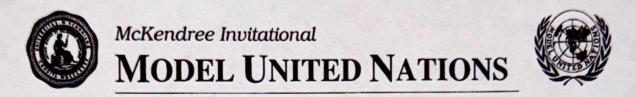
Subject: Standard Minimum Rules for the

18 19



#### **Treatment of Prisoners**

Sponsored By: Vietnam

Submitted To: Human Rights Council

RECALLING the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment supplies crucial instruction for humane treatment for prisoners, comes to the dirty environment many prisons hold because of the WORRIES by accounts of inhumane environments and treatment for prisoners, and treatment for p	this is disregarded when it eir lack of funds/respect, and t in prisons worldwide,
3 comes to the dirty environment many prisons hold because of the 4 5 WORRIES by accounts of inhumane environments and treatment	eir lack of funds/respect, and t in prisons worldwide,
WORRIES by accounts of inhumane environments and treatmen	t in prisons worldwide,
5 WORRIES by accounts of inhumane environments and treatmen	
<u>vvoltalls</u> by accounts of inflations environments and treatment	
7	
MAINTAINING the UN's commitment to uphold the humane ide basic human rights and dignity no matter what circumstances the	
and they shouldn't be punished so severely for minimal wrong d	
10 and they shouldn't be punished so severely for imminiar wrong d	onigs,
11	
12 <u>CONCERNED</u> , that despite the fact that there are set rules in pla	
13 continue to face adversities such as lack of healthcare, rehabilitat	ion programs, and education,
14	
1. <u>URGES</u> countries to ensure that their treatment of printing	soners needs to follow their
country's national policies and practices, there needs to be	e federal monthly inspections
that make prisons adhere to cleanly standards;	
20 2. <u>CALLS UPON</u> countries to take concrete measures to a	address that their prisons are
humans, and deserve to be treated with acts that are hun	
"undercover" inspections to avoid them fixing their beh	aviours just for the day they
23 get inspected;	
24	
25 3. ASKS countries to pay attention to the issue of prison me	easures taken when nunishing
26 prisoners, alternative measures need to be taken inste	
detention, they should have a policy that gives priso	
documented, which make them them get a certain amour	

detention;

4. EMPHASIZES the importance of providing prisoners with vital resources like rehabilitation, healthcare, and education, these programs have proven successful in detainment centers that use them, there should be a measure in place that assures a certain percent of their funding goes towards these paramount resources.



Subject: Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners Sponsored By: The People's Republic of China Submitted To: Human Rights Council

1 ALARMED that the number of world prisoners has been on the incline since the 2 COVID-19 pandemic after a slight period of decline during the crisis 3 4 NOTING the 2024 briefing by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) 5 regarding the global population of prisons and the trends occurring within them, which stresses a focus on rehabilitation 6 7 RECOGNIZING that over 60% of prisons are facing overcrowding, which leads to 8 concerns over health and safety for prisoners and employees of prisons 9 10 AWARE that deaths are becoming increasingly common in prisons, with one in ten deaths 11 in prisons being suicides and the number of murders within prisons growing rapidly 12 13 WELCOMES any practice that will decrease the number of deaths in prisons and benefit 14 prisoners and prison staff worldwide, creating a safer environment centered on 15 rehabilitation efforts 16 17 18 1. URGES member nations to protect the rights of prisoners and their basic human 19 rights at all times, despite crime and conviction; inhumane forms of punishment 20 shall not be tolerated within the UN 21 22 2. EMPHASIZES the UN's Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners 23 definition for the purpose of a prison sentence to be "primarily to protect society 24 against crime and to reduce recidivism" 25 26 3. DEPLORES the withholding of basic human necessities to prisoners as a form of psychological and physical torture, such as deprivation of water, food, sleep, 27 medical assistance, and contact with the outside world 28 29 5. RECOMMENDS the implementation of mental health programs and screenings as a 30 means of rehabilitation for inmates to address the increasing suicide rate found in 31 prisons and decrease rates of recidivism worldwide 32 33 6. EXPRESSES THE HOPE that the level of global imprisonment and mistreatment

of said prisoners can decrease with new regulations ensuring the safety of all

34

35

36 37 38

prisoners and prison staff





Subject: Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners Sponsored By: The Republic of Panama Submitted To: Human Rights Council

**DECLARING** the fact that, although the basic and standard rules on treating prisoners have been laid 2 out in the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, also known as the 3 Nelson Mandela Rules, most nations haven't even the most basic of these rules implemented in their prison systems, and

5 6

NOTING that in many places like Africa and the Middle East, prison systems are dealing with severe overcrowding, which leads to spikes in disease outbreaks, growth in drug trading, and the overuse of prisons for minor offenses, including but not limited to Homosexuality and Political Dissent (Unless it's violent, then it's Sedition), and

9 10 11

REGRETTING that not enough nation states have invested enough time, talent, or resources to fix their prison systems from the innate injustice and corruption taking place, and

13 14

12

EMPHASIZING the ideals and beliefs of many humanitarians who advocated for the advancement of rights for prisoners, such as Nelson Mandela;

15 16

1) ACCEPTS that there are many issues plaguing the prison systems of the world, but by focusing on one specific issue, such as overcrowding, member nations can fix many of the problems that their inmates face due to overcrowding;

18 19 20

17

2) SUGGESTS the creation of a new committee, the Committee for Protection and Assessment of Prisoners (CPAP), to commit resources to solve the prison overcrowding crisis;

21 22 23

24

a) PROCLAIMS that United Nations inspectors have the authority to investigate with the permission of the involved nations' prisons to determine how many prisoners can be fit into a facility without being considered inhumane;

25 26 27

b) AUTHORIZES these inspectors to issue warnings and inform outside nations involved with this committee to take actions against any nation that exceeds the maximum number of prisoners allowed in one prison by a significant amount, in accordance with the size of the prison; c) CALLS UPON member states to expand current prison systems to combat the

29 30

31

28

rampant drug trading and expansion of terror organizations;

3) INVITES member states and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the

United Nations, as previously stated in A/RES/70/175.

purposes outlined in the present resolution in accordance with the rules and procedures of the

32 33

34 35

36 37



## Subject: Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners Sponsored By: Sweden Submitted To: Human Rights Council

DEEPLY CONCERNED by persistent issues of prison overcrowding, violence, inadequate health services, and the excessive use of pre-trial detention and solitary confinement in many penal systems worldwide, which violate fundamental human rights,

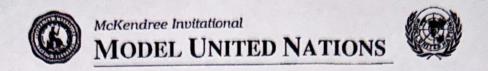
EMPHASIZING vulnerabilities of certain groups like women, children, people with disabilities, and individuals facing mental health challenges, and the necessity of non-discriminatory treatment as outlined in the Rules,

RECOGNIZING that effective rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders are essential components of a robust criminal justice system and crucial for preventing repetitive offenders

**REAFFIRMING** the landmark General Assembly Resolution 70/175, which adopted the revised United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, now universally recognized as the Nelson Mandela Rules, as a minimum baseline for the treatment of all prisoners,

GUIDED by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights,

- CALLS UPON Member States to prioritize the reduction of prison overcrowding, including through the increased use of non-custodial measures, alternative sentencing, and judicial reforms aimed at decreasing lengthy pre-trial detention;
- SUPPORTS Member States to distribute sufficient resources to educational, vocational, and recreational programs for prisoners to facilitate successful social reintegration upon release, treating such programs as investments in public safety rather than merely as correctional expenses;
- 3. ENCOURAGES member states to prioritize the rehabilitation of prisoners over punishment by investing in education, job, and mental health support within prisons



### Submitted to: Human Rights Council Topic: Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners Submitted To: Iran

RECOGNIZING the inherent dignity and the equal rights of all members of the human family, including those deprived of their liberty, as the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world,

RECALLING the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which guarantee fundamental human rights and demand that all persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person,

ACKNOWLEDGING the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (known as the Nelson Mandela Rules) adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 70/175 as the universally accepted minimum standards for the management of correctional facilities and the treatment of prisoners,

EXPRESSING concern about persistent reports of overcrowding, inadequate health care, insufficient legal aid, and conditions that may amount to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment in various correctional systems worldwide, which undermine rehabilitation efforts and contravene international norms,

EMPHASIZING that adherence to the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners is crucial for maintaining public safety, ensuring effective reintegration into society upon release, and upholding the rule of law within all Member States, thereby contributing to national stability and international human rights objectives,

- CALLS UPON all Member States that have not yet done so to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT), and to establish National Preventive Mechanisms to regularly monitor places of detention;
- URGES Member States to distribute sufficient financial and human resources to their correctional
  facilities to address overcrowding, improve sanitation, and provide adequate and equitable access to
  essential services, including medical, dental, and psychological care.
- ENCOURAGES States to review and reform their national legislation and policies to integrate the
  principles of rehabilitation and social reintegration as primary objectives of imprisonment, and to
  develop effective post-release support programs;
- RECOMMENDS that Member States establish independent and effective mechanisms for investigating all allegations of torture, ill-treatment, and abuses within prisons, ensuring that perpetrators are held accountable and victims are provided with effective remedies and compensation;
- FURTHER ENCOURAGES international cooperation and the sharing of best practices among Member States on innovative alternatives to imprisonment for minor offenses, such as restorative justice programs and community-based sanctions, to alleviate prison populations;





1 2

3 4

5 6

7 8 9

 Submitted To: Human Rights Council
Topic:
Submitted By: Spain

<u>RECALLING</u> the principles affirmed in resolution 70/175 by the General Assembly, it states not all countries are capable applicating the rules surrounding minimum treatment of prisoners, but countries should try to continue pushing these rules to overcome those practical difficulties, and

AWARE prisoners from various nations experience overcrowding in cells, inhumane treatment such as lack of food, access to water, basic hygiene essentials and basic services, and

BEARING IN MIND that previously, the General Assembly passed resolution 70/175due to Nelson Mandela's advocacy of rights and treatment surrounding prisoners, this resolution was adopted worldwide known as the Mandela rights, and

<u>RECOGNIZING</u> these rights have taken a role in furthering strengthening minimum rights of prisoners, but are not completely followed from country to country, leaving gaps for improvement worldwide;

- 1) <u>STRONGLY ENCOURAGES</u> each nation to further pursue the implication of the Mandela rights according to resolution 70/175;
  - a) DEMANDS the upmost cooperation with the UNHRC to ensure nations are upholding these principles:
  - b) INSTRUCTS nations to encourage member countries to enforce the embodiment of the resolution;
- 2) <u>CONSIDERS</u> further governmental authority to ensure the prisons are following these standards;
  - a) REQUESTS checks of the prison guards to make sure the rules are being followed through all levels of authority.



2 3

### Submitted To: Human Rights Council Topic: Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners Submitted By: State of Kuwait

5 6 7

<u>RECOGNIZING</u> past United Nations work protecting prisoners right to practice cultural and religious beliefs without discrimination as well as not discriminate based on race, color, sex, national origin, property, birth, or other status, and

MINDFUL OF the Nelson Mandela Rules also known as the United Nations Standard Minimum
Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners passed in 2015 that better prisons and try to assure a fair
sentence, and

TAKING NOTE of the concerning statistic that occupancy level of overall prisons in Kuwait is at 126.2%, and the fact that there are only 3 prisons all in one overcrowded prison complex, and

<u>REALIZING</u> that according to US Department of State, religions other than Muslims and Christians have the ability to practice their region in full capacity, and

1.) <u>REQUESTS</u> an update to the Nelson Mandela rules that includes more modeern solution to newer uprising problems;

2.) <u>STRESSES</u> a need for new prisons to be built to appropriately house the population of prisoners, separate from the singular existing prison complex;

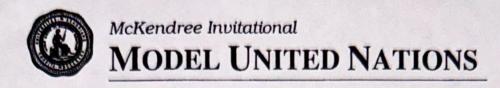
3.) <u>URGES</u> the idea to allow prisons of a broad range of religions to have the freedom to practice their religion at full capacity, if it doesn't interfere with the rights of others.





Submitted To: Human Rights Council
Topic: Standard Minimum Treatment of
Prisoners
Submitted By: Greece

- 1 <u>AWARE</u> of the fact that in 2012, there were 61 attempted suicides in Greek penal institutions, 2 according to prisonobservatory.org.
- 3 ACKNOWLEDGES that there are many reasons a person would be contemplating suicide in
- 4 prison, not just the conditions. They may have already been suicidal before they saw the
- 5 conditions in Greek prisons. Greece is not confirming nor denying the motive of suicide for 6 prisoners in penal institutions.
- 7 <u>DECLARES</u> that minors make up 0.3% of the prison population in Greece, and women make 8 up 4.9% of the population (prisonstudies.org). This means that 94.8% of the prison population 9 in Greece is men who are not minors.
- 10 STRESSING that the inmates in Greek prisons are prepared food three times a day by a group
- 11 of prisoners who are working to reduce their sentence, and these workers are supervised by
- 12 the prison's staff (epsu.org). Prisoners in Greek penal institutions also have the option of
- 13 getting mental help while they are serving out their sentence.
- 14 BELIEVING that the criminals who are in Greek prisons are there to be punished for their
- 15 crimes, and they do not need to receive treatment above and beyond what most people who
- 16 live on the streets receive.
- 17 INSTRUCTS other countries to follow in the footsteps of Greece and start realizing that
- 18 prisoners who are in penal institutions for punishment do not need to receive extra treatment.
- 19 The criminals need various forms of health care, food, and shelter, no more and no less.
- 20 RECOGNIZES that many countries would not prefer the Greek preference for the standard
- 21 minimum treatment of prisoners, but it is recommended that the other republics, kingdoms,
- 22 and any other category consider the option.





Subject: Standard Minimum Rules for the

**Treatment of Prisoners** 

Sponsored By: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria Submitted To: Human right council (HRC)

ACKNOWLEDGING that article 5 of the Declaration of Human Rights says, "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment", and

FULLY AWARE that the United Nations office on drugs and crime (UNODC) have already established the standard and minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners, (the Nelson Mandela rules), and

AWARE of Rule four part two of the Nelson Mandela rules, saying that prison administration and other competent authorities should offer education, vocational training and work; and

- 1. EMPHASIZES member states' obligation to respect the national sovereignty of all nations, especially as they relate to treatment of prisoners,
- 2. RECOMMENDS that the UNODC allows the individual countries of the UN to set their own laws and rules for the standard and minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners.
- 3. Appeals the change of article 5 of the Declaration of Human Rights, to add the clause, shall not have imprisoned individuals work for under the national minimum wage,



## Submitted To: Human Rights Council Topic: Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners Submitted By: Germany

ACKNOWLEDGING that respecting and protecting the fundamental human rights is highly important, as it is essential for ensuring their fair and humane treatment and upholding the principles of justice for all individuals, and

4 5

<u>RECOGNIZING</u> the need to provide prisoners with safe and sanitary living conditions, which include access to proper healthcare, nutritious food, and a clean environment, as well as ensuring access to education and rehabilitation programs, and

7 8 9

10

<u>UNDERSTANDING</u> the humane treatment of prisoners provides them with opportunities for growth and helps them reintegrate into society successfully, while also reducing the chances of reoffending and fostering a safer and more just community for all, and

12

<u>RECALLING</u> the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, also known as the Nelson Mandela Rules, which set guidelines and standards to ensure prisoners are treated fairly throughout their period of incarceration;

15 16 17

18

19

 STRESSING the importance of international collaboration and the exchange of best practices among nations to guarantee fair treatment and respect to all prisoners, helping to uphold their basic human dignity; to ensure their fundamental human dignity is upheld;

20 21 22

2) <u>SUGGESTING</u> the establishment of independent organizations to inspect prisons regularly, and to ensure human rights standards are being closely followed, and to quickly address any issues that arise;

24 25 26

23

 SUPPORTING the establishment of programs in prisons that provide education, job training, and mental health support to assist prisoners in successfully rejoining their communities;

28 29 30

27

4) <u>URGING</u> countries to address prison overcrowding by changing policies, including using alternative punishments for non-violent crimes, to improve prison conditions;

31 32 33

5) <u>REINFORCING</u> core principles which reinstate that prisoners should be treated non-violently, non-discriminantley, and humanely.

35 36

34



Subject: Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

Sponsored By: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Submitted To: Human Rights Council

1	Expressing deep concern for the safety and well being of all individual persons, even when		
2	incarcerated, and		
3			
4	Acknowledging the U.N. has addressed the presented matter in previous resolutions, and		
5			
6	Mindful that every member state runs correctional facilities according to their own		
7 8	Jagana and to to to minimum of our and the same and the s		
9	citizenship, and		
10	Stressing that all humans are still human regardless of vindication status which includes over		
11	11.5 million individual persons as of 2022, and		
12			
13	Affirming that all forms of torture are not tolerated under any circumstances including but		
14	not limited to, mutilation, sleep deprivation, waterboarding, beating, asphyxiation, degrading		
15	conditions, and threats of harm to family;		
16			
17 18	1) <u>Urges</u> the U.N. to encourage member states to consistently keep accurate statistics on prisoner well-being both physical and mental,		
19	prisoner wen-being both physical and memor,		
20	a) Member states are actively encouraged to submit these statistics to the U.N.		
21			
22	2) Suggests that the U.N. enforces stricter policies on all torture related situations,		
23			
24	a) Torture is defined by the Mandela rules.		
25			
26	3) Calls upon member states to acknowledge that discrimination in prisons goes against		
27	previous resolutions in the U.N.,		
28			
29	a) Discrimination is the cruel treatment towards a person based upon race, sex,		
30	religion, personal opinion, and other individual characteristics.		
31			
32			
33			



## Subject: Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners Sponsored By: Sri Lanka Submitted To: Human Rights Council

RECALLING General Assembly resolution of December 17, 2015, which adopted the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the "Nelson Mandela Rules") as an updated and universally applicable framework for the human treatment of all persons deprived of liberty, and

5

6 REAFFIRMING the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and
7 the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, particularly Article 10 which states
8 that "All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for
9 the inherent dignity of the human person," and

10

WELCOMING the positive steps taken by Sri Lanka and other Member States in initiating prison reforms and seeking to align national standards with international human rights obligations, and

14

15 <u>CONCERNED</u> about persistent challenges faced globally in the prison system, including overcrowding, inadequate access to healthcare, lack of independent oversight, and insufficient protection for vulnerable groups in detention, and

18

19 <u>AFFIRMING</u> that promoting the rights and dignity of prisoners contributes to broader efforts in strengthening the rule of law, justice systems, and social stability

21 22

23

1) <u>URGES</u> all Member States to fully implement the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners by incorporating them into national legislation, policies, and practices;

242526

27

28

29

2) <u>RECOMMENDS</u> that Sri Lanka establish a National Action Plan for Prison Reform, in coordination with relevant UN agencies such as OHCHR and UNODC, including:

A) Training for prison staff on human rights and humane treatment,

- B) Strengthening the complaint and monitoring mechanisms,
- C) Measures to reduce overcrowding, such as alternatives to detention;

30 31 32

3) <u>CALLS UPON</u> Sri Lanka and other Member States to ensure special protections for vulnerable groups in detention, including:

33 34

A) Women (as per the Bangkok Rules),B) Juveniles (in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child),

35 36

C) Persons with disabilities and older persons;

37 38

39

4) <u>REQUESTS</u> technical assistance and capacity-building support for developing countries, including Sri Lanka, from relevant UN bodies, international organizations, and donor states to improve infrastructure and enhance prison access to education.



### McKendree Invitational

### MODEL UNITED NATIONS



### Subject: Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners Sponsored by: The United Mexican States Submitted to: Human Rights Council

ACKNOWLEDGING the inherent value and right of all individual human beings regardless 2 of their past backgrounds and history, and 3

5

4 EMPHASIZING what will happen as a result if nothing is done to prevent this monstrous atrocity, and concerned with the fact that if members of the United Nations do not come into a 6 unanimous agreement, the negative effects it will carry with it, and

8 NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the importance of ensuring every group, including 9 those of different race, gender, and nationality to have equal respect and representation within 10 the systems of imprisonment, and

11

12 MINDFUL of the recent acts that had been enacted to help achieve a better justice system, 13 and applauds for those who have already helped take necessary steps to achieve this rigorous 14 goal, and

15

16 REAFFIRMING the potentiality of a stronger nation when considering the basic needs for the treatment of prisoners, and advocates for the certain changes when necessary;

18 19

1.) URGES that all members of the United Nations to help fully implement standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners;

20 21 22

23

2.) REOUESTS for the United Nations as a whole to conduct a nationwide census every couple of years to better assess the overcrowding and specific needs within the prison system, as well as to also address the structural corruptions within it;

24 25 26

3.) EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION to those members who have already taken the initiative to start the necessary adaptations to help further the betterment of treatment towards those who are currently imprisoned;

28 29 30

31

32

27

4.) WARMLY WELCOMES any future amendments, adaptations, modifications, revisions, or alterations to any past legislation, so that it may become stronger and more effective, so that one day in the future, all members of a nation may be treated fairly with equal respect.

33 34





Subject: Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners Submitted To: Human Rights Council Sponsored By: Slovakia

**RECOGNIZING** that all prisoners deserve to be treated with basic human rights and dignity no matter what crimes they've committed and that poor prisons conditions can cause mental health issues and a higher chance of reoffending, and

**REAFFIRMING** the UN's adoption of the Nelson Mandela Rules as the main guide for fair and humane treatment of prisoners and that fair and humane prison systems help build peace, justice, and safer societies, and

**<u>DEEPLY CONCERED</u>** that overcrowding, abuse, and lack of medical care in prisons still break these rules in many countries, and

**NOTING** that Slovakia and the European Union have worked on justice reforms to improve rehabilitation and reintegration and that developing countries may not have enough resources to fully meet international standards, and

15 WELCOMING the help of international groups like Amnesty International and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime in promoting prison reform and that better prison conditions reduce crime in the long run and protect human rights for everyone, and

- 1) **SUPPORTS** rehabilitation programs like:
- literacy and job training,

3 4

5

6

8

9

10 11

12

14

16

21

22

23

28

29 30 31

32

- counseling and mental health support,
- social reintegration for released prisoners
- 2) ENCOURAGES all UN Member States to include the Nelson Mandela Rules in their national laws and prison systems;
- 3) RECOMMENDS creating National Human Rights Inspection Boards to check prison conditions and report any mistreatment;



### Subject: Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners Sponsored By: Serbia

Submitted To: Human Rights Council

1	REAFFIRMING the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which establishes the
2	foundation for fundamental human rights and freedoms, and emphasizing that these rights
3	apply to all individuals, including those deprived of their liberty, and

RECALLING the international Covenant on Civil and Political rights, which articulates specific protections for prisoners, including the right to be treated with humanity and respect for their dignity, and

8

17 18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28 29

30

31

33 34

35 36

ACKNOWLEDGING the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), as revised in 2015. Which represent a universally acknowledged set of principles and practices for the humane treatment of prisoners and the management of penal institutions, and

EXPRESSING CONCERN that despite their widespread recognition, the Nelson Mandela Rules are not always fully implemented in society, leading to ill-treatment and overcrowding, and

 <u>URGES</u> all states to fully implement the Nelson Mandela Rules in their national laws, policies, and practices, ensuring that prisoners are treated with humanity and respect;

- 2. <u>CALLS UPON</u> States to take concrete steps to address challenges to the implementation of the Nelson Mandela Rules, such as prison overcrowding, inadequate resources, and insufficient training of prison staff;
- INVITES relevant special procedures mandate holders, treaty bodies, and other human rights mechanisms to pay attention to the situation of prisoners and to make recommendations for the implementation of the Nelson Mandela Rules in their respective mandates;
- 4. **REQUESTS** the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to continue its work to promote the Nelson Mandela Rules and to provide technical assistance to States in their implementation;
- 5. **<u>DECIDES</u>** to remain seized of this matter and to consider further action.



## Subject: Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners Sponsored By: Somalia Submitted To: Human Rights Council

**DEEPLY CONCERNED** by how prisoners are tortured and humiliated on a daily 1 2 basis while they are being neglected and starved and. 3 4 RECOGNIZING that healthcare in prisons is inadequate which leads to officials to 5 ignore the abuse that is happening which causes thousands of people to die in prison 6 every year and, 7 8 **REAFFIRMING** the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that no 9 one shall be subjected to torture of to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or 10 punishment and. 11 12 AWARE OF the lack of due process and mistreatment during interrogations which 13 creates an overcrowded environment and harsh, unsanitary conditions and, 14 15 **EMPHASIZING** that the humane treatment of prisoners is an essential element of the 16 protection of human rights and, 17 18 1) **REQUESTS** that countries start promoting alternatives to jail time such as 19 enforcing fines to certain petty crimes and using community service as a way 20 reform those found guilty; 21 22 2) ENCOURAGES independent bodies to conduct random, unannounced 23 inspections of the entirety of the facilities with unrestricted access to the 24 facility and to the prisoners: 25 26 3) URGES all member states to fully implement the Standard Minimum Rules 27 for the Treatment of Prisoners in their national legislation and practice: 28 29 4) CALLS UPON all states to take effective measures to prevent torture and other cruel or degrading treatment in prisons and other places of detention; 30 31 5) SUPPORTS the idea that states provide adequate resources for the 32 improvement of prison conditions, including healthcare, sanitation, and 33

rehabilitation programs.

34



Subject: Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
Sponsored By: Republic of Poland
Submitted To: Human Rights Council

**RECALLING** the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which enshrines the principles of equality of everyone before the law, the presumption of innocence until proven guilty, and the right to a fair and impartial tribunal for any charge given, and

<u>REAFFIRMING</u> the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which ensures the protection of rights of all individuals, prohibits torture, cruel, or inhumane punishment or treatment, reiterates that everyone has a right to life, and

<u>BEARING IN MIND</u> the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), which provides guidelines and standards for the management of penal institutions and the treatment of prisoners, and

**ALARMED BY** that in many parts of the world, prison conditions fail to meet international standards, leading to violations of human rights and undermining the effectiveness of rehabilitation efforts;

- 1.) <u>URGES</u> all states to fully implement the Nelson Mandela Rules in their national legislation, policies, and practices, ensuring that prisoners are treated with respect for their inherent dignity and value as human beings;
- 2.) <u>CALLS UPON</u> states to take concrete measures to reduce overcrowding in prisons, including through the use of non-custodial measures, alternatives to pre-trail detention and the reform of sentencing polices;
- ENCOURAGES states to provide adequate resources for the improvement of prison conditions, including access to healthcare, sanitation, food and education, in accordance with international standards;
- 4.) <u>EMPHASIZES</u> the importance of independent monitoring of prisons by nation and international bodies, including regular visits by human rights organizations and ombudspersons, to ensure transparency and accountability;
- 5.) REQUESTS funding for the improvement of all prisons in all states would come from reallocating their own resources, international aid such as loans or grants, voluntary contributions from private or public sources, and programs in the United Nations, such as the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to reallocate their resources to aid in the implementation of the Nelson Mandela Rules in full effect.

#### 



Subject: Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners Sponsored By: Republic of the Philippines Submitted To: Human Rights Council

1 <u>UNDERSTANDING</u> many prisons are overpopulated, lacking sufficient space for prisoners, 2 leading to lack of ventilation and terrible sleeping conditions, which increases mental health 3 issues, including increased self harm by 6 percent and suicide by about 20 percent, and

5 ALARMED that up to two-thirds of the people in these detention facilities are still awaiting trial, many charged with just misdemeanors and often unclear of the laws for which they are imprisoned, including their right to a lawyer or representation, and 7

8

9 CONSCIOUS that most food provided in prisons include excess sugars, carbs, and salts, 10 leading to serious long term health concerns and issues, such as malnutrition and being more susceptible to infectious diseases, and

12

13 RECOGNIZING a survey from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime revealed only 14 49% of 161 countries had adequate prisoner to prison officer ratios, providing sufficient 15 evidence that many facilities are understaffed, which is often a major cause of the unsafe 16 conditions, and

17

18 DEFINES Nelson Mandela Rules as; prohibition of torture, right to healthcare, basic needs met, right to communicate with the outside world, and

19 20 21

BEARING IN MIND 193 nations have agreed on the Nelson Mandela Rules and have been trying to implement them in prisons, but they lack the resources to do so;

22 23 24

1) URGES nations to share resources with nations struggling to run sufficient and humane penitentiaries until they have standing functional prisons, including but not limited to, prison healthcare workers, prison guards, and prison building materials;

26 27 28

25

2) REQUESTS The Economic and Social Council creates a "Reform Prisons Fund," which would permit nations to fund through donation to help build new prisons and provide more nutritious food to the people detained;

30 31 32

33

29

3) DIRECTS nations to provide books and resources in their prison facilities, which would educate on their rights in the state and the legal process which they are to undergo;

34 35 36

37

38

4) INVITES nations to voluntarily create a committee designated to assess the humane functionality of the prisons within states and determine if the current regulations are functioning correctly or if government intervention is needed.



## Subject: Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners Sponsored By: Ukraine Submitted To: Human Rights Council

KEEPING IN MIND that there are current rules in place for the standard minimum rules for the treatments of prisoners referred to as The Nelson Mandela Rules, and
 DEFINING the basis of treatment as the following: all prisoners should be treated equally, prisoners should be separated by sex as well as age, there should be room and hygiene accommodations, prisoners should get minimum of one hour of daylight, food and health

7 care services should be provided, discipline is mandated, restricting treatment is prohibited 8 unless warranted, prisoners must have some level of contact with the outside world, and

9 property taken before incarceration should be given back after their sentence has been served, and

11

STRESSING the fact that many prisons lack a system of plumbing, and in turn the prisoners often have to partake in a term called "slopping out" where they have to defecate in plastic buckets that they only occasionally empty out, and

15 16

NOTING that physical and sexual abuse, extortion, overcrowding, lack of basic hygienics resulting in sicknesses, and many more things are problems currently plaguing prisons;

17 18 19

 ENDORSING the countries that take part in committees currently active that work toward the proper minimum treatment of prisoners;

20 21 22

23

2) <u>SUGGESTS</u> that the United Nations assemble a temporary emergency committee dedicated to going out and visiting prisons with reported violations in order to see if those prisons are abiding by the Nelson Mandela rules, and if the prisons are found to violate said rules, the repercussions should go as follows:

24 25 26

a) <u>DECIDES</u> that a country found with a prison that violates human rights should be required to take accountability for those violations;

27 28 29

b) <u>URGES</u> punishments such as sanctioning and possibly international condemnation be accepted as the proper punishment for violating prisoner rights;

30 31

c) <u>EXPRESSES THE HOPE</u> that other delegates will uphold said rules to avoid and condemn future violations;

32 33 34

35

36

3) <u>ACKNOWLEDGES</u> the possibility that many nations don't have the funding in order to upkeep their prison, and requests that the United Nations provide funding relative to the amount of GDP a nation makes annually, ensuring prison upkeep is affordable.



### Subject: Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners Sponsored By: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Submitted To: Human Rights Council

RECOGNIZING the framework laid out by resolution 663C in 1955 including, but not limited to:

4 HAVING REVIEWED various declarations of human rights amongst all people(s), regardless of legal

separation, accommodation, hygiene, food, and exercise minimums for all prisoners, and

5 status, displayed in resolutions such as 2200A that have become established minimums, and

1	NOTIN	G WITH GRAVE CONCERN the international practices such as solitary confinement in
8	various	western nations that continue despite protest, and
9		
10	TAKIN	G NOTE OF the need for proper restriction and punishment of criminals across the globe
11	while c	ontinuing to enforce a set treatment regulations to avoid rampant rights violations;
12		
13	1)	STRESSES the need for the recognition of national, cultural, and religious conditions that
14		facilitate varying severity of punishment for similar crimes, we ask nations to form their own
15		standard minimums either wholly, or in part inspired by the clauses below;
16		
17	2)	
18		imprisoned people(s) including the following frameworks:
19		a) DIRECTS a minimum intake of 1700 calories and 3.5 liters of drinkable water are to
20		be available for all people(s) incarcerated for any means;
21		b) REQUESTS that of these 1700 calories, at least 10 percent must consist of protein
22		and 40 percent must consist of carbohydrates;
23		c) ADVOCATES that all imprisoned person(s) receive at least 150 minutes of weigh
24		bearing or cardiovascular activity per day to avoid muscular and skeletal dystrophy;
25		
26	3)	CONSIDERS the need for adequate space per prisoner in order to prevent the spread of
27		pathogens and keep hygienic conditions by advocating for the following standards:
28		a) <u>DESIGNATES</u> a minimum space allotment of 4 cubic meters per prisoner to be
29		dispersed somewhere within the living quarters of said prisoner;
30		b) SUGGESTS that this allotment of space not be stacked atop one another more than
31		three times to prevent factors listed above, while still allowing for more compact use
32		of space;
33		
34	4)	WELCOMES the idea that health procedures are to be administered if they occur as a result of
35		an accident that can be attributed to violations of the first two standards;

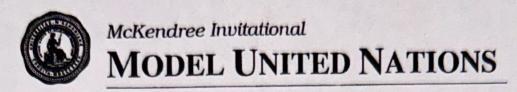
5) URGES that in addition to the previous designations, access to a place for biohazardous waste

disposal is allocated for all prisoners.

36

37

A21





# Subject: Standard Minimum Treatment for Prisoners Sponsored By: The Kingdom of Morocco Submitted To: Human Rights Council

1	NOTIN	NG that the situations prisoners are enduring can be detrimental to their health because
2	of the	e overcrowding and poor sanitation, and reaffirming the fact that this brings
3	non-nu	atritional food. water and air quality are also key poor conditions of prisons, and
4		
5	CONC	ERNED by the reports from of alleged mistreatment of prisoners in official custody by
6	torture	and 47 complaints of excessive violence within the prison system;
7		
8	1)	INVALIDATING the Committee Against Torture's (CAT) goal to hold states
9		accountable for human rights violations because the aforementioned conditions are
10		more detrimental to prisoners than they seem and could be considered torture under
11		these standards;
12	2)	CONDEMNS the UN's aim to safely send more correctional staff to prisons and
13	2)	improve the penal policy of the countries with approximately 260 justice and
15		corrections government-provided personnel already serving in 8 UN peace
16		corporations;
17		oorporation,
18	3)	SUGGESTS that the prison system remains unchanged and any attempt to upgrade or
19		make a change is denied, and suggests that the UN does not choose to take action on
20		the superficial conditions of prisons:
21		a) RECOMMENDS that prisons practice self-governance and ensuring that
22		prison policies and conditions are safe for every prisoner;
23		b) REQUESTING a system to be put into place where correctional facilities
24		maintain healthy standards for inhabitants:
25		i) <u>CREATES</u> an environment where citizens have less tendency to do
26		anything that would get them into prison;
27		ii) <u>ESTABLISHES</u> that breaking the law has serious consequences with
28		the undesirable conditions of prisons.



Submitted To: Human Rights Council
Topic: Standard Minimum Rules for the
Treatment of Prisoners
Submitted By: Dominican Republic

30.

31.

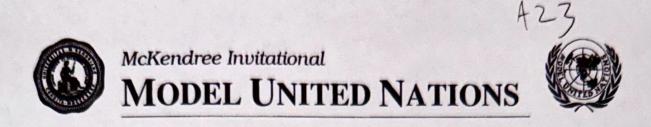
32.

because of them.

RECOGNIZING the importance of Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners as a basis of international human rights, 3 4 ACKKNOWLOGING the Dominican Republic's past of traditional prisons and their inhumane conditions, the Dominican Republic now supports the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, which is also known as the Nelson Mandela Rules. In 2003, The Dominican Republic adopted a new prison model. This prison model aims to be on par with the rests of the world's human rights standards when it comes to the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. 10 11 EMPHASIZING the Dominican Republic's mixed records of implementing these new prison 12 some traditional prisons remain with inhuman and harsh conditions. Some of these traditional 13 prisons still struggle with the issues of overpopulating, poor conditions for the prisoners, and 14 health concerns. 15 16 1) BEARING IN MIND prisons in the Dominican Republic struggle with an issue of 17 overpopulation. In 2022, La Victoria prison, located in Santo Dominico, held about 18 7,700 prisoners. La Victoria prison was built to hold only about 2,100 prisoners. This 19 severe overpopulation leads to unsanitary, and sometimes dangerous conditions. 20 2) RECOGNIZES that prisons in the Dominican Republic struggles with poor conditions 21 for prisoners. In older prisons in the Dominican Republic, sanitation is not a priority. 22 23 Prisoners will be seen sleeping on floors, and they also do not have proper areas to relive themselves. Moreover, the infirmaries in these prisons cannot keep up with the 25. number of prisoners in the building. Prisoners often must rely on family to send them 26. 27. medicine and money. 28 29. 3) RECALLING that prisons in the Dominican Republic do not meet most health

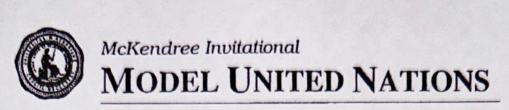
standards, disease is a common thing that spreads throughout the prisons. Because of

the overcrowding issue, many prisoners will catch viral diseases and some even die



# Subject: Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners Sponsored By: Jamacia Submitted To: Human Rights Council

1 2		ASIZING the importance of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the	
3	Treatment of Prisoners, as a global benchmark for conditions of detention, and		
4	PECO	CNIZING that all manula including these immigrated continue to have fundamental	
5		GNIZING that all people, including those imprisoned, continue to have fundamental	
6	rights a	and must be treated with respect, and	
7	FILLI	V ACKNOWI EDGING all of the affects made to improve detention conditions and	
8	<u>FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING</u> all of the efforts made to improve detention conditions, and provide education, healthcare, and recovery to inmates, and		
9	provid	e education, healthcare, and recovery to minates, and	
10	STRES	SSING that effective prisons will not only protect human rights but also contribute to	
11		among prisoners;	
12			
13	1)	URGES all Member States to implement rules through national legislation and policy	
14		reforms;	
15			
16	2)	SUGGESTS that Member States include human rights and ethics education in officer	
17		training programs to ensure respect toward inmates;	
18			
19	3)	AFFIRMS Jamaica's continued commitment to advancing humane practices and urges	
20		all nations to uphold the dignity of those within their own justice system.	
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29 30			
31			
32			
33			
34			





Submitted to: Human Rights Council
Topic: Combating Religious Intolerance
Submitted by: Singapore

RECONIZING the importance of international cooperation when addressing the rising threat of religious intolerance and violence based on religion, and

4 EMPHASIZING the increasing reports from not only UN agencies but as well as 5 non-government agencies reporting incidents of discrimination based on religion and belief, 6 and

FULLY AGKNOWLEDGING the previous resolutions submitted into the UN on this topic prior to 2025, including; the 1981 Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion and the Belief and the 2011 Human Rights Council Resolution 16/18, and

EMPHASIZING FURTHER that Education, interfaith communication, and set laws regarding religion intolerance are significant tools used to maintain mutual respect and prevent hate speech regarding religion;

1) STRESSES for each member to strengthen legal laws and enforcement mechanisms to protect religious peace and dismantle acts of religious hatred;

2) ENCOURAGES the establishment of government officials, religious leaders, and community groups to promote interfaith communications which will help show signs of religious issues;

3) REQUESTS the UN Human Rights Office, in collaboration with tech companies, develop guidelines, resources, and tools for countering online religious acts referencing hate speech;

4) ENCOURAGES STRONGLY that educational and awareness programs be made to help the respect among religions and understanding of communities;

5) SUGGESTS that a review on the implementation of this resolution happens at the next UN session, inviting members to provide updates and/or complications on their progress.



1	
_	
2	
4	

Submitted To: The Human Rights Council

Topic: Combating Religious Intolerance

Submitted By: Republic of Portugal

NOTING; that the United Nations is well known for its protection of human rights, However religions have been facing troubling persecution mainly Christianity, The Catholic Herald states "The findings come in a report by the Observatory on Intolerance and Discrimination against Christians in Europe. It notes that in 2023, there were 2,444 anti-Christian hate crimes reported across 35 European countries", and

BEARING IN MIND; Attacks on Christians are not just limited to Europe the British broadcasting channel reports "Its findings come after more than 250 people were killed and more than 500 wounded in attacks at hotels and churches in Sri Lanka on Easter Sunday" however the persecution against Christians is mainly in Sub Saharan Africa with around 3,100 killings taking place last year, and

RECOGNIZING; that these nations have made efforts to prevent and halt these abhorrent attacks; mainly through advocacy, diplomacy and legal reform. The U.K. and U.S. have contributed most to curbing the aggression However, challenges still remain many countries still show large stigmas against religion and can lead to harsh punishment. In countries such as China, Myanmar, Nigeria, India etc you can face detention without trial, displacement, and societal rejection Leading to a societal stigma against them, and

HAVING REVIEWED: That anti Christian crimes are steadily on the rise while the U.N. fails to report this malicious aggression towards religion, due to political belief or religious illiteracy. The Republic of Portugal, and

1) <u>REGRETS</u>; that this prejudice is being spread across our great continent and recommends that the U.N.commits to halting this aggression;

2) <u>RECOMMENDS</u>; that countries across the world work together to stop religious illiteracy through legal and educational action;

3) DRAWS ATTENTION TO; Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Which states "Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance;

4) <u>SUGGESTS</u> that both the EU and UN promote religious education to a greater extent. Through mass campaigning and bringing more attention to this growing problem.

1 2

3

Submitted To: Human Rights Council Topic: Combating Religious Intolerance Submitted By: Belgium

5 6

7

8

<u>RECALLING</u> the statement in Article 3, Discrimination between human beings on the grounds of religion or belief constitutes an affront to human dignity and a disavowal of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and

9 10 11

CONSCIOUS about people looking to have religious freedom experience discrimination, harassment, severe persecution, violence, internal conflict, social ostracism, and trauma, and

12

14

MINDFUL resolution 217 A by the General Assembly states everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, and

16 17 18

<u>REALIZING</u> all of these principles are essential to religious freedom, but aren't followed worldwide currently;

19 20 21

1) EMPHASIZES the continuation of enforcing resolution 217 A by the General Assembly;

22 23

 a) ENCOURAGES every nation's government to push these principles within their borders;

24 25 26

27

2) <u>URGES</u> governments to allow policies for the acceptance of individuals and to practice their freedom of religion safely without persecution or backlash.



Submitted To: Human Right Council Topic: Combating Religious Intolerance Submitted By: Federal Republic of Nigeria

5 6 7

<u>AWARE</u> of the constant turmoil and violence between Federal Republic of Nigeria's majority religions as they continue to engage in political terror attacks outlined by the Global Conflict Tracker (CFR), and

<u>RECOGNIZING</u> that the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria states that there shall be no state religions nor discrimination based upon religious beliefs as observed by the U.S Department of State, and

OBSERVING the influx of religious intolerance and discrimination around the world including the United States of America where 57% of Muslims say they experience racial discrimination (as quoted by the PEW research center), Afghanistan where the Human Rights Watch observe criminal punishment of people without Islamic belief, and India as Slyff details the persecution of Muslims and Christians, and

<u>EMPHASIZING</u> the harm caused frequently by the lack of union and respect in belief leads the Federal Republic of Nigeria to request international support and interference;

1) <u>URGES</u> a more involved plan for international military actions and tracking on terror groups and where they locate and relocate;

 ADOPT religious acceptance and education in schools to promote integration and to eliminate harmful actions based on ignorance;

3) <u>INVITE</u> journalistic tourists to spread information and awareness about the violence and hopefully unite the community;

4) <u>AUTHORIZE</u> military and police protection for common infiltrated places (Schools of religious denomination, churches, and mosques);

-34

5) PROMOTE unity throughout the country through missions and fund projects that encourage the separation of religious differences from our identity as a nation.



Submitted To: Human Rights Council Topic: Combating Religious Intolerance Submitted By: The Republic of Argentina

6 7

<u>TAKING NOTE</u>, the Merriam-Webster dictionary defines "intolerant" as unable or unwilling to endure, or as unwilling to grant equal freedom of expression especially in religious matters, and

8 9

<u>RECOGNIZING</u> that this intolerance not only manifests as physical attacks like harassment, but also as laws and policies, unwilling displacement of the peoples, destruction of property such as the destruction or vandalism of places of worship or communities, and social ostracization, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN for the countries of the middle east in which studies, including that of pewreasearch.org which says that the median government scores on religious restriction in the middle east/north Africa as well as the level of social hostilities are all around about five whereas everywhere else is closer to the ones and twos, clearly state that religious based hostilities are common, and often go unchecked or unnoticed by those in power of the area, and

APPRECIATING the actions of the organizations based in or who primary focus on stopping this prejudice, such as the Interfaith Alliance, The Muslim Peace Fellowship, the International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR), and especially the UN's own Universal Rights Group (URG), and

<u>COGNIZANT</u> of the fact that the United Nations effectively prohibited the discrimination of any persons or peoples based on their religious beliefs in the International Bill of Human Rights, and

1) <u>RECOMENDS</u> that all states support as well as donate to any organization who works in their boarders and works to relieve the struggles of ostracized peoples;

2) <u>URGES</u> states to include tolerance and equality into their educational curriculum so as to not infect and foster such beliefs into the up-and-coming generations;

3) <u>CALLS UPON</u> all member nations to come together and outlaw any and all forms of discrimination, a few examples of which are harassment, ostracization, and most of all, murder, and make this so as far as we can reach;

4) APPLAUDS any and all member nations who do any active work to end intolerance of all kinds towards people.



Submitted To: Human Rights Council Topic: Combatting Religious Intolerance Submitted By: Russian Federation

3 4 5

AWARE of many advancements in equality and fairness made in recent history in the consideration of underrepresented minorities, all included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), and

7 8 9

NOTING the valuable differences in morals, ethics, values, etc. that all persons have an inherent right to personally harbor, but that each of these has the potential to encroach on the freedoms, expressions, and views of other persons, and

CONCERNED that as headway in expression of differing principles progresses, religious values can be questioned, challenged, or even silenced in the interest of bolstering diversified opinions, and

MINDFUL of this committee's goal to protect the freedoms of all groups from unwarranted hate, discrimination, and suppression, and to recognize the ever-changing plethora of potential obstacles, as recognized within the Special Rapporteur resolution 6/37, and

STRESSING the increased protests, violent crimes, and blasphemous displays made within or near religious establishments, the number of these instances rising from 55 in 2020 to 415 in 2024, just within the Americas alone;

1) <u>DIRECTS</u> concentrated efforts to reduce destructive, violent protest, and recognizing force may be needed as a last resort:

 REITERATES the necessity of peaceful protest, but that when these displays become criminal and calamitous in nature, they need to be promptly dissolved;

 ACKNOWLEDGES policing forces may be abused, creating a need for strict regulation of when and why they are used to protect religious speech;

3) <u>RECOMMENDS</u> a policy of austere intolerance for any and all public movements that may hinder the freedom of expression of religious values;

a) DEPLORES legislature that creates safety for blatantly impious speech with the goal of promoting opposing morals;

b) REQUESTS the implementation of separation between church and state be done so without the harm of religious expression.



Subject: Combating Religious Intolerance Sponsored By: Republic of Sierra Leone Submitted To: Human Rights Council

1	RECALLING the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which guarantees every individual			
2				
3				
4	RECOGNIZING the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which reinforce			
5	the protection of freedom of religion or belief, and			
6				
7	ACKNOWLEDGING that religious intolerance continues to undermine peace, stability, an			
8	development in many regions around the world, and			
9				
10				
11	Christians, which serve as an example of interfaith solidarity in West Africa, and			
12				
13				
14				
15 16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23	2) URGES online platforms to work with Member States to combat online against hat			
24	speech that targets religious groups, while making sure there is respect and tolerance			
25	for digital rights;			
26				
27	3) REQUESTS the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Right			
28				
29				
30	a magazina and a salaharatian through magazina and as the IV-it-			
31	4) ENCOURAGES international collaboration through programs such as the Unite			
32	Nations Alliance of Civilizations to engage into a religious dialogue;			

5) CALLS FOR the celebration under the United Nations framework to raise global

6) REAFFIRMS the protection of religious freedom is essential to maintaining peace,

awareness and promote cooperation between different faith communities;

stability, and development among all nations.

37 38 39

33

34



Subject: Combating Religious Intolerance Sponsored By: Republic of Sierra Leone Submitted To: Human Rights Council

1 2	<u>RECALLING</u> the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which guarantees every individual the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, and
3	
4	RECOGNIZING the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which reinforces
5	the protection of freedom of religion or belief, and
6	and protection of neodom of rengion of behavior
7	ACKNOWLEDGING that religious intolerance continues to undermine peace, stability, and
8	development in many regions around the world, and
9	and the property of the state o
10	NOTING WITH APPRECIATION the longstanding tradition of peace between Muslims and Christians, which serve as an example of interfaith solidarity in West Africa, and
12	Cinistians, which serve as an example of intertaint solidarity in west intertains
13	DEEPLY CONCERNED about the global rise of hate speech, discrimination, and violence
14	motivated by religious intolerance, and
15	and the state of tenglous more and
16	AFFIRMING that combating religious intolerance is essential to achieving the Sustainable
17	Development Goals;
18	
19	1) CALLS UPON governments to adopt and enforce legislation that criminalizes hate
20	crimes, discrimination against minorities of other religion, and persuasion to violence,
21	while upholding freedom of expression;
22	
23	2) URGES online platforms to work with Member States to combat online against hate
24	speech that targets religious groups, while making sure there is respect and tolerance
25	for digital rights;
26	
27	3) REQUESTS the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
28	to provide technical assistance to Member States that seek to improve human rights
29	and religious tolerance;
30	
31	4) ENCOURAGES international collaboration through programs such as the United
32	Nations Alliance of Civilizations to engage into a religious dialogue;
33	
34	5) CALLS FOR the celebration under the United Nations framework to raise global

34 35 36

37

38 39 6) <u>REAFFIRMS</u> the protection of religious freedom is essential to maintaining peace, stability, and development among all nations.

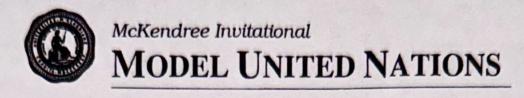
awareness and promote cooperation between different faith communities;



## Subject: Combatting Religious Intolerance

		Sponsored By: Estonia
		Submitted To: Human Rights Council
1	CONC	TERMED that were the Constitution was all sitizens and people within their
2	nation,	CERNED that many nations force religion upon all citizens and people within their
3	nation,	aliu,
4	SCAR	ED of the countless religious protests and violence across the world to the point it is
5		impossible to pinpoint the exact amount, and,
6		
7	ACKN	NOWLEDGING that many countries respect the religion of their citizens, and;
8		
9	1)	<b><u>DEMANDS</u></b> all member nations to give full constitutional protection of religious
10		freedoms;
11	•	arrangement as a second
12	2)	SUGGESTS that freedom of religion is given to all citizens regardless of nation of
14		origin, citizenship, or race;
15	3)	EXPRESSES THE HOPE for reduced violence and continued safety for all.
16	3,	DAT RESDES THE HOLE IN TOURSE VISIONS and Communications
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23 24		
25		
26		
27		
28		

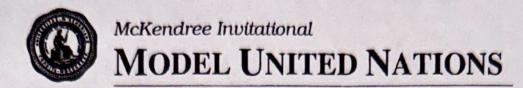






Subject: Combating Religious Intolerance
Sponsored By: The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
Submitted To: Human Rights Council

1 2	Approves practice of religion on the condition that its enactment does not harm or disturb others through any means, and		
3			
4 5	Emphasizes freedom of religion, but restricts religious organization's influence on		
6	government decisions, and		
7	Recognizes the government's involvement with religious movements, such as the Evengelical		
8	Recognizes the government's involvement with religious movements, such as the Evangelical Council of Venezuela (ECV) and the Catholic Episcopal Conference of Venezuela (CEV), and		
9	council of venezuela (ECV) and the Catholic Episcopal Conference of venezuela (CEV), and		
10	Acknowledges the influence of Catholicism in the education system, neither denouncing nor		
11	encouraging its publicity, and		
12			
13	Supports anti-hate laws put in place to stop discourse between religious groups, and		
14			
15	Reiterates that the only legally recognized religion within the government is Catholicism;		
16			
17	1) Requests member states to increase support for marginalized religious groups.		
18 19			
20	2) Suggests other countries to implement more satisfacts locial time to the same states of the same states o		
21	<ol> <li>Suggests other countries to implement more anti-hate legislation to secure the safety of citizens.</li> </ol>		
22	of Citizons.		
23			
24	3) Urges other member states to allow citizens to follow any religion, imposing more		
25	laissez faire policies regarding worship.		
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			
31			
32			
33			
34 35			
36			
37			





Subject: Combating Religious Intolerance Sponsored By: Italian Republic Submitted To: Human Rights Council

ACKNOWLEDGING the fact that freedom of religion or belief constitutes a universal human right, and that the Italian Republic attaches the utmost priority to defending this right and addressing the discrimination, persecution, and violent attacks based on religion or belief, and

BEARING IN MIND that religious intolerance often stems from ignorance, prejudice, and unequal power structures that foster discrimination against religious minorities. Adding that, discrimination, exclusion, or violence based on religion or belief – including the marginalization of religious minorities and non-believers – undermines the social cohesion, equality before the law, and respect for human rights, and

**RECALLING** that the Italian Republic, through its international diplomacy, European Union membership, and engagement with the United Nations Human Rights Council, consistently advances resolutions and cooperative initiatives aimed at protecting the right to freedom of religion or belief and combating all forms of intolerance and discrimination on those grounds, and

NOTING WITH APPRECIATION the recent increase in efforts, considering the Italian Republic has been working with determination for a more effective international action for the protection of freedom of religion or belief and the rights of religious minorities, and is promoting a Resolution at the United Nations Human Rights Council on the freedom of religion or belief, condemning all forms of religious intolerance and discrimination;

- 1) **REQUESTS** the establishment of 3 critical policies in the discussion of Combating religious intolerance;
- ENCOURAGES the criminalization of hate speech and religiously motivated violence through national laws and international cooperation, aiming to protect vulnerable communities and promote peaceful Coexistence;
- 3) <u>SUPPORTS</u> reforming education to include lessons on cultural understanding, interfaith dialogue, and human rights, to raise awareness among young people and foster respect for diversity
- 4) <u>CALLS FOR</u> guaranteeing equal legal protections and civil rights for all individuals, regardless of religious beliefs or non-beliefs, ensuring everyone can participate in civic life.

7 8



Subject: Combating Religious Intolerance Sponsored By: The Arab Republic of Egypt Submitted To: Human Rights Council

1 EMPHASIZING the fact that, in order for the world to have a balance, freedom of 2 expression and restricting hate speech, countries need to come together and agree upon an 3 effective solution that has a balance of both freedom of expression and restricting hate 4 speech, and 6 STRESSING the fact that, in order for the above-mentioned to occur, countries need to acknowledge the global rise in religious hatred and discrimination and realize the impact that 8 it has on society in most countries, and 9 10 FULLY ACKNOWLEDGE that the UN has already put several initiatives in place to 11 combat religious intolerance, like the Inter-agency Task Force, and 12 NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the need to fix denigration and religious stereotyping 13 14 of people and incitement to religious hatred, and 15 16 EMPHASIZING FURTHER that countries adopt policies to promote respect and protection 17 of places of worship and religious sites to prective them in case of destruction or vandalism; 18 19 1) STRESSES the importance of creating a collaboration of networks to put together an 20 understanding and inspiring constructive action towards the shared goal of combating 21 religious intolerance; 22 2) PROMOTES the leaders to discuss within the communities the promotion of 23 discrimination and developing strategies to fix the promotion of religious intolerance; 24 25 3) IMPLORES the idea of creating a system within the governments to find and address 26 areas of tension between different members of religious communities and help with 27 28 conflict prevention; 29 4) ENCOURAGES STRONGLY the representation and participation of individuals, 30 besides their religious beliefs, in the sectors of society; 31 32 33 5) SUGGESTS countries to also put in effective measures to ensure that the public

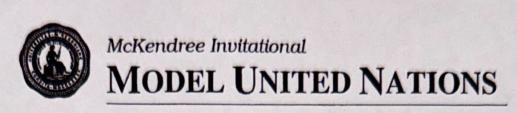
functionaries do not discriminate aganist people on the basis of their religion or

35 36 37

38

34

beliefs.





Subject: Combating Religious Intolerance Sponsored By: France

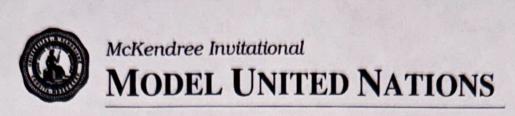
Submitted To: Humans Rights Council

1	EMPHASIZ	ZING the fact that, for the world to have tolerance for all religions, all nations
2	must move	to put religion aside and efforts must be made to ignore religion in focus on more
3	important is	sues. Even when many religious countries struggle put aside religion in place of
4	the nations p	prosperity
5	CTDECCD	
6	the tools no	G the fact that, in order for the above mentioned religious focused nations gain
8	starting cont	cessary for better separation of government and religion, preventing nations from
9	starting com	flicts off of religious beliefs and intolerances
10	FULLY AC	CKNOWLEDGING the efforts already put forth by nations with better separation
11	of religion a	nd government to help maintain world peace
12	or rougion u	are government to note maintain world peace
13	NOTING V	VITH DEEP CONCERN, however, the substantial lack of cooperation between
14	religious fo	cused and more tolerant nations exists in the area of removing religion from
15	influencing	decisions causing conflicts, despite the promise of more separation
16		
17	<b>EMPHASI</b>	ZING FURTHER, that the religious tolerance and the separation of religion and
18	government	will improve the lives of countless individuals, but also the current stability of
19	the world's p	politics;
20		
21	1)	STRESSING the importance of putting aside religion and using reason to focus
22		on the more important issues that are affecting the world political stage;
23	2)	PROMOTES 4- 1 C 111 1
24	2)	PROMOTES the improvement of political environments, allowing nations to
25		focus on solving key issues, allowing the development of nations without religion slowing down growth;
26		rengion slowing down growin;
28	3)	IMPLORES the cooperation of more influential countries in the United Nations
29	3)	to lead by example, showing how religion and government can benefit many
30		nations;
31		
32	4)	<b>ENCOURAGES STRONGLY</b> nations with strong, religious free, governments
		and weak, religious filled, governments to pair together to aid in the tolerance
33		and separation of religion within the governing bodies;
35		
36	5)	SUGGESTS that the United Nations set a standard for how a nation's governing

body includes religion and how tolerant a nation's governing body should be of

any religion that exists within its borders.

37





### Subject: Combating Religious Intolerance Sponsored By: Iraq Submitted To: Human Rights Council

**NOTING WITH REGRET** the 2014 genocide of people of the Yezidi religion in Sinjar due to the Islamic State's false portrayal of the Yezidis as devil worshippers and polytheists as a pretext to carry out the brutal campaign against the community and,

ALARMED BY the widespread restrictions on freedom of religion as well as the harassment and violence against minority groups due to common misconceptions, lack of respect, and disregard for diversity and inclusivity, and

<u>ACKNOWLEDGING</u> that the mistreatment, verbal abuse, and hate speech against religious minorities which continues to occur is partially the result of an emphasis on religous teachings that perpetuate social and cultural division due to an unequal focus on certain religions and the failure of the education system to promote respect for diversity and,

<u>CONFIDENT</u> that prejudice is learned from an early age and continues to be passed down through generations as religious minorities are pressured and harassed to conform to certain religious customs both in schools and society as a whole;

- 1.) **ENCOURAGES** governments to enact relevant legislation fulfill its commitment to respect and preserve diversity by including minorities in public events and ensuring their rights to meaningful political participation;
- 2.) <u>APPROVES</u> the support for grassroot efforts such as Masarat and Tech For Peace and their promotion of social cohesion and tolerance through means of interfaith dialogue and tackling hate speech and misinformation:
- 3.) <u>FURTHER INVITES</u> religious leaders and institutions to play an active role in highlighting a respect for diversity and preventing violent extremism, specifically through reaching out to individuals who are prone to repeating or fostering harmful misconceptions or stereotypes;
- 4.) <u>CALLS UPON</u> the international community to state their commitment to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms through partnership and refusal to overlook the increasing human rights violations and harassment against religious minorities;
- 5.) EXPRESSES HOPE that stakeholders involved in post-conflict reconstruction will go beyond the physical reconstruction and consider the cultural and religous practices in restoring peace by developing public spaces that support social cohesion efforts to ensure equality and inclusion of religious minorities.



Subject: Combating Religious Intolerance Sponsored By: New Zealand Submitted To: Human Rights Council

ACKNOWLEDGING that religious persecution and conflict are increasing due to factors such as government harassment, social hostility, the rise of extremist ideologies, and the manipulation of religious intolerance for political gain, and 4

5 DRAWS ATTENTION TO infringements upon basic human rights, the creation of social division and conflict, and having the possibility to escalate into widespread violence and persecution, and

8

9 <u>UNDERSTANDING</u> as of 2022, according to Pew Research Center, 59 out of 198 countries, 10 30 percent of countries that they research rose to "high" or "very high" levels of government 11 restrictions on religion; which is an all time high in the research as of the start of the project 12 in 2007, and

13

14 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN there are killing tied directly to the victims religion 15 occurring in 49 countries being monitored, extracted from those there are 27 countries where 16 the government is the main perpetrator of these killings and violent acts, noting that in 186 out of the 198 countries and territories were reported for government harassment, both 17 physical and verbal pressure by authority put onto religious civilians;

18 19 20

21 22 1) EXPRESSES APPRECIATION for the education of different religions in schools as they are the future of our nations and exposure of these topics will allow for different religions to be accepted amongst the people;

23 24

25

2) INVITES the United Nations to celebrate different religions, by educating people about them so they are more accepted and better understood by people all over the world and throughout different nations;

26 27 28

29

30

3) APPROVES of governments that address media posts that marginalize certain religious beliefs, and have no capacity for any religious intolerance that occurs in and outside their nation, which includes but is not limited to stricter enforcement of laws and mechanisms to protect religious freedom;

31 32 33

34 35

36

37

38

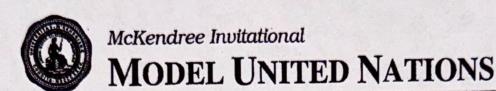
39

4) TAKES NOTES that the solutions to this problem infringed upon the world are only capable of taking place in a world where we come together in unison and agreement that religious intolerance is a universal problem and must be fought against, this being accomplishable by the United Nations and government as a whole to understand and take into account tensions and problems between different religious groups, and encouraging open communication within the community as a whole, not just a certain groups standpoint.



Subject: Combating Religious Intolerance Sponsored By: Republic of Chile Submitted To: Human Rights Council

1	CONCERNED by the harmful acts being done to those of all religious backgrounds such as
2	being forced out of their homes, and being harmed and killed for their religious belief, and
3	
4	STRESSING the fact that one in seven Christians have been persecuted worldwide according
5	to open doors in 2024, with the people of other religions having been treated the same way in
6	other nations, and
7	
8	RECOGNIZING the millions of people worldwide who have been misplaced from their
9	nations because of religion which has been leading to even more refugees, causing a plethora
10	of new issues for the nations who have to take in these refugees, and
11	
12	MINDFUL of resolution 16/18 which attempts to solve this issue at hand, but have not solved
13	any of the conflicts presented by religious intolerance, with religious violence only increasing
14	since 2020 as stated by the UN itself, with people forgetting the true meaning of the
15	resolution, and
16	
17	APPRECIATING the many nations who have allowed religious freedom, and have been
18	allowing the freedom of religious practice;
19	1) EXPERIENCE ITS RECRET that to excide a flight between religions, notions will have
20	1) EXPRESSES ITS REGRET that to avoid conflict between religions, nations will have
21	to confine the practice of religion in only certain areas, like churches, mosque, and
22	synagogues:
23	a) All nations should form zones in cities for religious groups to congregate int
24	and live; b) Religious practice should be permitted for their specific locations;
25	c) Travel between these regions should be permitted, but no religious practice is
26	
27	to be done while traveling;
8	2) REQUESTS nations that force people to leave based on religious belief pay for an
29	
30	help process them to other nations.





Subject: Combating Religious Intolerance Sponsored By: Slovenia Submitted To: Human Rights

ALARMED BY the current religious intolerance in the world and, especially in Israel where some of the religious ideologies have been used to

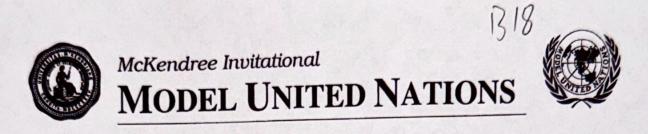
**EMPHASIZING** the importance of people's freedoms of religion.

**RECOGNIZING** Major countries on the world stage do not always follow their constitutions and laws. Some religious prosecutions like in Israel have left a bad mark on religious togetherness, and

**RECALLING** the erased people in this country, the citizens of the former Yugoslav republic, the people who were excluded by the new constitution of the country continue to live precariously. The Slovenian country has also rejected an important law to let the excluded people in, and

**BELIEVES** The Slovenian government should stop reintroducing temporary border controls with Croatia and Hungary to stop with further immigration and immigration with these countries;

- 1) <u>RENEWS</u> the fact that Slovenia needs news laws to help with integration with different ethnicities like Roma and the residents of Yugoslavia;
- 2) <u>APPROVES</u> actions of other countries in the UN with better immigration, and integration policies, like Canada, Australia, and New Zealand;
- 3) <u>CONDEMNS</u> the actions of anti religious countries like the U.S. and Chile for poorer and more strict immigration policies.



Subject: Combating Religious Intolerance Sponsored By: Norway

Submitted To: Human Rights Council

	Submitted 10: Human Rights Council
1	AWARE that the Human Rights Council agrees that everyone has the right to freedom of
2 3	thought, conscience, and religion, and
4 5	EMPHASIZING the religious intolerance, discrimination, and violence are a violation of
6	human rights and fundamental freedoms, and
7 8 9	<u>RECOGNIZING</u> increasing religious intolerances and discrimination worldwide, which include violence, hate speech, and marginalization;
10	
11 12	<ol> <li>CONDEMNS all and any acts of religious intolerance, discrimination, or violence regardless of whom performs these acts;</li> </ol>
13	a) PROMOTES (1
14 15	2) <u>PROMOTES</u> the work of Member States who are exploring ways to combar religious intolerances, such as enforcing laws that protect the right to freedom of
16	religion, that combat hate speech, and that ensure the protection of minorities;
17	3) ENCOURAGES States to develop a plan to stop religious discrimination.
18	3) ENCOURAGES States to develop a plan to stop rengious discrimination.
19	
20 21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28 29	
30	
-	



Subject: Combating Religious Intolerance Sponsored By: Republic of Korea Submitted To: Human Rights Council

1 2	RECALLING the Human Rights Council's previous resolutions, which stress the need for acceptance of all people because without tolerance for people's beliefs and religions, the
3	culture and advancements of the world would remain shut, and
4 5	EMPHASIZING the feet that will be a line and another to
6	<u>EMPHASIZING</u> the fact that religious tolerance allows for new ideas and creativity to flow, improving the world without fear of backlash or forced conversion, and
7	now, improving the world without lear of backlash of forced conversion, and
8	EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN for the magnitude of religious discrimination based on
9	infighting between specific religions or outside parties giving hate speeches, and
10	general services of the servic
11	HAVING REGARDED the above statements, one would want to applaud the diligent work
12	of many internal committees within the government working to maintain peace and
13	coexistence, and
14	
15	RECOGNIZING that asylum seekers have given a new need for global committees to
16	come together to ensure religious freedoms and acceptance, as more people seek refuge
17	from unfortunate religious persecution;
18 19	1) DRAWC ATTENTION TO the importance of concreting many constitutes to believe
20	1) <u>DRAWS ATTENTION TO</u> the importance of generating more committees to help ensure the course to prevent discrimination against religions and possible political
21	interference by unaccepting parties;
22	interference by unaccepting parties,
23	2) ENCOURAGES the suggestion of broadening ideas to allow for the government
24	and its delegates to embrace all religions and implore its citizens to do the same;
25	
26	3) INVITES the United Nations to offer aid and security to those in situations of
27	suppression, so that the freedom to express religion safely can occur;
28	
29	4) CALLS UPON the cooperation of further developed countries to give guidance on
30	the issue, as erosion of religious freedom gains strength without instruction on clear
31	ways to preserve such freedom;
32	
33	5) SUGGESTS that the United Nations assign a few more developed countries, with
34	high religious tolerance, to provide perspective that allows for a path to move
35	forward into a truly accepting era.



1	
2	Submitted To: Human Rights Council
3	Topic: Use of Mercenaries as a Means of Violating Human Rights
4	Submitted By: Republic of South Africa
5	
6	RECALLING that the recruitment, training, and use of mercenaries has been determined to be in
7	violation of international law according to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/34,
8	adopted 4 December 1989, and
9	
10	AWARE that there are still several mercenaries and private military and security companies
11	(PMSCs) are violating human rights to this day such as the Wagner Group's in Ukraine, the
12	Africa Corps in central Africa, and several American PMSCs in the Middle East, and
13	
14	RECOGNIZING that the United Nations has been scaling back its peacekeeping forces
15	combatting PMSCs, evidenced by the recent closures of the United Nations Multidimensional
16	Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) of the United Nations Stabilization
17	Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
18	(UNMIT), and
19 20	ADDECIATING that MINITIGMA MINITIGMAY IDDAGED 1 41
21	APPECIATING that MINUSMA, MINUSTAH, UNMIT, and other peacekeeping missions
22	worldwide has been protecting civilians around the world from these PMSCs as well as other political crises, ensuring stability in these nations, and preventing further crimes against
23	humanity from these PMSCs, and
24	numanity from these rivises, and
25	EMPHASIZING that while international efforts are currently being used such as in Africa, Asia
26	Europe, and the Middle East, more is to be done to quell usage of PMSCs worldwide and preven
27	further groups from resurging which;
28	
29	1.) <u>URGES</u> local and national governments to identify and dissolve PMSCs, taking all
30	informative tips seriously;
31	
32	2.) REAFFIRMS that mercenary usage violates international law in accordance with
33	United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/34;

3.) AUTHORIZES United Nations member states to deploy their own forces to put down

these PMSCs, which incentivizes other member states to do similar deployments or

funding for a more international response.

34

35

(2



#### McKendree Invitational

### MODEL UNITED NATIONS



1 2 3

3 4

5 6

8 9 10

7

11

13 14 15

16 17 18

19 20 21

22

24

25 26 27

28 29 30

31

32

33 34 35

36

37

38 39 40

41 42 43

43 44 45 Submitted To: Human Rights Counsil
Topic: Use of Mercenaries as a Means of Violating Human Rights
Submitted By: Jordan

NOTING human rights is defined as the universal right to freedom, like equality and non-discrimination, and

AWARE there are laws and regulations in place to keep peace, but with human trafficking on the rise, it

can prove that there will need to be more work to stop prevalent problems amongst the world, and

RECOGNIZING that because of this problem and many more like it, kids are without education and basic needs, creating more violations of human rights, and

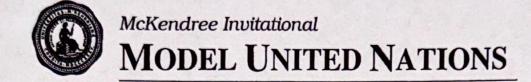
CONSCIOUS of the regional challenges with the West Bank, proving the priority of border security and counterterrorism efforts in the country, and

APPRECIATING the alliance and efforts provided by the United States, even with the domestic controversy, and

EMPHASIZING that these missions must involve everyone making a change as it does affect us all in the end,

- ENCOURAGES that action to uphold the human rights standards for the world overall is mandated;
  - a) RECOMMENDS the support from the United States and EU to create safer places;
  - b) WELCOMES support from international nations to aid countries having similar problems and create more laws to stop it from happening again to more nations;
- 2) STRESSES the necessity of upholding the standard of human rights against mercenaries;
  - a) CALLS UPON more nations to continue to fight and create more laws and standards for rights so they cannot continue to be violated;
  - SUPORTS the fight for the safety of the people being harmed by those supposed to protect;
- 3) REQUESTS the nations help and honor their commitments to aid and protect the human rights, to not leave them vulnerable to dangers that could be prevented;
  - a) SUGGESTS the UN the progress and commitment to these laws and regulations to ensure the proper following of them, creating a safter environment for all.







Subject: Use of Mercenaries as a Means of Violating Human Rights

Sponsored By: The Republic of Ireland Submitted To: Human Rights Council

1 AFFIRMING that mercenaries, are specially recruited locally or abroad in order to fight in armed conflicts, including PMCs (Private Military Contractors), foreign national servicemen, and cyber mercenaries and are used as state-sponsored militant groups with little accountability, and

5

6 COGNIZANT of the unlawful practices that using mercenaries can allow which then brings a great rise in the use of mercenaries against other nations and undermines the rule of law and perpetuates this cycle, and

9

10 RECOGNIZE the Geneva Convention of 1949, adopted in 1989, and enforced in 2001 that 11 defines and restricts the meaning of mercenary, the banning and ratification of mercenary use 12 globally across 47 nations, and improvement of border patrol to stop mercenaries from slipping in and out of nations to complete missions and hits, and

14

15 NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN that mercenaries lack of accountability committing and 16 encouraging the illegal and inequitable exploitation of a country's natural resources while 17 simultaneously they are exploiting and feeding off misfortunes in other nations such as: participating in transglobal organized crime, terrorism and violent extremism, which violates multiple international laws and conventions for example the United Nations Convention 20 against Transnational Organized Crime, and

21

22 EMPHASIZING that historically mercenaries have committed multiple human rights and humanitarian crimes against civilians in the invaded nations, and

23 24

25 STRESSES the issue of civilians being targeted in their own nations boarders by mercenaries in certain armed conflicts due to either the mercenary or the employer's personal beliefs and/or bias;

27 28 29

30

1.) RECOMMENDS the remaining nations that have not banned para militant groups do ban para militant groups and all mercenary adjacent positions used in combat zones;

31 32

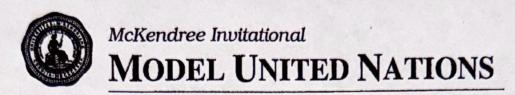
33

2.) URGES to broaden the definition of types of mercenaries that are incorporated like cyber mercenaries so that certain mercenaries can perform with little to no consequences:

34 35 36

3.) SUGGESTS that nations increase border patrol and inspection of vehicles and people going in and out of nations to stop borders from turning into military combat zones and to stop the nations from being infiltrated by para militant groups and mercenaries.

38 39





Subject: Use of Mercenaries as a Means of
Violating Human Rights
Sponsored By: The Republic of Lebanon
Submitted To: Human Rights Council

	Submitted 10. Human ragins council
1 2 3 4	REFERRING to the International Convention of 1989 against the recruitment, use, financing and training of Mercenaries, establishing the prohibition of obtaining mercenaries, while also acknowledging the struggle of implementation of this prohibition globally,
5 6 7	HIGHLIGHTS findings of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries/PMSCs as a mean of violating human rights and self-determination,
8 9 10	STRESSES the severity of cases in which private militia have been related to seriou human-rights violations of torture, sexual violence, and extrajudicial killings,
11 12 13	CONDEMNS the jurisdictional gaps that allow for cases like these to continue and the disproportionate harm to civilians, and vulnerable states' right to development due to the exploitation of resources,
14 15 16	RECOGNIZES the urgent need for an international initiative to address such violations;
17 18 19	<ol> <li><u>DENOUNCES</u> the use, financing, training, and deployment of mercenarie that violate human rights and self-determination;</li> </ol>
20 21 22 23	<ol> <li>URGES each State to prohibit contractual immunities that prever consequences for companies providing military services across borders an include contractual clauses mandating strict compliance with international humanitarian law;</li> </ol>
24 25 26	<ol> <li>FURTHER REQUESTS States to obtain registration, licensing, and financial disclosure for all companies providing military services across borders;</li> </ol>
27 28 29 30	<ol> <li>DESIGNATES the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to assemble an annual status report on;</li> <li>a. Global trends regarding mercenary activity and its relations to human rights violations,</li> </ol>
31	b. States' ratification status of the 1989 Convention,

5. <u>REAFFIRMS</u> the importance of a victim-centered approach through ensuring criminal, civil, and psychological support for victims of abuse attributed to mercenaries and PMSC bodies.

c. Recommended practices for oversight and victim remedy to be

submitted to the human rights council and the General Assembly

## McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



# Subject: The Use of Mercenaries in the Means of Violating Human Rights Sponsored By: Islamic Republic of Pakistan Submitted To: Human Rights Council

1 2 3	UND "viol	ERLINING that according to the UN, mercenaries or private military/security companies caently destabilize a country," making it helpless, and
4 5 6 7	formi	ING WITH CONCERN the jeopardization of achieving Sustainable Development Goal 16 on strong institutions, peace, and justice, more specifically, Goal 16.2 to end abuse, exploitation and all forms of violence and torture, and
8	ATA	RMED by the riging multi-mating of the state
9	settin	RMED by the rising proliferation of mercenaries in conflict, post-conflict, and peacetimes, that has increased the number of violations of human rights and international humanitarian
10	law, and that this is unethical, and includes unlawful killings, arbitrary arrests, even handing them ov	
11	to another country, and	
12		
13 14 15	geogr	OGNIZING the Working Group on the use of mercenaries, which is composed of five experts of aphical representation, and works for the mandate on the use of mercenaries, and
16	STRE	SSING that despite international law, nations continue to live under the control of these
17	merce	naries and risk having their rights stripped away from them every day, and have been repeatedly
18	documented by human rights violation observers, and	
19		
20 21	participation in the creation and implementation of the	
22	resoru	tion A/RES/44/34 and A/HRC/RES/54/3;
23 24	1)	AGREES that the right to self-determination must be able to be exercised freely and not be obstructed by efforts to destroy it with terrorism;
25		
26	2)	RECOMMENDS nations incorporate the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a
27 28		means of violating human rights of peoples that was established July 2005 and is mandated to a) Monitor all mercenaries and mercenary related activities in all of their forms as wel
29 30		as identify new sources and causes with regards to mercenaries and mercenary-related
31		activities and their impact on human rights;
32		<ul> <li>b) Continue to do their work in these areas and strengthening international laws, and broadening their participation in these specialized areas;</li> </ul>
33		c) Report any findings of violations to the HRC and to the General Assembly;
34		, and the deficial Assembly;
35	3)	URGES nations to keep a close eye on operations of the mercenaries and exercise strong
36		private military and security action through peacekeeping operations, and consider submitting
37 38		mercenaries to international court;
39	4)	STRONGLY PROLIEGTS and an analysis of the strong st
40	7)	STRONGLY REQUESTS nations to support these actions and contribute to the reduction of elimination of the unethical and unlawful use of merceneries in the magnetic that it is the magnetic of the unethical and unlawful use of merceneries in the magnetic that is the magnetic of the unethical and unlawful use of merceneries in the magnetic transfer of the unethical and unlawful use of merceneries in the magnetic transfer of the unethical and unlawful use of merceneries in the means of the unethical and unlawful use of merceneries in the means of the unethical and unlawful use of merceneries in the means of the unethical and unlawful use of merceneries in the means of the unethical and unlawful use of merceneries in the means of the unethical and unlawful use of merceneries in the means of the unethical and unlawful use of merceneries in the means of the unethical and unlawful use of merceneries in the means of the unethical and unlawful use of merceneries in the means of the unethical and unlawful use of merceneries in the means of the unethical and unlawful use of merceneries in the means of the unethical and unlawful use of merceneries in the means of the unethical and unlawful use of merceneries in the means of the unethical and unlawful use of the unit u
41		elimination of the unethical and unlawful use of mercenaries in the means of violating the human rights of innocent civilians in communities.

### McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS

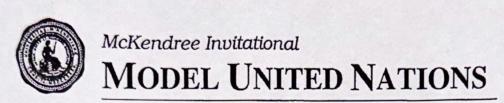


Subject: Combating Human Trafficking and Protecting Migrant Rights
Sponsored By: Kingdom of Thailand

Submitted To: Human Rights Council

	Submitted 10: Human Rights Council
	NOTING that, protecting human rights for all people, includes migrants as well as refugees,
1	and
2	
3	AWADE that Hymon trafficking is a six at 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
4	AWARE that, Human trafficking is a serious issue globally that is not going away if not
5	mentioned today, and
	DECOCUERTO 1
6	RECOGNIZING that, encouraging member states to share information as well as working
7	together to stop trafficking networks, and
8	
9	OBSERVING that, acknowledging that the cooperation between nations is essential in
10	addressing the issue of combating human trafficking, and
11	
12	APPRECIATING that, the nation's come together to cease this issue with combating human
13	trafficking, privation of exploitation as well, and
14	
15	EPHISVEING that, support will be needed as well as a partnership with other nations to address
16	the issue of human rights, while still protecting migrant tights, and
17	and the second of the second o
18	1) STRONGLY ENCOURAGING nations get involved as well as advocate for everyone
19	because this is a national crise in the world still happening today which could cause a
20	nation epidemic in the world;
21	nation epidenne in the world,
22	A) DECOMMENDS actting many involved many in 1
	A) RECOMMENDS getting more involved more as well as branching out to
23	all the different nations making sure to spread the word;
24	B) WELCOMES support from all groups and minorities as well as making sure
25	they are aware of this;
26	
27	2) URGES to prompt other nations about his as well;
28	
29	A) SUPPORTS this will help nations work together as well as come together as
30	one to bring light to human trafficking;
31	
32	B) CALLS UPON everyone to reach out as well as spread the word on social
33	media which is one of the ways to spread fast:
34	moral of the oral of the optone test,
35	3) REQUEST us all to take a step into helping as well as bringing awareness to this huge
36	situation that can grow to become much larger if not addressed;
37	struction that can grow to become much larger if not addressed;
38	A) SUCCESTIONS the US to start here.
20	A) SUGGESTIONS the US to start becoming more involved in this soon to put

a end.





Submitted To: Human Rights Council Topic: Rights of Individuals Submitted By: United Arab Emirates

- 1 NOTING that, according to international human rights instruments, all individuals are entitled to
- 2 fundamental rights and freedoms without discrimination, including in the United Arab Emirates.
- 3 and
- 4 AWARE of reports from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and
- 5 other organizations regarding both advancements and ongoing concerns related to human rights.
- 6 including the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights through suppression of
- 7 dissent, and issues concerning freedom of expression, assembly, the rights of migrant workers.
- 8 and
- 9 RECOGNIZING the UAE's commitments as a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human
- 10 Rights (UDHR) and as a party to multiple international covenants, such as the Convention on the
- 11 Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on
- 12 the Rights of the Child (CRC), and
- 13 OBSERVING the efforts made by the UAE government to improve social and economic rights.
- 14 and enhance the legal framework protecting women and children, and
- 15 APPRECIATING the cooperation of the UAE with various United Nations agencies and
- 16 international organizations in reviewing and developing its human rights legislation and
- 17 practices, and

22

23

24 25

26

27

28

29 30

31

32

33

- 18 EMPHASIZING, however, the importance of ongoing review, international cooperation, and
- 19 national action to address persistent challenges, including the documented use of mercenaries to
- 20 suppress rights and freedoms, and uphold the highest standards of human rights for all persons
- 21 within the UAE, and
  - STRONGLY ENCOURAGES the UAE to continue and expand efforts to fully protect and promote human rights for all individuals, without distinction as to nationality, gender, ethnicity, or religion;
    - a) RECOMMENDS the UAE strengthen legal protections for freedom of expression, assembly, and association in line with international standards;
    - URGES the UAE to increase transparency and conferation with international human rights mechanisms, including facilitating visits by independent experts and implementing recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review (UPR);
      - a) SUPPORTS the development of national human rights institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles;
    - REQUESTS the UAE to provide regular updates to the United Nations on progress regarding the protection of human rights and implementation of relevant recommendations;
- 35 a) SUGGESTS the UN monitor developments through periodic country reviews and
   36 dialogue with stakeholders to support ongoing improvements.

REGARDS to the fate of millions of families displaced from their homes in Myanmar due to conflict and natural disasters, and

RECOGNIZING that displacement tears apart communities, denies children education, and subjects entire families to hunger and exploitation, and

Submitted To: Human Rights Council

Subject: Protection Of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons

Submitted By: Myanmar

ACKNOWLEDGING that humanitarian agencies, local communities, and international partners continue to provide shelter, sustenance, and hope to the needy

RECOGNIZING that many displaced persons continue to suffer the denial of basic protection, dignity, and a promising future in spite of efforts made by such agencies, and

IN TRIBUTE TO the resilience of displaced populations, who continue to rebuild their lives against the odds.

AFFIRMING the shared responsibility of all states that have come together in defense of human rights. compassion, and peace, and

- 1. STRONGLY ENCOURAGES that increased resources be made available for the displaced families facing the greatest vulnerability;
- 2. ADVOCATES that children have access to safe schools as well as health care and nutrition programs to grow well;
- 3. ASKS FOR the expansion of community shelters and psychosocial services to restore a sense of belonging and safety.
- 4. CALLS FOR allowing safe spaces for displaced people;
- 5. SUPPORTS voluntary, safe returns of families if conditions allow;
- 6. APPEALS TO regional allies to treat all refugee persons with justice and with opportunities to start
- 7. CALLS FOR urgent action to get rid of the root causes of displacement;
- 8. GIVES A PLAN for peacebuilding which will enable communities to live together again in peace;
- 9. EMPHASIZES the need for long-term development programs that provide stability, employment, and security so that displacement is not continued and transferred to the next generation.



Submitted To: Human Rights Council

Topic: Strengthening Indigenous Rights and Access to Essential Services

Submitted By: Canada

<u>RECOGNIZING</u> the ongoing and historical injustices experienced by Indigenous People in Canada, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities, and

<u>ACKNOWLEDGING</u> the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action and reports, as well as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and

<u>TAKING INTO ACCOUNT</u> Indigenous People's rights to safe drinking water is still being violated in many areas, and

<u>DRAWING ATTENTION</u> to the violence against Indigenous women and girls due to systemic discrimination;

- 1) <u>REAFIRMS</u> Canada's commitment to upholding and implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) as a framework for reconciliation and justice;
- 2) <u>CALLS FOR</u> the full and timely implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's 94 Calls to Action, with a focus on those related to child welfare, health, education, and justice reform;
- 3) COMMITS to strengthening partnerships with Indigenous communities through:
  - a. Supporting Indigenous-led governance models and self-determination initiatives,
  - Ensuring free, prior, and informed consent in matters involving land resources, and development,
  - c. Increasing representation of Indigenous voices in national decision-making bodies;
- 4) ENCOURAGES increased investment in Indigenous communities to allow essential services.





Submitted To: Human Rights Council

Topic: Strengthening Indigenous Rights and Access to Essential Services

Submitted By: Canada

<u>RECOGNIZING</u> the ongoing and historical injustices experienced by Indigenous People in Canada, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities, and

<u>ACKNOWLEDGING</u> the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action and reports, as well as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and

<u>TAKING INTO ACCOUNT</u> Indigenous People's rights to safe drinking water is still being violated in many areas, and

<u>DRAWING ATTENTION</u> to the violence against Indigenous women and girls due to systemic discrimination;

- 1) <u>REAFIRMS</u> Canada's commitment to upholding and implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) as a framework for reconciliation and justice;
- 2) <u>CALLS FOR</u> the full and timely implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's 94 Calls to Action, with a focus on those related to child welfare, health, education, and justice reform;
- 3) COMMITS to strengthening partnerships with Indigenous communities through:
  - a. Supporting Indigenous-led governance models and self-determination initiatives,
  - Ensuring free, prior, and informed consent in matters involving land resources, and development,
  - c. Increasing representation of Indigenous voices in national decision-making bodies;
- 4) ENCOURAGES increased investment in Indigenous communities to allow essential services.