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## TVÉR MODEL UN 2018

### Committee on the Rights of Child

In the framework of the VI Tver Model UN the Committee on the Rights of the Child actively continued its work on March 13. At the second meeting delegates who had previously united in coalitions and written their working papers were able to present them, in order to provide for General discussion.



The first coalition, which includes seven countries (Egypt, Japan, Tunisia, Zambia, Samoa, Ethiopia and the Russian Federation), described the main provisions of their working paper. For example, the need to protect the traditional family, values and roles of men and women in the family and society. They said that sexual minorities should not be propaganda and given as much freedom as in other countries of the world, but that the choice of sexual orientation of everyone should be respected. They proposed to create an organization in each country that will protect the rights of children, monitor the observance of these rights, reporting the results of the UN. Decided to promote medical help to children who have struggled, become disabled or invalid as a result of armed conflicts. After presentation their working paper the members of the coalition were able to answer questions of interest to the

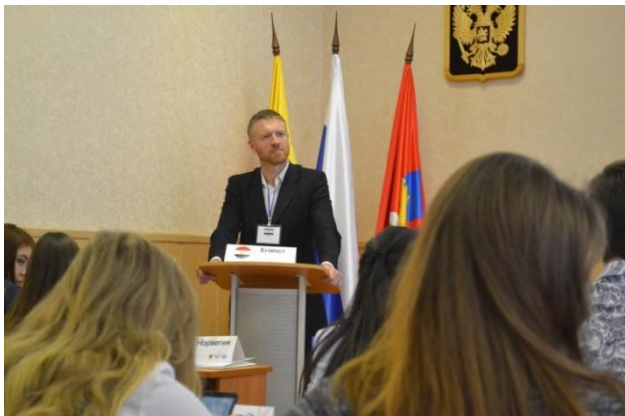


audience. Also the Presidium of the Committee gave the opportunity to representatives of different countries to express their position for and against the working paper. The representative of Egypt volunteered to support the project. The representative of Norway opposed the first of the working papers.



The second coalition, which includes Bahrain, Norway, Spain, Uruguay, Morocco, Monaco, Togo, Venezuela and Austria, was also able to present its working paper. Their position declared that no matter what orientation your parents were, it was important that they taught you to live in peace and be kind, not to support conflicts and wars. They said that it is necessary to relocate children from the war zone to neighboring cities, where they will be provided with all the necessary things and

food and will be able to continue their education. Said that it is necessary to protect not only children but also women who can't protect themselves to save the life of the child and not break the family. Offered to hold for soldiers' lessons about how to deal with children during the war.



As while discussing the first coalition, delegates were able to answer questions of interest to those present. To speak for and against the working paper four countries volunteered. Uruguay and Austria supported the position of the second coalition. The delegates, who expressed their disapproval on this occasion, were the representatives of Egypt and Japan.



At the end of the meeting the Presidium held the voting procedure for both working papers. As a result of the voting none of the working papers was adopted, as the number of votes for and against were equal. In this regard, the Conciliation Commission was formed, which included five countries: Uruguay, Egypt, Japan, Norway and Spain. Delegates from these countries had to prepare a new working paper that would suit people of all countries and organizations. This meeting was closed, and we will learn the content of the new working paper at the next meeting. Don't miss it!



Reporters: Tatyana Chikhalova  
Photographers: Julia Dudchenko, Alina Sokolova and Anastasia Voloshina  
Page make-up: Alla Ratmanova, Veronika Nasyrova

