the country has signed on to

Paragraph three: recommendations/solutions that the country would like to see

Topic Two Title

Paragraph one: background of basic committee topic/show understanding of topic to be discussed

Paragraph two: background of what the country has done on the issue/personal experiences of the country in relation to the issue/what the country has signed on to

Paragraph three: recommendations/solutions that the country would like to see

Topic Three Title

Paragraph one: background of basic committee topic/show understanding of topic to be discussed

Paragraph two: background of what the country has done on the issue/personal experiences of the country in relation to the issue/what the country has signed on to

Paragraph three: recommendations/solutions that the country would like to see
Sample Position Papers with Proper Formatting

Both of these position papers were written by delegations from the University of Colorado and received top position paper awards in their committees at NMUN-DC. All papers for the high school conference should be no longer than two pages in 12pt Times New Roman.

Delegation from
Japan

Represented by the
University of Colorado-Boulder

Position Paper for UN General Assembly Third Committee

The issues before the third General Assembly are: Addressing the Plight and Abuse of Child Soldiers In War and Conflicts, The Economic and Social Impacts of Poverty, and Policies and Programmes Involving Youth: Youth in the Global Economy. Japan recognizes these issues as fundamental to the development of the 21st-century global community. The eradication of poverty and establishment of secure localities are cornerstones of the Millennium Development Goals thus demanding the increased attention and action of the United Nations.

I. Addressing the Plight and Abuse of Child Soldiers in War and Conflict

Japan recognizes the use of children as soldiers to be one of the most severe threats to peace. According to Human Rights Watch, more than 500,000 children as young as age twelve have been recruited for armed conflict. Furthermore, this has occurred in 85 or more countries all the way down to the village-level. Often, recruitment is by abduction, thus demanding a strong international response to end this global plight.

Japan sets forth a zero-tolerance policy for the abuse of child soldiers. Our own action has solidified this position with programs and aid contributing significantly to the protection of children involved in armed conflict in areas like AcholiLand, Northern Uganda. We have committed to providing humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, aiding refugees and the internally displaced, rebuilding basic infrastructure, and enabling the reconstruction of both social and economic structures in Northern Uganda. Japan provided two million dollars in 2007 to facilitate the protection of rights of affected children. This project is coordinated by UNICEF and conforms to Japan’s Framework on New Measures for Consolidation of Peace in Africa. The expansion of such programs to global efforts is the only acceptable action, and the only means with which to ensure a global solution.

Persistent efforts to increase global awareness must be of immediate attention to the international community. On February 19, 2008, Japan endorsed a weeklong exhibit titled “The Message from Children about War and Peace.” We encourage all member states to pursue similar action as a global call to action. Furthermore, Japan asserts that international standards for military conduct must be revised and mandated. For example, article 38 of the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child sets the minimum age for recruitment and participation in hostilities at 15. This age must be raised from 15 to 18, the minimum age of voluntary military service in Japan. Comprehensive action combating the global plight of child soldiers is the indeed the only acceptable solution.

II. Economic and Social Impacts of Poverty

The propagating affect of poverty in unstable areas must be of immediate attention to the international community. Specifically, the correlation between social conflict and economic instability should be the guiding force for developing 21st-century policy. It is evident that traditional solutions to global poverty are lacking; as such, innovative methods must be explored and effective ones implemented.

In 2000, Japan announced the Asian Development Bank (ADB) approval of the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR). The JFPR was created to fund innovative poverty projects with demonstrative community impact. Not only does JFPR work directly with projects, but it offers support to NGO’s recognized to be effective. Additionally, JFPR works with ADB Developing Member Countries (DMCs) to ensure that DMC economies will eventually function autonomously of foreign aid. Innovative methods and working to construct economies with the ultimate goal of
Model UN at CU High School Conference: Threats to Humanity

autonomy will push the world past the de facto limits set by current policies. As such, Japan strongly recommends that the founding principles of the JFPR be extended to all global poverty initiatives. Japan urges all Member States to move forward with economic policy. Specifically, we recommend the initiation of a Comprehensive Commission of Economists and Investors (CCEI) to create the framework of a global poverty program designed on the principles of the JFPR. First, the program must work with global and regional financial institutions concerned not just with economic theory, but with locale-specific and pragmatic solutions. Second, the long-term aim of the CCEI must be economic independence for all Member States. Not only will this alleviate the economic impacts of poverty, but it will lead to decreased social conflict.

Policies and Programmes Involving Youth: Youth in the Global Economy

Japan believes that youth are an overlooked demographic of the international community. While not of immediate consequence, overlooking the upcoming generation will be an untolerated failure of the international community. According to Youth in a Global Economy, A/RES/62/126, youth unemployment is at record-levels with youths being two to three times as likely to be unemployed; there must be zero-tolerance for such a disparity.

Education has driven the employment of the youth in Japan. Although Japan, like many other industrialized countries, suffered from an economic crisis in the 1970s, the degree of unemployment has been much less severe. Young people in Japan, as a result, have little trouble finding jobs after their education is completed. Educational policy is geared towards making education widely available and positions higher education in the country as the primary force for developing specific skill sets. As a result, many Japanese youth begin working when they have completed their senior year of high school or college. Japanese students are only required to attend school for nine years, but the number of students who do not continue their education is not significant enough to produce a disparity such as the aforementioned unemployed youths, a problem that plagues other industrialized countries. Japan’s culture highly values education, which encourages most students to complete higher education programs and as a result, helps Japanese youth become more employable.

Japan believes it necessary to examine pragmatic solutions to education and youth unemployment. More specifically, individualistic tendencies in the sphere of education must be recognized as inhibitory to the successful employment of youth at the global level. While Youth on the whole are more educated than before, many challenges remain to reducing their unemployment level. Focusing on the school to workforce transition, for example, will be essential to increasing employed youth. Indeed, persistent effort in assessing educational means and preparing youth for the workforce are issues that must receive immediate international consideration.
Delegation from Russian Federation

Represented By The University of Colorado-Boulder

Position Paper for the Human Rights Council

Russia recognizes the validity and importance of the Human Rights Council addressing the issues of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Forms of Intolerance, the Human Rights Situation in Palestine and Other Occupied Arab Territories and lastly, The Death Penalty in Iraq. Russia strongly believes that the issues of racism are of the utmost importance and must be dealt with immediately by the HRC. The HRC exists as a means to correct these atrocities, and Russia believes that it is time to act on the issue of human rights violations through racism, as well as the human rights violations in Palestine.

I. Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Forms of Intolerance

Russia recognizes that the greatest threat to the cohesiveness of modern society is the presence of racial discrimination. In efforts to diminish all forms of intolerance Russia affirms that cooperation with international efforts can lead to more balanced and effective societies. Russia recognizes the need to fight racism and has taken a firm stance on the human rights of migrants, the ratification of intolerance treaties, and the continued discrimination of those bearing African descent. Russia fully approves of all attempts to maintain standards set in the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As people of African descent continue to find themselves at the center of racial prejudice, Russia expresses how important it is for all countries to ratify their standards to those described in previous Human Rights conventions treaties. Realizing the African intolerance in both developed and underdeveloped nations, Russia suggests that combating poverty and disempowerment through reinforcement of HRC agreements. Russia also calls upon the attention to migrant’s struggles, particularly in South Asia. Human rights violations and the overwhelming vulnerability of such guest workers are due to the anti-immigrant ideologies that must be corrected through the dismemberment of extreme right-winged parties. Russia emphasizes the correlation that both gender and race might have to the ongoing migrant violence. The lack of political attention to multiculturalism is a large factor that could easily be solved by the implementation of previously established HRC treaties.

Due to the social, economical, cultural and historical incentives to develop racial prejudices, Russia stresses the importance of addressing racism of both politics and citizens. Russia will analyze the observations made by the Special Rapporteurs concerns on the issues of racial discrimination, Xenophobia, and other related forms of intolerance. Russia continues to guarantee civil liberties and equality to all citizens of Russia, regardless of ethnic background. Russian legislation includes articles concerning racism and xenophobia to help maintain social equality throughout all of Russia. Those who disobey such enforced legislature are dealt with accordingly.

II. Human Rights Situation in Palestine and Other Occupied Arab Territories

Russia is deeply disheartened by the situation in Palestine. As a member of the Quartet of the Middle East, Russia is on the forefront of solving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and many other Arab-Israeli conflicts. Russia has continuously called upon both Palestine and Israel to maintain levels of diplomacy and have restraint with their escalating tensions. In January 2006 Russia held talks with Hamas leader Khaled Meshaal to discuss the growing problems between Israel and Palestine. Russia urged, and continues to urge, Hamas to comply with previous agreements signed by both Palestine and Israel. These suggestions were not limited to only the agreements between Palestine and Israel, but rather agreements that enhance the protection of human rights—namely, the Geneva Convention. Israel has signed and ratified the Geneva Convention, and Palestine requested to become a signer, but was refused permission due to its controversial status as a state. Both nations, however, have an obligation to adhere to universal standards of human rights.

Unfortunately, Russia, along with the international community, continues to see human rights violations on the part of both Israel and Palestine. The Gaza Strip has seen much violence against civilians, and the United Nations must do something to help stop these violations. These violations include, but are not limited to: torture, insecure security of persons, loss of a right to life, loss of protection against inhumane treatment and several others. Russia feels that
the purpose of this council is not to solve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, but to give suggestions and formulate a plan to reduce the human rights violations occurring. Russia strongly believes that the way to do this is to continue discussion through the Quartet of the Middle East and other groups who can remain unbiased towards one group or another. It is absolutely imperative that the United Nations, especially the HRC does not sit by and continues to watch these human rights abuses, but it is also necessary to not intervene in the conflicts between other nations too greatly.

III. The Death Penalty in Iraq

The situation in Iraq is unique due to the restructuring of their government and extreme levels of instability at this time. Russia opposed the United States War in Iraq at its beginning and will oppose it until it’s end, because it was not the place of the US to enter into such a war. Following the start of the war, Iraq reinstated the death penalty and continues to use it rather frequently. Russia maintains the right to use the death penalty in several instances: first, murder; second, assassination attempt against a state or public figure; third, attempt on the life a person administering justice; fourth, attempt to kill an officer and fifth, genocide. Russia believes very strongly if a person has committed one, or more, of the acts above, then the death penalty is both legitimate and necessary. The problem exists when fair trials are not used, and people are given the death penalty outside of the scope of the aforementioned charges.

Russia not only supports Iraq in their decision to use the death penalty, but also sees it as illegitimate for the international community to violate their sovereignty in regards to such an issue. This is not a violation of human rights, and therefore there is no responsibility on the part of the international community to intervene. Furthermore, Russia would greatly oppose such an action as it is both unnecessary and wrong of the international community to intervene in this issue in Iraq. There certainly are many problems in Iraq that must be dealt with on the part of the international community, but the issue of their death penalty is not one of them.