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TVER MODEL UN 2018

COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF CHILD

First meeting of the Committee on the rights of the child



On March 12, the VI Tver Model of the UN started at Tver state University. Many students took part in it with pleasure. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has begun its work under this model.

Consideration of the issue of the protection of children's rights by the world community begins its history since the XIX century. For the first time it is indirectly referred to in The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 and for a long time, until 1924 this issue was not given due attention. But since 1924, when the Geneva Declaration on the rights of the child was adopted, the issue has taken a higher priority in society. Over time, international organizations such as the United Nations Children's Fund or UNICEF has emerged, the 1959 Declaration of the Rights of the Child and the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child have been established. In addition to international instruments, children's rights are now enshrined in the constitutions of individual States, for example, in the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Our model UN also raised the issue of the protection of the rights of the child during armed conflicts. Its position on this issue was expressed by the representatives of 13 countries (Bahrain, Egypt, Japan, Monaco, Norway, Tunisia, Zambia, Ethiopia, Spain, Uruguay, Austria, Venezuela and Samoa) and 4 observers (The SC Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General in the Children and Armed Conflict Organization for Security and cooperation in Europe, UNICEF). Each of the delegates shared the problems of his or her country and expressed regret that in our time there are such problems as domestic violence against children, sexual violence and harassment, exploitation of child labor, discrimination. Special attention was paid to the problem of education in general, as well as to the protection of schools and other educational institutions, even during armed conflicts. The delegate from Zambia spoke about the problems of developing countries in Africa, hunger, poverty and disease. All speakers expressed their hope that the problem under



consideration would be resolved as soon as possible. After the presentation of the positions, each of the participants was able to answer questions.

After the break, the delegates began to form coalitions with like-minded countries. There were formed two alliances, each of which has formulated its position on the issue of the family and the protection of children's rights, both in times of peace and war. The first coalition consisted of seven countries: Egypt, Ethiopia, Japan, Samoa, Tunisia, and the Russian Federation. They expressed support for the traditional way of education, stating that the order will lead to the fact that there will be peace in the world. The delegates also talked about the need to maintain harmony in family relations and that if each country created its own organization, which would deal with the rights and protection of children, the world would be one step closer to solving this problem.

The second coalition consisted of four countries: Spain, Monaco, Venezuela and Uruguay. They argued that people should be free to choose their sexual orientation, and that it did not matter in which family the child grew up, because he still



deserves protection and support. Delegates also noted that they do not believe that world conflicts originate in the family.

Delegates were given time to finalize their working papers by assigning a deadline until midnight. After that, the meeting was suspended till tomorrow morning, and those wishing to stay on the cultural program took part in team building, where they could get acquainted, so that further joint work was easier and more cheerful.



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