



# WELMUN'23

## *Background Guide*

### **Chairperson**

Keshav Agarwal

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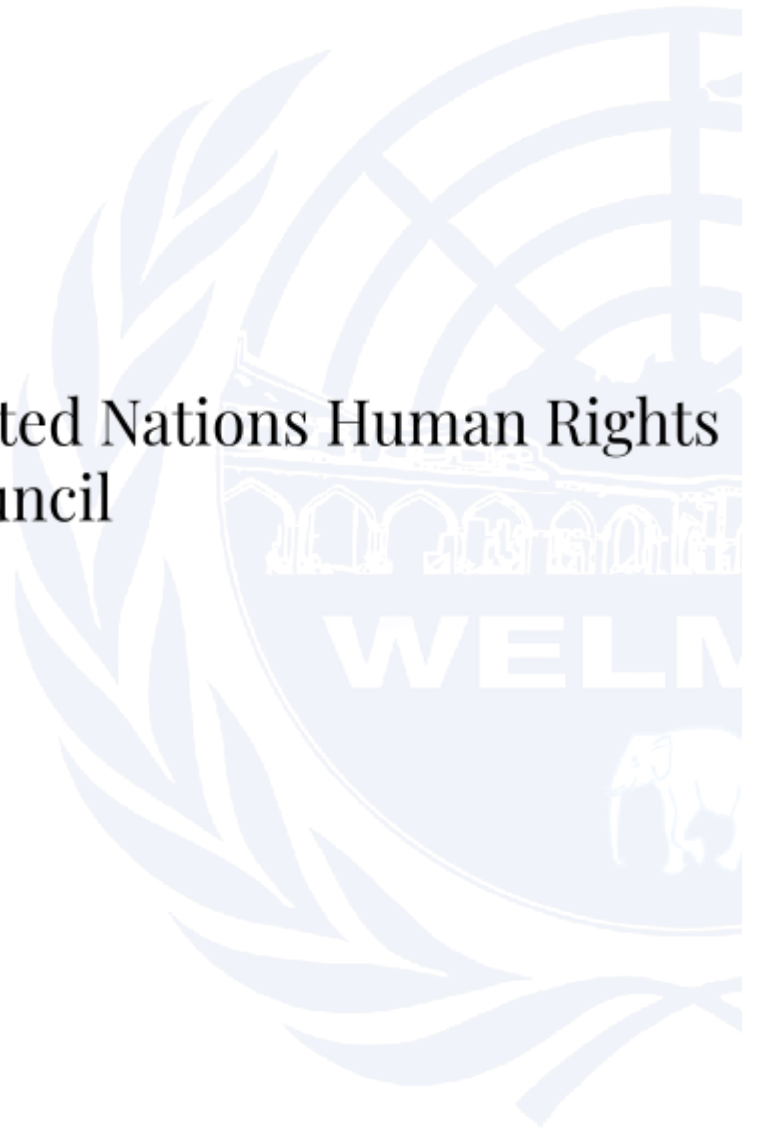
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United Nations Human Rights  
Council



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# Chairperson's Message

Dear delegates,

On behalf of the Welham fraternity, I warmly welcome you to the ninth edition of Welham Boys' School Model United Nations. I am Keshav, a commerce student from Class 12. I will also be serving as the Under Secretary General in this year's edition.

Every edition of WELMUN always brings something constructive for each of us. With this edition as well, we hope to go a notch above by making the lives of many, a little better. To assist me are Tanay Pratap serving as the Vice Chair, Virat Singh and Kartik Goyal as Directors and Vedant Singh as the Rapporteur.

Over the years, the United Nations Human Rights Council has somewhat gained power and fame pertaining to the issues that have questioned or undermined the basic rights of humans. Though the world has been making progress at its own pace, it has been constantly ignoring the security of rights of people belonging to lower classes, especially women and children, something towards which the committee focuses to work on.

This year the committee's main focus will revolve around the Myanmar crisis. Nearly two years on from Myanmar's brutal military coup against the democratically elected government, the country has sunk deeper than ever into the crisis, undergoing a wholesale regression in human rights. By nearly every feasible measurement, and in every area of human rights – economic, social and cultural, as much as civil and political – Myanmar has profoundly regressed.

The military has imprisoned the entire democratically elected leader of the country since 1 February 2021. 1.2 million Burmese have internally been displaced, and over 70,000 have left the country. But the atrocities don't end here, hundreds of thousands of terrified Rohingya refugees began flooding onto the beaches and paddy fields of southern Bangladesh since August 2017, who've suffered decades of sustained persecution and attacks with the majority being children. Most

Rohingya have no legal identity or citizenship in Myanmar like they had before in places such as the Rakhine State of Myanmar.

With military motives unclear, we believe that the agenda needs more discussion. Seeing the seriousness of the issue, we eagerly wait for the delegates to break down the issue and bring in a set of permanent solutions to it.

With this, I wish you all the best for this year's edition!

Warmest Regards,

Keshav Agarwal

Chairperson - UNHRC

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# Nature of Reports & Evidence

Evidence or proofs from the following sources will accede as credible in the committee:

## 1. News Sources:-

a) REUTERS – Any Reuters’ article which clearly makes mention of the fact stated or is in contradiction of the fact being stated by another delegate in council can be used to substantiate arguments in the committee. However, Reuters reports claiming to quote any individual affiliated in any manner to any government may not necessarily reflect the views of that government in totality. For example, at times the office-holding individuals venture out for lectures, talks, discussions etc. wherein they tend to express things which are a contravention/extension of the policy they hold. So we need to take into consideration the time and space dimension of such views and also the chronology of what they spoke or what their government policy was posted and prior to this. Thus, the Reuters report can be denied by any member state subject to their policy and it is only when the report is accepted by the government that it shall be admitted as persuasive proof.

b) State-operated News Agencies – These reports can be used in the support of or against the State that owns the News Agency. These reports, if credible or substantial enough, can be used in support of or against any country as such but in that situation, they can be denied by any other country in the council.

## 2. Government Reports:-

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

## 3. UN Reports:-

All UN Reports are considered as credible information or evidence for the Executive Board.

*Please note that under no circumstances will sources like Wikipedia (<http://www.wikipedia.org/>) Amnesty International (<http://www.amnesty.org/>) or newspapers like The Guardian (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/>) Times of India (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>) be accepted in the Council.*

## Key Terms

- Military coup- The act of overthrowing an existing government in a state by its military.
- Myanmar military coup crisis- The coup staged by the military powers of Myanmar on 1 February 2023.
- Adverse effects- Harmful effects
- Rohingya population- An ethnic group of people residing in the Rakhine State of Myanmar.
- Junta- A military or political group that rules a country after taking power by force.

# Overview of the Agenda

At least a million people have been displaced in Myanmar as violent clashes against civilians increased following the State of Emergency which was initiated by the military on 1 February 2021. Since then, thousands of displaced people from their homes have fled to neighboring countries.

The major reason that has been put forward by the military for their actions is their strong belief of foul play and fraud during the General Elections of 2020 by Aung San Suu Kyi-led National League for Democracy (NLD). The military powers of Myanmar continue to create human rights problems by carrying out a wide-ranging chain of violent activities which include murder, arrest, torture, and enforced disappearance of opposition activists.

Despite the violence in Myanmar, the conflict in the Rakhine state and the alleged violence against Rohingya Muslims in the region has intensified where peace, security, and human rights in the region have now become a more concerning threat.

The recent conflicts that have occurred in Myanmar following the events of February 2021 where the democratically elected government was brought down, instability and violence can be experienced throughout the whole region mainly because of the military coup. Since the two issues- worsening situation of Myanmar and the rising threat to Rohingya Muslims are interrelated and affect. A lot of people, finding the best solution for all stakeholders is necessary.

# History

More than 54 million people call Myanmar (also known as Burma) home. Its long history was shaped by both external factors and the rise and fall of numerous powerful kings and states.

A city-state called Pyu was established in the Ayeyarwady Valley in the second century BC. Pyu is considered Myanmar's most advanced civilization. The Mon people established a city-state in present-day southern Thailand around the year 600 CE. There is a lot of respect for both Theravada Buddhism and Mon aesthetics and writing.

A Pagan dynasty emerged in central Burma around the year 900 AD. Under King Anuradha, who valued and encouraged religious study and artistic expression, Pagan flourished. Foreigners flock to the kingdom to visit its many religious sites. Both internal and external factors contributed to the decline of Paganism in the thirteenth century. Following Bagan's fall, Burma was partitioned into the southern Bago Mon Kingdom and the northern and eastern Shan Kingdom.

Burma was ruled by the Toungoo Dynasty in the sixteenth century. Although the Taungoo kings grew their territories and amassed formidable armies, their dynasties were frequently toppled by civil strife and revolutionary uprisings.

The Kampong Dynasty, whose members spoke Burmese, conquered Myanmar in the 18th century and governed the country until 1885, when it was occupied by the British. Burma engaged in numerous wars with Siam and the British during the Kampong period.

As a part of India under British administration, Burma experienced economic and political difficulties. The Japanese occupation of Burma during WWII was accompanied by a promise of the country's freedom. Depression and rebellion followed the end of the war, and the country descended into chaos.



Ethnic conflict has plagued Burma since it gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1948. The military takeover led by General Ne Win in 1962 lasted for a full decade. Protests against the government's military precipitated the 8888 Rebellion in the 1980s. Thousands of law-abiding civilians were imprisoned and subjected to harsh repression by the regime. Free elections in the 1990s were rejected by the government following another decade of conflict.

After years of internal and external upheaval, Myanmar finally transitioned to a civilian government in 2011. After the NLD won the election in 2015, Aung San Suu Kyi, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, became the country's leader. Despite political progress and economic success, Aung San Suu Kyi was held responsible for failing to reconcile ethnic conflicts and human rights abuses. Militant attacks on Rohingyas in 2017 were widely condemned.

Since its independence in 1948, Myanmar has been governed by a military junta. Burma, like its newly independent neighbors, was a parliamentary democracy. General Ne Win seized power in 1962 and stayed in power for the next 26 years. The socialist economic plan and the nationalisation of Burma's largest companies were both provisions of Ne Win's isolationist 1974 constitution. As the economy tanked, the black market flourished. Protests broke out in Myanmar (formerly Burma) in 1988 over issues such as government corruption, monetary policy shifts, and food shortages. The army repressed protests in August 1988, killing 3,000 people and relocating the rest. Ne Win resigned as party chairman after the 1988 crackdown, but he remained active under the military regime.

In 1989, Myanmar was renamed Union of Myanmar by the military, and Yangon became the new capital. Nay Pyi Taw became the capital after a military coup in Myanmar in 2005. The junta claimed that "Myanmar" was apolitical whereas "Burma" helped the country's ethnic Burman majority because of its colonial past. Even though most countries now refer to it as Myanmar, the United States still uses the name Burma. Buddhist monks in saffron robes spearheaded the 2007 'Saffron Revolution' rallies against petrol price hikes. The junta loosened limitations after receiving criticism from abroad, demonstrating its continued ability to govern the country. Investing from China and independence certainly ranked lower on the list.

The military was granted extensive powers under civilian control under the 2008 constitution. Thein Sein was elected president by a civilian parliament that was dominated by the military after the junta collapsed in 2011. Free press, the release of political prisoners, and international investment are all backed by President Thein Sein's administration. In Myanmar's first-ever multiparty elections in 2015, Aung Saan Suu Kyi's NLD came out on top. Htin Kyawcas, a supporter of Aung Saan Suu Kyi, was voted president by the newly elected parliament. Suu Kyi was in charge of the country's civilian government as its state counselor. The Tatmadaw's dominance over domestic security and most foreign contacts posed serious challenges for local policymakers. The constitution of 2008 guarantees military supremacy by allocating legislative seats to the military.

## **The Rohingyas**

Rohingyas have lived in Myanmar for centuries. They live in Rakhine State in western Myanmar. The peculiarity of their situation is that since 1940 they have been isolated and persecuted by the government. Rohingya's identity is not recognized. Exploitation and discrimination have left their mark on the history of the Rohingya people since 1960.

In the 1970s, Operation Dragon 1978 forced three lakhs Rohingya to seek security in Bangladesh. Even if they return in the coming years, their lives will not get any better. The litmus test of persecution and exclusion is the Citizenship Act 1982, which gave the Rohingyas some rights to defend against the statelessness they suffered. But soon later in 1982, the Rohingya were stripped of their citizenship. This is the result of the strict citizenship laws applied to the people of Myanmar. The Constitution recognizes three types of citizenship:

full citizenship,

corporate citizenship

naturalized citizenship.

Proof of having roots in the country before 1824 and before the British colonial era, first citizens was an easy task. But in the colonization, providing solid proof became impossible for the Rohingyas to obtain Myanmar citizenship. The

Rohingya are not considered one of the ethnic groups. Rohingya who cannot prove they are citizens face restrictions on movement and access to higher education and are Myanmar nationals.

What is interesting is that 135 races are recognized as national races in Myanmar. This discrimination legitimizes the view of Rohingya as a made-up race that does not have historical existence and thus should not have identity claims in Myanmar. The discrimination against some races on the right of nationality, deriving from the 1982 Citizenship Law, is opposed to the values of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Furthermore, the Convention on the Rights of the Child requires every state to provide adequate interlocking that will ensure that all children are granted a nationality. Leaving children that are born in a certain state to carry the stateless status is contradicting every viable effort to provide protection and safety for any child that is born in Myanmar. Finally, the law is against any effort to eliminate discrimination on a racial basis at a national level.

As a result, children born in Myanmar, are not secured to obtain a nationality. That creates initially the problem of statelessness. The law has been the mainstay of discrimination against Rohingya. When they are not considered citizens, they grow extremely vulnerable as no institution or law actively protects their rights and well-being.

On the right of movement, Rohingya are not able to travel within Arakan or travel to other countries. To travel or even spend the night in another village, Rohingya need to issue a specific permit and show it to the headman of the village they wish to visit. Another form of oppression is forced labor. Rohingya of all ages, with children not being an exception, are forced to work without payment for state-run companies that generate profit. In addition to that, they are often building villages for non-Muslim migrants. Even though the International answer from ILO and the UN has been against this practice, the state has yet to actively stop a practice that endangers and disrespects specific portions of the population.

## **Kampong Dynasty**

Southeast Asia's Kampong Dynasty (Malay Sultanate Period) was significant. Myanmar (Burma) has a complicated history of kingdoms and Theravada Buddhism from the 13th to the 16th centuries. Burma and Kampong share trade and religion. Myanmar traded timber, rubies, textiles, ceramics, and spices with the Kampong Dynasty Sultanate for luxury items. The Malay Archipelago and Myanmar trade through Bago Port in southern Myanmar. Burmese monks brought Theravada Buddhism to the Kampong Dynasty, while Malay traders brought Islam and Hinduism. These ties demonstrate the land's interconnectedness and neighbouring civilizations' influence during this time.

First, the Kampong-era's politics and culture. Theravada Buddhism spread and various kingdoms rose and fell in Myanmar from the 13th to 16th centuries. The Bagan Kingdom, which dominated Myanmar since the 11th century, declined in the 13th century and was replaced by the Ava Kingdom in the 14th. The 16th-century Taungoo Dynasty superseded the Ava Kingdom.

Myanmar was influenced by neighbouring cultures and economies, particularly the Kampong Dynasty. The Kampong Dynasty saw numerous prominent Malay Archipelago rulers with cultural and economic significance. Religion connects Burma and Kampong. In Burma and the Malay Archipelago, Buddhism was important. The Malay Archipelago is Hindu and Muslim, while Myanmar is Theravada Buddhist. Burmese monks brought Theravada Buddhism to Kampong Dynasty, while Malay merchants brought Islam and Hinduism. Burma was not directly affected by Kampong, despite these links. The Malay Archipelago Sultanate focused on its own concerns and did not grow. The Kampong Dynasty controlled Myanmar from the 16th to 18th centuries. King Kampong enlarged his kingdom, developed a strong base, and encouraged trade and agriculture. Their past complicates Myanmar's current position. The Kampong Dynasty created roads, bridges, and water pipes, which was a benefit. These activities improve trade and agricultural output. Future leaders control their central government. By separating the country into governor-led administrative regions, they established a social order that continues today.

Conflict and human rights abuses have plagued Myanmar recently. The Kampong

dynasty's central government and authoritarianism shaped Myanmar's political structure. As seen, the Kung Dynasty had both positive and negative consequences on Myanmar. Their infrastructure and culture are still valued, but their political and economic impact on Myanmar's current governmental system has caused ongoing conflict.

# Current Situation

Mobile internet data and networks have been blocked in many parts of the country. In July 2021, Amnesty International declared that the military's illegal use of landmines in the Karenni state was a war crime. The human rights group, Fortify Rights also declared that the attack on civilians in Karenni State is an act of war crime. The conflict between the Rakhine ethnic group and the Burmese military ended in July, leading to months of renewed fighting, civilian deaths and forced displacement.

Recent Allegations and actions of Atrocities by various international communities and countries:-

- On 15th May 2023, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre) and UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) met with junta officials regarding the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Delivery Arrangement Framework, raising concerns that ASEAN and UN aid operations would be further weaponized by junta authorities, without the involvement of local groups or the opposition.
- In the year 2022 on 23rd November, the European Parliament passed two resolutions condemning the government's continued torture and demanding stricter measures from the European Union. In response, the EU imposed sanctions on government-controlled businesses, including the Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise (MOGE), which has so far been the only government

agency to do so.

- In December 2022, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Burma Act, which led U.S. President Joe Biden to sanction individuals who undermine stability and democracy in Myanmar, which now requires passage by the Senate.
- The UN Security Council recently adopted a UK-drafted resolution denouncing the Myanmar military's rights violations since the coup.
- On January 21, 2022, French company Total Energies withdrew from Myanmar, where it had operated the largest oil and gas field since the 1990s. Similarly, Telenor, the Norway-based telecoms company, exited the country in March.
- In September 2022, Min Aung Hlaing met with Russian President Putin in Moscow. Since the coup, Russia has become the government's most important ally and asset.
- The United Nations Security Council passed a law on 21 December 2022 penalizing the Myanmar military for abusing rights since the coup. All countries voted in favor of the resolution, Except for China, India and Russia, which abstained from the resolution.

# Bloc Positions

## China & Russia

Bordering Myanmar, China has become an important economic and diplomatic partner for the country. Beijing ultimately recognised the military chiefs as de facto rulers after the coup. Moscow has increased military and economic collaboration with Nay Pyi Taw, making Russia one of the junta's greatest international supporters.

China has multiple vested interests in Myanmar, including safeguarding its investments and expanding its infrastructure there, avoiding a full-scale civil war in the country's border regions, maintaining its position as the junta's dominant influence even as Russian involvement grows, and discouraging further involvement by the world's leading democracies, including the United States, in a country on China's periphery. China has enormous sway over the junta, and it has pushed for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to take the lead in the international response to the coup. Although a year has passed since the coup, ASEAN has taken little action. The junta enjoys the support of some ASEAN states, including Thailand.

As part of its Belt and Road Initiative, China has provided funding for numerous energy and infrastructural projects across Myanmar. Pipelines transport petroleum and natural gas from Myanmar to China. To help the landlocked Yunnan Province



of China reach the Indian Ocean, Beijing is also attempting to build a China-Myanmar Economic Corridor in Rakhine State. These development initiatives came to a halt and numerous Chinese-run factories were attacked after the coup. The development team has picked up where they left off. Even into 2022, attacks persisted; in January, for instance, opposition forces disrupted a nickel refinery financed by China.

However, the International Crisis Group reports that some of Myanmar's top military officers have been suspicious of China for some time now, worried that Nay Pyi Taw will slip too firmly into Beijing's sphere of influence. Military authorities may have been motivated in part by this anxiety when they instituted reforms and established diplomatic connections in 2011.

## **United States of America**

The United States began imposing severe economic sanctions on Myanmar after the 1980s. The United States resumed diplomatic ties and dropped severe sanctions against Myanmar after the country's transition back to quasi-civilian rule. As a result of the coup, ties have deteriorated.

The United States' relationship with Myanmar has evolved since Obama took office. In 2012, during his administration, the United States expanded humanitarian aid, removed restrictions on U.S. investments, and appointed its first ambassador in 22 years. (The US embassy in Myanmar was headed by a chargé d'affaires.) Both Thein Sein and Obama made trips to Myanmar (twice for Obama). Most U.S. sanctions were eased by Obama a year after the 2015 elections in Myanmar, though an arms embargo and visa restrictions for certain leaders remained in place.

The Trump administration has expressed satisfaction with the expansion of ties with Myanmar but has kept in place sanctions on some individuals and other restrictions on U.S.-Myanmar relations. Military officers including Senior General Min Aung Hlaing were punished for their part in the atrocities committed against the Rohingya minority. More restrictions on the Rohingya ethnic cleansing were urged by Congress.

Joe Biden has been tougher since the revolution of 2021. Military personnel and corporations were approved by the Biden administration. Human rights violations by the junta have been condemned, and officials have called on other ASEAN nations to increase their pressure. National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan held a virtual meeting with NUG in October. Americans of Myanmar descent who were in the country at the time of the coup were granted temporary protected status. Legislation passed by Congress requires the executive branch to have a strategy for dealing with the NUG and the junta in the event of a coup in 2022. Although activists and analysts agree that Washington should enhance aid to the NUG, they argue that the United States should also put pressure on countries that supply the junta with military supplies and impose sanctions on Myanmar's oil and gas income.

## **India**

India's commercial and security interests in Southeast Asia have been severely harmed by the coup. India's commercial and logistics projects in Myanmar, which are important to India's Act East policy, have stalled due to the country's complex civil war. In addition, the western and northwestern regions of Myanmar, which border India, have been rocked by significant warfare as a result of fighting between Myanmar's military and the People's Defence Forces (PDFs), which formed to defend villages against the military's onslaught. Using guerrilla-style tactics against conventionally trained military forces, the PDFs in northwest Myanmar have captured substantial territory from the Myanmar military. The PDFs have worked in cooperation with Myanmar's ethnic armed organizations (EAOs). Military efforts to consolidate control have been hindered, and the military's ability to support India's counterinsurgency activities against Indian EAOs operating from Myanmar has been undermined. Myanmar's armed forces have turned to Indian EAOs for help as they lose ground along India's border. These organisations, which New Delhi considers a serious danger to national security, have collaborated with the military regime to launch attacks against pro-democratic PDFs and EAOs in Myanmar and India's border regions.

New Delhi continues to maintain tight links with the junta, which is universally hated in Myanmar and has once again made the country a global pariah, despite the fact that the junta's actions have seriously damaged India's interests. Instead, India

should distance itself from the military junta, provide humanitarian aid to Myanmar refugees, and engage the deposed National Unity Government (NUG) in Myanmar. This would not only help strengthen the democratic movement in Myanmar, which could lead to a peaceful resolution of the civil war, but it would also generate enormous goodwill from the Myanmar public, which would serve India's long-term interests in the country.

## **Bangladesh**

It's possible that Bangladesh's stance was motivated by a narrow set of factors. For one, the Tatmadaw has the support of Bangladesh's most important strategic and development partners, including China, India, Russia, and Japan. Second, as long as China and Russia maintain their diplomatic and military barriers, it may be determined that sanctions and condemnation, a usual Western practice, are unhelpful in Myanmar. Third, Bangladesh's longstanding stance has been one of non-interference in other countries internal affairs and peaceful coexistence with them. Fourth, the previous National League for Democracy (NLD) government was expected to address pressing issues like connectivity, border security, and the Rohingya crisis, but it fell short. Fifth, in order to combat insurgency, arms smuggling, drug trafficking, and other non-traditional security challenges, the Bangladesh Army has long sought to cultivate cozy relations with the Myanmar Army. As a result, Dhaka is reluctant to join a smear campaign against the Tatmadaw that would accomplish nothing positive.

Given the shifting geopolitical landscape, it is not surprising to assume that major powers with significant sway over Myanmar, such as China, India, Russia, and Japan, will ally with Myanmar's military to advance their respective strategic narratives. They have started openly (or secretly) mending fences with the Tatmadaw. The military will surely be able to strengthen its grip over the country and the region's diplomatic and military standing as a result. Since the National Unity Government (NUG) has no de jure recognition from any foreign government, Bangladesh may conclude, based on a fair calculation of interests, that aligning with the NUG would have negative repercussions for Burma-Bangla relations.

## Important Personalities

1. President Myint Swe- Burmese-born politician and retired army officer  
Myint Swe (born 24 May 1951) is also the country's First Vice President and

Acting President. Previously, he was the Chief Minister of Yangon Region from 30 March 2011 to 30 March 2016, and the acting president after President Htin Kyaw resigned on 21 March 2018. He took office as Myanmar's Vice President on March 30, 2016. He is a retired lieutenant general in the Myanmar Army of ethnic Mon descent and a member of the military proxy Union Solidarity and Development Party.

2. Aung San Suu Kyi- The 1988 protests elevated Suu Kyi, the daughter of independence hero General Aung San. She helped create the NLD opposition party after the crackdown. She was imprisoned and under house arrest from 1989 to 2010. While housebound, Suu Kyi won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991. Suu Kyi took power in 2015. (The constitution precluded her from becoming president.) She had strong domestic popularity, but CFR's Kurlantzick believes she had nothing to show for her time in power as she tried to pacify the military by supporting its Rohingya abuses and suppressing journalistic freedoms. Kurlantzick wrote, “She failed to strengthen democracy in recent years and create democratic bulwarks. After the 2021 coup, Suu Kyi was confined incommunicado in a Nay Pyi Taw residence. She denies a dozen military cases against her, including COVID-19 rule infractions, illicit walkie-talkies, and corruption. The NUG has evolved beyond Suu Kyi's leadership, building consensus and appointing

minority delegates.

3. Min Aung Hlaing- Born on July 3, 1956, in Yangon, Myanmar, he is a military general and politician, and the former head of the Myanmar Armed Forces. After the military coup on February 1, 2021, Min Aung Hlaing rose to prominence in Myanmar's political system. The Burmese army under Min Aung Hlaing has been accused of human rights abuses, including ethnic cleansing and violence against the Rohingya Muslim minority in Rakhine state. These actions received condemnation and a call for accountability from the international community.
  
4. Senior General Soe Win- Admiral Soe Win, also known as Maung Ay Soe, was a Burmese military officer and politician. He was born on December 10, 1947, in Dongduyi, Myanmar. From 2011 until his retirement in 2020, Soe Win served as the head of the Myanmar military. Soe Win held several senior posts throughout his military career. He is considered a confidant of former military dictator General Than Shwe. In 2004, Soe Win was Chief of Bureau of Special Operations-2 Bureau of the powerful Military Intelligence Bureau. Soe Win also served as the Prime Minister of Myanmar in the military government from 2007 to 2011. Soe Win's retirement in 2020 means he is no longer actively serving in the military but still holds importance in the shaping of Myanmar's current situation.
  
5. Ataulah Abu Ammar Jununi:-Ataulah Abu Ammar Jununi is a prominent member of the Arakan Rohingya Liberation Army (ARSA). ARSA is an insurgent group that originated in Myanmar's Rakhine state and primarily represents the interests of the Rohingya Muslim minority. ARSA made international headlines in 2017 when it launched a joint operation against Burmese security forces that led to heavy military operations against the Rohingya. The attack caused many Rohingya to flee to seek refuge in neighboring Bangladesh. However, obtaining detailed information about the leaders of opposition groups such as ARSA may be difficult due to the secrecy of their activities and access to information is limited.

## Discussing Questions

1. What action has your country in particular taken in the craving of the myanmar and Rohingya crises and your country approach to a possible solution to the agenda at hand?
2. What are the potential long-term consequences of the crises on myanmar's stability, economy, and democratic transition?
3. What steps can be taken to support the safe and voluntary return of displaced population, such as the Rohingya, and ensure their rights are protected?
4. What are the various approaches and actions of the international communities/organization specially the UNSC, UNGA and specialized UN communities?

# Position Paper Policy

## What is a Position Paper?

A position paper is a brief overview of a country's stance on the topics being discussed by a particular committee. Though there is no specific format the position paper must follow, it should include a description of the positions your country holds on the issues on the agenda, relevant actions that your country has taken, and potential solutions that your country would support.

Each position paper should not exceed one page, and should all be combined into a single document per delegate.

## Formatting

Position papers should include: the name of the delegate, his/her country, the committee along with the agenda — · Be in a standard font (e.g. Times New Roman) with a 12-point font size and 1-inch document margins Once your position paper is complete, please save the file as your country and position paper and send it as an attachment in an email, to your committee's email address, with the subject heading as your country name and position paper. ( File should be saved as: country\_positionpaper) The subject of the mail should be : Country - Position Paper. Your position papers should be combined into a single PDF or Word document file; position papers submitted in another format will not be accepted.

Each position paper will be manually reviewed. The email address for this committee is [chair.unhrc@welhamboys.org](mailto:chair.unhrc@welhamboys.org) .

## Documentation

Documentation will play a major role in the marking of delegates, as any crisis management will primarily be done through communiques and directives. The delegates may send in pre-committee communiques if they wish to wherein they explain their plan of action. Always keep in consideration that to take an action on any matter regarding someone, the consent of the particular portfolio is required so make sure that you lobby accordingly.

## Communiques

Communiques are of two types: private and public , without any particular format. Private communiques may be jointly or singularly authored by portfolios who wish to take an action. The actions taken through private communiques will not be read out to the committee and the result of the communique may come up as a crisis for the rest of the committee. Private communiques can be orders that one delegate gives to the other in order to carry out the operation. Public communiques are sent by a delegate to the rest of the committee wherein the proposed plan of action is read out to the whole committee.

## Directives

Directives are plan of actions that will be voted upon by the committee. A directive is a powerful piece of documentation that has the power to take



actions. In order to solve the crisis, delegates will be expected to pass directives in short notice of time

to prevent further crises from taking place. Since directives are actions that are always put into effect, make sure that these directives are detailed and have the ability to make the plan successful. Directives also do not have any particular format but must be given a name, must have authors and sponsors that are decided by the chairperson.

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