



FAMUN 2018 – Amersfoort
8/02/2018 – 11/02/2018
Position Papers



COMMITTEE: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

TOPICS: - Promoting the presence of women in science, politics and other male-dominated branches;
- Measures to end violence against women;
- Strengthening the economic independence of women and promoting the equal distribution of incomes.

DELEGATION: Republic of Chile



DELEGATE: Alessia Candussio

Chile has been on the line since 1979 by joining the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Women's Discrimination (CEDAW). So far, we have promoted policies to end the discrimination and violence against women that has for so many years plagued our society. In the last years under the presidency of Michelle Bachelet we have further proceeded in our project of emancipation by having a woman as president.

Sadly to admit, a wage gap between men and women has always existed. We must put an end to this unjust practice as men and women should both have the same rights as citizens of one's State both legally and economically. Egalitarianism is a must for the wellbeing of all mankind.

The delegation of Chile would like to emphasize the necessity for more equality between men and women in sectors that have mostly been male-dominated such as science and politics. We believe that by promoting such fair policies of equal wages for equal skills we could reach higher and happier standards of living worldwide. Freedom from need allows the development of each individual's talents, making men and women alike seize their opportunities in both professional and social lives.



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DELEGATION: Republic of Iceland



DELEGATE: Rachele Pertoldi

The Global Gender Gap Report 2017 by the World Economic Forum (WEF) has appointed Iceland as the best country to live in for women. In fact, the delegation of Iceland strongly believes in gender equality and in a society where both men and women have the same rights. In line with these convictions, our country is firmly working to ensure to every human being (man, woman) the same working opportunities, equal salary and freedom of choice. Besides, the suppression of violence against women is another crucial issue in our agenda.

According to the report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), just 50% of women all over the world has a job and only 22% (2015) is represented in Parliament. Iceland can boast the first democratically elected female president in the world and two women as Head of State. In the last three decades, women's representation in Parliament has significantly increased from 32% to 48% in 2016: "the most equal" quota system worldwide. Our country issued different laws of non-discrimination, in order to offer equal job opportunities to both genders. Relating to the UNDP, the empowerment of women would bring many benefits to all countries: a higher economic growth, better nutrition, improved education and the quality of life in general. Iceland invests in both male and female citizens since their childhood, providing a solid and democratic education to all children, who can experience the opportunity to express themselves without limitations.

Taking into consideration the UNDP statistics, one woman out of three has suffered physical or sexual violence in her life. Article 68 of the Constitution of the Republic of Iceland affirms that no one may be subjected to torture or any other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Our country has created a special department (Sexual Offence Department) within the Metropolitan Police, which investigates all the sexual offences, in order to reduce sexual abuse. Despite all these measures Iceland has taken to prevent such tragic social phenomenon, physical and sexual violence still remains an unsolved problem which affects our country. In 2010 a study of the University of Iceland showed that 30% of Icelandic women, aged 18 to 80, reported having been physically attacked by a man at least once. Among them, 13% reported having suffered rape or attempted rape.

Iceland has recently ranked first in the world for considering illegal to pay men more than women. Under the current legislation, companies and government agencies with more than twenty-five employees will be required to obtain government certification for their equal-pay policies. If this law will not be applied by companies, sanctions will follow. Nowadays, for every dollar earned by a man, a woman earns between 70 and 90 cents. This is unfair. The planetary policy must be the promotion of an equal distribution of incomes in order to guarantee economic independence of both men and



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women. Every nation worldwide will take advantage of a juster treatment of women: recognizing their value will reduce poverty (UNDP goal 1) and promote an inclusive and sustainable economic growth (UNDP goal 8)”.

In conclusion, gender equality is a goal to reach soon in order to guarantee a good quality of life to women in politics, science, technology, education. The role of women in today’s society is vital as they represent more than half of the human beings populated our planet Earth.



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DELEGATION: Islamic Republic of Pakistan



DELEGATE: Lara Della Schiava

Even if Pakistan ranks among the latest countries in terms of gender equality, it seems to support women's rights as a political priority. As a matter of fact, in the late eighties' Pakistan appointed a woman as Prime minister: Benazir Bhutto, a founding member of the Council of Women World Leaders and a paladin of women's rights. Besides, the 25th article of Pakistan's Constitution explicitly says: "There shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex" and this clearly demonstrates Pakistan's commitment in the current fight for women's rights.

Pakistan has got plenty of laws protecting women from violence, being it domestic violence, rape, acid throwing, marriage without consent or child marriage. So why is the violence rate in Pakistan so high? The main reasons are the following: firstly, violence is considered a private matter, as it mainly occurs in the family; secondly, very few women dare report the abuses and the aggressors' names to the police as they are not fully aware that this kind of violence is a crime.

Another issue we are going to discuss in our committee the female presence in male-dominated work fields, like politics or science. Should not every woman be guaranteed equal job opportunities, disrespectful of gender? Pakistan is a significant example of a developing country, where only 22% of women are employed. In other words, women cannot easily get a job. The reason is mainly cultural and religious. Youth education should overcome these traditional barriers and promote gender equality. The path of freedom and progress implies the presence of women in any work field: we cannot build a thriving society if only half of the population is recognized as valuable human resource.

Economic independence is about expanding the ability of women to make genuine choices about their lives through full and equal participation in all spheres of life. Economic independence is the basis for women's freedom. Moreover, an equal distribution of incomes should be guaranteed when equal skills are offered. Unfortunately, reality in both advanced and developing countries denies this principle. In fact, 'women's work' remains undervalued both in monetary terms and social status throughout the world. For example, in Pakistan the wage gap between men and women's incomes is around 80%; this is mainly caused by the fact that women's work is rarely paid for and when a woman manages to get a remuneration, it is very low, compared to what a man would have received. A wind of change is desirable.



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COMMITTEE: Geneva Council

TOPIC: The First World War, October 1st, 1914.

DELEGATION: Austro-Hungarian Empire

DELEGATES: Giacomo Balloch, Daniele Facco



First of all, the delegation of the Austro-Hungarian Empire would like to address its concerns regarding the rising tensions in Europe after the dreadful assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife on 28th June 1914 by the hands of a Serbian nationalist.

Our delegation wants to remind the committee that for many years the kingdom of Serbia has deliberately induced its population to consider the country of Austro-Hungary as an enemy to fight. Therefore, we believe that Serbia should be partly held responsible for such assassination.

We tried to settle a peace agreement with Serbia by proposing an unconditional ultimatum, but it was rejected by Serbia. At that point we felt obliged to declare war in order to protect our national interests.

After the declaration of war of 28th July, Tsar Nicholas II of Russia entered war siding with Serbia in total disregard of the offence committed to our Empire.

We have appreciated the support offered by the German Empire, necessary to confront the United Kingdom and France, which entered war against us.

We express our hope that from this conflict a newfound peace could rise to end all conflicts.



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COMMITTEE: Geneva Council

TOPIC: The First World War, October 1st, 1914.

DELEGATION: Portuguese Republic

DELEGATES: Massimiliano Dosmo, Jacopo Cossio



Honorable chair, fellow delegates,

The delegation of Portugal firmly declares its neutral position regarding the actual war as we are not directly involved in the conflict. We are more concerned about protecting our economic status in order not to waste our already limited resources; furthermore, we want to avoid a potential economic collapse that could as a consequence to joining the war.

The only reason that could convince our nation to enter the war would be the continuous threaten we receive from Germany menacing our African colonial possessions in Angola and Mozambique. These two colonies represent our crucial and strategic commercial points constantly trading with North and South America and Asia.

Furthermore, we hope that our eventual intervention in the war, siding with the Triple alliance, would be appreciated and recognized. In fact, we could provide soldiers, weapons and ships to our allies. In turns, we expect to be rewarded with a strong help by the United Kingdom and France in order to fight and protect our territories in Angola and Mozambique from Germany's invasion attempts.

In conclusion, the delegation of Portugal strongly invites Germany to immediately stop trying to attack our colonial territories. Germany's aggression would expand the conflict even more, involving more and more States to make it planetarian. The death and the destruction of the entire world or whole nations must be drastically impeded.