

# Special Political

- 1. Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- 2. Destruction of World Heritage Sites
- 3. Election Interference



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Rights of Indigenous People Submitted By: Cuba

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31 32 33 <u>TAKING NOTE</u> that there are approximately 370 million indigenous people in about 70 different countries spread throughout the world such as Native Americans, the Inuit of the Artic, and tribal peoples in the Philippines, and

**<u>NOTING</u>** that many indigenous groups have not been given basic human and political rights and freedoms along with having their lands and resources taken, and

**AWARE** that despite previous efforts, many indigenous groups still lack equal protections under the law, and political representation, and

**WELCOMING** the right of indigenous people to exercise their rights of sovereignty over themselves in accordance with international law, and

**AFFIRMING** the many positive social, cultural, and economic contributions of indigenous peoples to society;

- 1.) <u>URGES</u> member states to enact the right of self-determination;
- **2.)** COMMENDS member states for their efforts to protect the rights of indigenous groups;
- 3.) <u>CALL UPON</u> member states to respect the right of indigenous groups under international law and internationally accepts norms and agreements;
- 4.) <u>URGES</u> member states to allow the indigenous groups develop new ways to control resources in order to maintain their cultural identity;
- **5.) RECOMMENDS** that all people should be afforded the rights of life, liberty, and property.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Rights of Indigenous Peoples Submitted By: Egypt

1 2	AWARE (	that there are more than 370 million indigenous people in about 70 countries and
3		<b>,</b>
4	TAKING	NOTE that indigenous peoples are often socially discriminated against or perceived
5		h human by the rest of the populace because of their unique cultural traditions, and
6		
7	MINDFUL	that the rights of Indigenous peoples defines their ownership rights to cultural and
8	ceremonia	l expression, identity, speech, employment, health and education, etc., and
9		
10	<b>Emphasiz</b>	<u>ing</u> indigenous peoples needs for their rights to be respected and promoted in a health
11	manner in	all places including meetings, and organized dispositions;
12		
13	1.	<b>REQUEST</b> the rights of indigenous peoples to be open to everyone to make sure the
14		are aware of certain capabilities and actions;
15		
16	2.	<u>URGES</u> the non-indigenous people to interact and be more mindful that everyone is
17		different and not believing in the same things;
18	_	
19	3.	REASSURES the importance of successful liability with regard to violence against
20		indigenous women and girls, including sexual violence, abuse, and exploiting them in
21		the process, while taking sufficient measures such as violence;
22	4	
23	4.	ENCOURAGES States to organize activities to remember the adoption of the rights
24		of indigenous peoples at all levels, from all over, including to raise public awareness
25		of the declaration, the progress achieved and the challenges remaining.

#### Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Rights of Indigenous People Submitted By: El Salvador

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McKendree Invitational

The rights of indigenous people being threatened in the North American country of El Salvador; 1 an option that the government that the government could execute is to help provide instruction across the country to prevent the destruction of indigenous lands, and to prevent the persecution of the people and their native language;

Stressing the fact that they have no way of protecting themselves against gangs that have been attacking the indigenous people; nevertheless, citizens of El Salvador try their best to preserve their native lands; the country needs their naturel resources to help further the growth of their economy, so they sacrifice their country for temporary success;

Suggesting that the El Salvadorian government would send reinforcements to protect their native lands, and to educate the current citizens on why they need to respect their country, and how without those lands their country could fall apart within the next couple of years;

- a. Reinforcing the fact that within the next few years their country could fall apart, many other countries could fall into a recession without the import of many of their products such as coffee, peaches, as well as many other nuts and grains;
  - i. Promotes the failure of many other countries such as the United States of America, Canada, and many countries of the United Nations; this causes the world's economy to possibly fall apart,
  - iii. Fully Acknowledging the fact that without the government's protection over the indigenous people and their lands, rights, and language, their countries loses the value of their origin.





## Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Rights of Indigenous People Submitted By: Guatemala

i	Draws attention to the fact that, in order for there to be equilibrium amongst the world's diverse cultures,
2	indigenous communities must be given independence to freely state their political and cultural stand in
3	native countries, without discrimination of their race or gender, and
4	
5	Emphasizing the fact that, in order to prevent the communities mentioned above from being discriminated
6	against, governments must actively execute the laws brought forth by the UN Declaration on the Rights of
7	Indigenous People, and
8	
9	Applauds councils which have already adopted the Declaration and negotiated in working to amend the
11	laws mentioned above, and
12	
13	Expresses with regret, however, that the lands that are righteously owned by indigenous communities are
14	continuously mishandled by governments despite states law against the relocation of indigenous people
15	without consensus or compensation, and
16	
17	Emphasizing further that the independence of indigenous people will not only benefit these individuals, but
18	also the balance in the world's biodiversity, and
19	
20	1) Stresses the significance of giving equal rights to indigenous communities within their
21	their native countries in order to maintain balance in the world;
22	
23	2) Recommends the active promotions of laws, as well as policies under the UN Declaration
24	on the Rights of Indigenous People by recognizing states in turmoil due to discriminations against
25	indigenous individuals;
26	
27	<ol> <li>Suggests that the United Nations declare lands owned by indigenous people as sacred,</li> </ol>
28	amending previous laws on the ownership rights of indigenous people, so that these communities are
29	not uprooted from their lands, hence mending the relationship between individuals and governments



Subject: Rights of Indigenous People Sponsored By: Israel Submitted To: Special Political

1 2	Aware that many of the Indigenous people of Israel, namely the Bedouins, are facing a alarming increase in the number of forced displacements to areas that lack basic services an			
3	infrastructure, and			
4				
5		nizing the criminalisation and stigmatisation of the Bedouin people defending their		
6	rights t	to have their indigenous status officially recognized by the state of Israel, and		
7				
8		wledging the effort already made by Indigenous representatives in the form of		
9	addres	sing UN bodies on Indigenous peoples' issues, and		
10				
11		asizing the fact that, by recognizing the Bedouins' status as Indigneous peoples and the		
12	_	to the land that has been with them for generations, the relationship between these		
13	people	and the State of Israel will improve;		
14	4.	The state of the s		
15	1)	<u>Promotes</u> the need for support from state officials in the issue of Indigenous status and		
16		land rights;		
17	2)	Many and the state in and a state to assume on the issue of eximinalization of the		
18	2)	Urges media strategies and a global campaign on the issue of criminalization of the		
19		idigenous peoples to change the public view;		
20	2)	Encouraging more funding to indigenous rights defenders to strengthen their		
21 22	3)	engagement and to make funding available to help defend land rights;		
23		engagement and to make funding available to help detend land fights,		
2 <i>3</i> 24	4)	Calls upon the government to provide more funding to displacement facilities to		
2 <del>4</del> 25	7)	improve their conditions; and		
26		improve their conditions, and		
27	5)	Asks for support in initiatives aimed at bettering documentation processes to preven		
28	٠,	land rights violations and human rights abuses.		
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Submitted To: Special Political **Topic: Rights of Indigenous Peoples** Submitted By: South Africa

1. FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that an agreement between today's government and our respective countries' indiginous peoples' needs to be met, that will allow for a balance of cultural of autonomy and government authority and 4. NOTING WITH REGRET that indiginous peoples, those that first established 5. community, have been marginalized, discriminated against, and pushed off of the lands that they first cultivated and called home for hundreds of years in yours and my country alike and 8. 9. 10. BEARING IN MIND that South Africa has just, in the past 25 years, exited the prejudice 11. period of apartehid and is continuing in an effort to right wrongs many ways, it is 12. understood that there is a strained relationship between the South African Government 13. and The Indiginous Peoples of South Africa brought on by aparheid and the segregation 14. and separation that took place simply based on race and 15. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the fact that The United Nations has already made great 17. strides in bettering the lives of indiginous people through the establishment and 18. adoption of The United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Idiginous Peoples (UNDRIP); 19. 20. EMPHASIZES the importance of education and the importance of all 21. people being educated on the world's indiginous peoples in order to have a better 22. understanding of their way of life and how we would best be able to 23. accommodate within our own and 24. 25. 2) ENCOURAGES delegations to find a way to educate their people about their indiginous peoples in a way that would best suit that country, be it through 26. 27. cultural festivals, designating day(s), etc. 28. SUPPORTS the effort of trying to better the lives of the inginous peoples 29. 3) 30. globally through the education of the people surrounding them.



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Submitted To: Special Political

Topic: Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Submitted By: France

1	<b><u>RECOGNIZING</u></b> that Indigenous Peoples are people who inhabited the land before it was
2	conquered by colonial societies and who consider themselves distinct from the societies currently
3	governing those territories, and
4	
5	KEEPING IN MIND that even with the recognition and acceptance of the Universal
6	Declaration of Human Rights, which guarantees the fundamental rights of all human beings, in
7	practical fact Idigenous Peoples human rights remain without specifically designated safeguards,
8	which was stated by the University of Minnesota Human Rights Center, and
9	
10	<b>CONSIDERING</b> that the First Nations Studies Program also stated their rights include: right to
11	land, rights to subsistence resources and activities, the right to self-determination and
12	self-government, and the right to practice one's own culture and customs including language and
13	religion, and
14	
15	<b>OBSERVING</b> that the University of Minnesota Human Rights Center stated that in many cases,
16	governments have made policies that enforce assimilation in efforts to extinguish Indigenous
17	Peoples culture and traditions, and
18	
19	<b>HAVING REVIEWED</b> that national governments continue to deny Indigenous Peoples the
20	right to live in and govern their own traditional land; often implementing policies to exploit the
21	land that they have used for many centuries, which was also stated by the University of Minnesota
22	Human Right Center, and
23	
24	1.) <b>RECOMMENDS</b> that all nations create a very detailed safeguard for Indigenous
25	Peoples human rights;
26	2.) <b>INVITES</b> all nations to come together and build a cultural awareness to help
27	others gain information about their culture and traditions;
27	3.) <b>REQUESTS</b> that nations ensure that all Indigenous Peoples rights are being
27	properly followed and used.





Subject: Rights Of Indigenous Peoples
Sponsored By: Turkey
Submitted To: Special Political

Submitted To: Special Political NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN Turkey administration only recognizes three minorities being Non-Muslim groups, and **CONSIDERING** the notion of minute voting privileges and minor recognition given to the minorities, and EMPHASIZING the importance of ethnic, cultural, and religious diversity which remain unacknowledged to the government and not asked upon by the government, and TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the administration has inaccurate and useless data due to it being out of date 1. **DEMANDS** the government take into consideration of these groups by asking for more relevant data for a census, giving the groups voting privileges, and recognizing them as a whole 2. INSTRUCTS the administration take into account how important the minority group is by having possible celebrations or holidays for the groups affected by this 3. EXPRESSES IT'S THANKS to the individ 4. WELCOMES ideals of diversity in the Turkish culture and government, 



Subject: Rights of Indigenous Peoples Sponsored By: Austria Submitted To: Special Political

1 2 3	<u>ALARMED</u> that the Romani population both inside and outside of Austria is not being properly accounted for, thus leading to an inadequate amount of government funded resources and services, such as food, water, healthcare, and education, and
4	
5	CONCERNED by the segregation of the Roma people, in terms of housing, employment, and
6	other opportunity-giving services, and
7	
8	NOTING that the United Nations Human Rights Office has previously attempted to create
9	government policies that could further Roma inclusion and integration, as well as encouraging
10	the Romani, especially the women, to strengthen their outreach, and to become more included
11	in their communities, be that through local decision-making, through community service, or
12	simply giving them a voice to comment on local, national, and UN policies, and
13	
14	APPRECIATING the work of groups seeking to defend the rights of the Roma people, such as
15	the European Roma Rights Centre, and
16	
17	EMPHASIZING the importance of helping these people achieve goals and get a better
18	education for both adults and children, and
19	
20	STRESSES that the right to life is a fundamental human right, and that denying peoples certain
21	opportunities affects their mortality rate;
22	
23	1) ENCOURAGES fellow European nations to spread the word about the
24	existence of the Romani people;
25	
26	2) <u>STRESSES</u> the need to encourage nations' Roma population to be more vocal
27	about their existence, so that we can get more accurate numbers of their
28	population;
29	3) SUGGESTS that places within nations with high densities of Roma fund their
30	schools more, so that the people may receive a more adequate education;
31	schools more, so that the people may receive a more adequate education,
32	4) CALLS UPON countries with high Roma populations to make sure their right

to life is not infringed upon.

CONCERNED with the crippling rates of poverty among Indigenous Peoples, and



Subject: Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Sponsored By: Mexico
Submitted To: Special Political

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3	<b>STRE</b>	SSING that all around the world, Indigenous Peoples tend to be the poorest minority in
4		espective countries, as well as the most marginalized, and
5		
6	<u>ALAR</u>	MED that Indigenous Peoples make up around 15% of the world's extremely poor, and
7		ne wealth gap between Indigenous and Non-Indigenous people is stagnant in most
8	countr	ies, growing in others, and
9	DDAY	
10		IZING that the maternal and infant mortality rates are significantly higher among
11 12	inaige	nous individuals, and
13	DEITE	PATING that unless atrong action is taken Indigenous Decades will remain in an
14		ERATING that unless strong action is taken, Indigenous Peoples will remain in an scycle of poverty;
15	Officies	s cycle of poverty,
16	1)	CONSIDERS welfare programs dedicated to granting funds to countries with 40
17	,	percent or more below the poverty line, in order to be provided to needy families;
18		The state of the s
19	2)	APPROVES of clearer definitions as to who is Indigenous and who is not, in order to
20		better classify these individuals to produce more accurate data on their birth and death
21		rates, infant mortality rates and other important statistics;
22		
23	3)	RECOMMENDS a healthcare program that pays for the healthcare of most
24		low-income families, especially those with multiple children or members who suffer
25		from any disabilities;
26	4)	EVENTEGREG ITC ADDREGIATION C. B. C. A.
27 28	4)	EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION of all nations that have already taken action to
29		help their indigenous populations, by means of public programs or government aid;
30	5)	CALLS UPON member states of the United Nations to voice their opinions on this
31	3)	issue so that the Indigenous population and their plight is not forgotten.
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Subject: Rights of Indigenous People Sponsored By: Federal Republic of Germany Submitted To: Special Political

**CONCERNED** by the continued removal of indigenous people from their homes in many 1 developing countries despite the passing of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of 2 Indigenous Peoples, and 3 4 AWARE OF the fact that killings of indigenous people have been widespread since the 5 passing of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights is Indigenous People, with almost 6 four people being killed per week, and 8 **DEEPLY DISTURBED** by the fact that many world leaders have come out against the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indengous People, meaning that the indigenous 10 people in the nations of those leaders are not protected and could face further persecution, due 11 to the fact that leaders are claiming that the Declaration does not help anyone and will just 12 cause further setbacks in the growth of their nation, and 13 14 RECOGNIZES that even in cases of indigenous people being granted rights in their nation, 15 many of them do not have communication with that nation's leader, leading to them possibly 17 not receiving the benefits and protections that they feel they fully deserve; 18 1) REQUESTS that, in order to enforce the protections and rights of 19 indigenous peoples, trade sanctions be placed on those nations that do 20 not protect the rights of their indigenous people; 21 22 2) ENCOURAGES the creation of a summit where world leaders and 23 leaders of indigenous peoples can meet and discuss what issues they 24 have with the current state on the rights and protections of those 25 26 indigenous peoples; 27 3) **RECOMMENDS** nations to create and support organizations, such as 28 the FPCN and EPA, and to continue and further the use of 29 UPRs(Universal Periodic Reviews) on human rights to ensure the 30 rights of the indigenous people in a nation. 31

#### McKendree Invitational

### MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Sponsored By: Norway
Submitted To: Special Political
Subject: Destruction of World Heritage Sites

**RECOGNIZING** the significant concern of destruction to world heritage sites all across the globe by destruction from groups and environmental issues, band

**AWARE** of the fact that destruction of physical or intangible artifacts that embody the ideas, beliefs, and characteristics of past societies is a well-tested means of control and power, and

**REALIZING** that terrorist group's deliberate destruction of cultural heritage sites throughout the Middle East and North Africa, and

**AWARE** that a US-based organization that fights against the illicit global trade in antiquities, Daesh destroyed over 150 sites between 2011 and 2015, and

<u>ACKNOWLEDGING</u> the destruction of World Heritage sites sever our connections to the past, losing precious information regarding our past, and

**NOTING** that war has also allowed professional tomb robbers to operate under the radar and loot sites of historical significance, taking away their precious and valuable information from the native people, and from others wanting to gain knowledge of their unknown heritage; and

**BEARING IN MIND** that since December 2014 the United Nations announced that 300 heritage sites across the middle east had been either completely destroyed or partially damaged, historical heritage sites lost and heritage gone forever, and

**PERCEIVING** that committees objected to the proposed construction of a group of tall buildings, which were considered to destroy the visual integrity of the urban landscape that once dominated, and traditional rural environments are suffering from social change and consequent abandonment of properties, and

**1.)** <u>URGES</u> the United Nations to employee peacekeepers to safeguard World Heritage sites from further destruction, especially those determined to be a target, and

**2.)** <u>REQUESTS</u> member nations to help fund operations, to ensure the protection of World Heritage sites from further destruction, and

**3.) <u>DEMANDING</u>** the cooperation of all nations to protect and conserve all the World Heritage Sites left in the world and save the history for future generations to come, and provide the necessities to preserve the historical world heritage sites.



Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Rule by Terror
Submitted By: The Republic of

Iraq

- 1 Emphasizing the fact, that the many terrorists groups of Iraq have destroyed many World
- 2 Heritage Sites within Iraq itself, these places include various worship places under ISIL control,
- 3 28 historical religious buildings, and robbed many places with ancient artifacts of high value, and
- 4 these artifacts were sold to foreigners and the money received from that was used to fund the
- 5 activities of the ISIS, and,

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- 7 Stressing the fact, that these historical buildings were of great value and had great resemblance
- 8 for the people of Iraq, also witnessing these incidents have become a great terror for the citizens
- 9 of Iraq, and,

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- 11 Continuing, many other buildings have been destroyed such as, churches, monasteries, mosques,
- 12 and shrines, all these buildings have great sentimental value for the citizens of Iraq, especially
- 13 since the buildings that have stood there for a long time and it was the place of worship for them
- 14 for all of their holidays and the place where any special ritual would take place, and,

15

- 16 Elaborating on, knowing that these all these problems are occurring in Iraq, the government of
- 17 Iraq should be more strict on executing laws that have been put in place, ISIS needs to be under
- 18 the government control rather than the government being under the ISIS control, and,

19

- 20 Continuing, ISIS has many sub terrorist groups that have formed and are taking over parts of Iraq,
- 21 which is taking those parts of Iraq out of government control and ISIS is still the main terrorist
- 22 group in Iraq, although there are other even smaller groups forming from the already formed sub
- 23 groups, and,

- 25 Emphasizing the fact, that all these terrorist groups have formed and are starting to take over
- 26 parts of Iraq could possibly cause the Iraqi government to collapse politically and socially, to
- 27 possibly prevent this from happening, the Iraqi government could stop the major terrorist group
- 28 first which would automatically weaken the smaller groups and eventually all terrorism could
- 29 possibly stop.



Subject: Destruction of World Heritage Sites Sponsored By: Iceland Submitted To: Special Political

1 2	ACKNOWLEDGING the fact that in order for humanity to truly appreciate landmarks and areas for their cultural, historical and scientific significance, the United Nations Educational,
3	Scientific and Cultural Organization has designated certain locations as World Heritage Sites,
4	and
5	
6	NOTING the fact that Iceland has three World Heritage Sites including Þingvellir National
7	Park, Surtsey and Vatnajökull National Park, and
8	
9	STRESSING the past efforts Iceland has made to maintain natural areas and keep the cultural
10	significance of specific landmarks, and
11 12	NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that the destruction of natural and cultural landmarks
13	goes against the UNESCO policy of promoting international collaboration in order to
14	increase universal respect along with fundamental freedom proclaimed in the United Nations
15	Charter, and
16	# <b>,</b>
17	EMPHASIZING Iceland's opinion that global problems should be solved by the United
18	Nations collectively, as opposed to being solved by nations individually, and
19	
20	SUGGESTING a worldwide effort to criminalize destruction with intent by humans by
21	implementing and enforcing a system that threatens specific legal action such as fines and
22	possible jail time, and
23	SUGGESTING further conversation between global powers on the topic of global warming
24 25	and its effects on the destruction of certain World Heritage Sites including, but not limited to
26	sites in countries experiencing the most severe consequences of climate change, and
27	sites in continue experiencing are most severe consequences of cinimate change, and
28	RECOMMENDING a special committee that will focus on the issue of climate change in
29	relation to natural destruction and act proactively to explore possible solutions that would
30	prevent further annihilation of these long-honored locations, and
31	
32	<u>REQUESTING</u> the participation of all UN members to ensure the success of the committee,
33	and
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ENCOURAGING STRONGLY the cooperation of all member nations to guarantee longevity

among the UNESCO World Heritage Sites and prevent further natural destruction along with

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destruction by humans.



Subject: Destruction of World Heritage Sites Sponsored By: The Republic of Poland Submitted To: Special Political

1		SNIZING that for a site to be designated as a World Heritage Site, it must meet
2		the ten criteria outlined in UNESCO's Operational Guidelines for the
3	Implem	entation of the World Heritage Convention, and
4		
5		DERING that 16 of the 1,121 sites recognized by UNESCO are found within
6	Poland'	s borders, and
7		
8	ALARN	MED that 53 sites are deemed "In Danger" at present, and
9		
0		IRMING Poland's stout dedication to preserving these sites as lessons and as for all future generations, and
2		
.3		JNDED by the lack of measures taken to preserve and protect many of the
4	wonder	s;
5	1\	COMPTRACTOR A 1
6	1)	STRESSES the importance of preserving and protecting these sites;
7	2)	IMPLODES all manufactures to remember the sages inflicted upon them and
8	2)	IMPLORES all member nations to remember the scars inflicted upon them and that they have inflicted upon others, and the World Heritage Sites that have
20		resulted from the scars that remind us of the capabilities of human cruelty;
21	2)	CALLS UPON all member nations with World Heritage Sites within their
22 23	3)	borders to more firmly prioritize the protection of these sites both from
24		environmental and human elements;
24 25		
26	4)	INSISTS that the aforementioned measures include programs to educate the
27	·	appropriate populations on the nature, importance, and preservation of World
28		Heritage Sites;
29		·
30	5)	REMINDS member nations that it is the responsibility of every nation to
31		prevent the necessity of adding sites to remind humanity of human suffering,
32		especially suffering inflicted on a country's neighbors;
33		•
34	6)	HOPES that member nations will work together to preserve, protect, and
35	ŕ	educate the masses about the many World Heritage Sites around the globe, and
36		remember the history behind them.



Subject: Destruction of World Heritage sites Sponsored By: Belgium Submitted To: Special Political

1	AWARE that Belgium destroyed the Gothic Bridge on the Scheldt river and		
2		TOGETHOUSE CONCERNATION AND A 1 C 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1	
3		<b>ESSING DEEP CONCERN</b> that the population opposed the destruction of the Gothic	
4	Bridge	e and	
5	~~**		
6	CONC	<b>CERNED</b> how the population will react to the destruction with the political leaders and	
7	4 777 4 7	DED 1 (1) 12 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
8		RE that the political leaders opposed it at first and then accepted to have the bridge taken	
9	down		
10	CALL	C TIDON (1)	
11		LS UPON the political leaders to re-evaluate the decision of removing the bridge from	
12	the riv	er,	
13	1	<b>RECOMMENDS</b> the leaders hold a conference to see how the population believes that	
14	1.	they can solve the situation,	
15		they can solve the situation,	
16 17	2.	<b>EXPRESS THE HOPE</b> that the country can come to a compromise and work together	
18	۷,	to keep the bridge together and up,	
19		to keep the ortage together and up,	
20	3.	WELCOMES the ideas of people from the community of how to keep the bridge	
21	٦,	together and keep the memory alive.	
22		together and keep the memory arrive.	
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#### Subject: Destruction of World Heritage sites Sponsored By: Belgium Submitted To: Special Political

	<u>AWA</u>	RE that Belgium destroyed the Gothic Bridge on the Scheldt river and
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2		<b>ESSING DEEP CONCERN</b> that the population opposed the destruction of the Gothic
3	Bridge	and
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5	CONC	<b>ERNED</b> how the population will react to the destruction with the political leaders and
6		
7		<b>RE</b> that the political leaders opposed it at first and then accepted to have the bridge taken
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0		<u>S UPON</u> the political leaders to re-evaluate the decision of removing the bridge from
1	the riv	er,
2	•	DECOMMENDS 4. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
3	1.	<b>RECOMMENDS</b> the leaders hold a conference to see how the population believes that
4		they can solve the situation,
5	2	EVADESC TITE HODE that the country can come to a compromise and wark together
6	2.	<b>EXPRESS THE HOPE</b> that the country can come to a compromise and work together to keep the bridge together and up,
17 18		to keep the orage together and up,
LO [9	3.	WELCOMES the ideas of people from the community of how to keep the bridge
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Subject: Destruction of World Heritage Sites Sponsored By: Commonwealth of the Bahamas Submitted To: Special Political

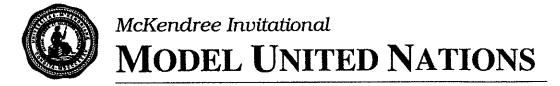
**NOTING** that the Bahamas already has sites recommended for World Heritage sites FULLY AWARE that these sites have historical value and are of great international importance **GRAVELY CONCERNED** for the safety and preservation of these sites for the next generations **COGNIZANT** that there should be laws in place to prevent damage to these types of sites **RECOGNIZING** that to best protect these sites for future generations is that the sites should receive ample funding 1.) ENCOURAGES governments to to allow the public to view these sites 2.) **URGES** :governments to analyze these sites to make sure they are properly preserved and protected 

3.) **REQUESTS** that nations will provide funding and pass laws to make sure that these sites are preserved for future generations

4.) **RECOMMENDS** that U.N. members be required to preserve these sites, allow the public to view them, and a subcommittee to be put in place to make sure they are properly preserved

5.) SUGGESTS that these sites be owned by governments and completely controlled by them

6.) **EXPRESSES THE HOPE** that these sites will be preserved with the help of governments and that the sites will be available for future generations





Subject: Destruction of World Heritage Sites Sponsored By: Saudi Arabia Submitted To: Special Political

NOTING that there are over 1,000 World Heritage Sites, areas of unparalleled natural and cultural significance, in 167 nations, and 3 **DEEPLY CONCERNED** that 53 of these areas are considered endangered because of 4 5 environmental or terroristic threats, and 6 7 **ALARMED** that 41% of these threatened sites are found in Arab states, primarily because they are targeted by anarchists, and 9 10 **COGNIZANT** that the Security Council has passed resolution 2347, which encourages nations to supply the names of individuals and organizations who support ISIL's attack on 11 World Heritage Sites, and 12 13 **RECOGNIZING** that UNESCO published its Protection of Cultural Property Military 14 Manual to educate concerned states on how to safeguard historical landmarks while still 16 effectively combating terrorism; 17 18 19 1.) ADVISES countries to implement programs in their militaries that inform 20 servicemembers of where World Heritage Sites are located and how to best protect 21 them: 22 23 2.) **REQUESTS** that all nations with threatened Heritage Sites complete annual 24 investigations into how to mitigate the damages caused to these areas; 25 3.) **RECOMMENDS** auditing countries that abuse the funds UNESCO provides them 26 to protect their Heritage Sites; 27 28 29 4.) SUGGESTS that states found guilty of misusing these funds and not properly securing their sites provide restitution to UNESCO or risk having all of their World 30 Heritage Sites delisted; 31 32 5.) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that all nations will unite to protect their invaluable 33 natural and historical resources for future generations. 34



Subject: Destruction of World Heritage Sites Sponsored By: Japan Submitted To: Special Political

1	NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that more heritage sites have been destroyed in the pas				
2	century than ever before in human history, and				
3					
4	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the Syrian civil war has been a major factor driving this				
5	issue for many years now, as well as the terrorist group I.S.I.S. who has destroyed multipl				
6	heritage sites including the city of Palmyra, Apamea, and the city of Mari, and				
7					
8	HAVING REVIEWED other world heritage sites that have been destroyed by humans, suc				
9	as Japan's Kinkaku-ji temple which was destroyed by an arsonist in 1950, and St. Jude's				
10	Cathedral in Canada which was destroyed by an arsonist in 2005, and medieval Christia				
11	churches that were burnt down by arsonists in Norway from 1992 until 1995, and				
12					
13	APPRECIATING the actions and steps taken by U.N.E.S.C.O. (United Nations Educationa				
14	Scientific, and Cultural Organization) to prevent any further illegal trafficking to the world				
15	heritage sites and protecting their cultural heritage, and				
16					
17	BELIEVING if permanent, stronger solutions are not placed for the world's heritage sites				
18	ancient history will be forgotten by future generations;				
19					
20	1) SUGGESTS all heritage sites around the world be protected by armed guards at a				
21	times, knowing that armed guards can prevent small crimes occurring at heritage site				
22	such as vandalism, burglary, and robbery;				
23					
24	2) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that global tourism may increase significantly helping				
25	nation's economy because those heritage sites have become better protected, an				
26	become a source for learning about a nation's history and cultural heritage.				
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					



Subject: Destruction of World Heritage Sites Sponsored By: The United States of America Submitted To: Special Political

1	BEARING IN MIND that, as of 2019, the number of world heritage sites in danger (i.e.
2	whether from natural disaster, man-made destruction, or other) amounted to a disheartening
3	total of 53, as reported by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural
4	Organization), and

<u>ALARMED</u> that, according to the UNESCO List of World Heritage in Danger, the region comprised of the smallest portion (eight percent) of world heritage sites across the globe and the region responsible for contributing the greatest percentage (40 percent) of world heritage sites in danger are one and the same, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that, aside from damage wrought by armed conflict, arson, and numerous other factors that contribute to the destruction of world heritage sites, the ever-growing threat of climate change is estimated by the International Union for Conservation of Nature World Heritage Outlook to be the leading cause of ruination to these sites, with the effects already reaching 35 of the natural world heritage sites;

1) <u>INSTRUCTS</u> that member nations of the UN strive to better anticipate destruction to world heritage sites and be more strategically equipped in handling each crisis, and accomplishing the former by:

 a) Encouraging States Parties to the World Heritage Convention to fully implement disaster strategies and/or policies to each individual world heritage site in their respective nation;

b) Endeavoring to apply concern for world heritage sites to existing United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction policies;

2) <u>RECOMMENDS</u> that, in order to give the maximum amount of protection to wilderness areas worldwide, UNESCO adopt more natural world heritage sites that coincide with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention;

 3) <u>INVITES</u> all member nations of the UN to better educate their citizens through the media, such as the #Unite4Heritage campaign hosted by UNESCO, on the importance and significance world heritage sites have on an international level, so as to strengthen cooperation and prevent future acts of terrorism-related destruction.

**EMPHASIZES** that during the U.S. presidency race, rumors have come afloat that the countries in the Eastern Europe area have meddled with the amount of votes delegates received to try and sway one side of the public, and

**NOTING** that officials both from the middle western area have denied ever forming any sort of alliance during the election and getting more votes for one side of the race, and

<u>AWARE</u> of the fact that intelligence agencies have concluded that countries meddled with the election votes by hacking into private emails to make some parties feel unsafe with secret information that was hidden from the public, and

**RECOGNIZING** that intelligence agencies have discovered data after reviewing the states votes in 2016 before the election, it is believed that some countries had infiltrated 7 states' voting registrations or websites and intelligence did not inform the states, and

**EXPRESSING** the fact that although the U.S. hackings where the biggest election interferences to happen recently, we can't focus all eyes on just one country for hacking and we need to watch out for other countries as well;

- 1. **REINFORCING** the fact that countries need to improve anti-hacking software and to hire more people to be on the spot watching that can know when something is being hacked and can stop the hack before information is released;
- 2. <u>OFFERING</u> the idea that government intelligence agencies need to tell higher up officials when shady business is heard of or seen before the situation can elevate and become dangerous to the countries structure;
- 3. <u>ASKING</u> that if a president's calls and emails were watched and recorded that would open up opportunities for officials to spot shady business and to shut the actions down immediately before too much information is shared;
- 4. **PROVIDING** the idea that we need to keep our eyes open to all possibilities when it comes to hacking and to make sure the resources available now are used on all countries and not just a few specifically;
- 5. **PROMOTING** that new programs to be created to help finding the location of the hacker so that the hunt for the hackers isn't as challenging as it is today.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Election Interference
Submitted By: Brazil

- 1 Concerning the common use of misinformation to either help or hurt a candidate during elections across the world, and
- 2 Emphasizing the use of technology to interfere with or support a candidate through illegal or unethical means, and
- 3 Understanding that these things have put authoritarian leaders or a dictatorship in power, and
- 4 Considering that these things can and will have a huge impact on global relations as well as the global economy, and
  - 1) Stressing the need for immediate action to prevent further spread of misinformation;
    - a. Suggesting that social media and news sites should monitor and expel anything believed to be misinformation or illegal activity;
  - 2) Calls upon all member countries to recognize that this issue is one of great proportion;
    - a. Suggests that anyone or any country that is accused and found guilty of election interference should be punished according to effect they had on the election;
  - 3) Approves of the need for severe actions to be taken by the United Nations in order to stop this problem;
    - a. Suggests that if a country within the United Nations is responsible for any major election interference, they should be expelled from further proceedings;
  - 4) Urges the need for an example to be shown of anyone who threatens the stability of the current political world.





Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Election Interference Submitted By: New Zealand

<u>NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN</u> that as technology and social media become more prevalent in the world, the various means of election interference and use of such become more common as well, and

STRESSING the important role elections play not only in individual democratic states but on a global scale as leaders of such countries affect the trade, diplomatic, and military relations with other states, and

<u>RECALLING</u> resolution A/Res/50/172 adopted by the General Assembly which emphasized respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes, and

<u>DRAWING ATTENTION TO</u> the emerging issue of intentional misinformation of voters through social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter and its effects on elections, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT recent study results that a false story reaches 1,500 people six times quicker, on average, than a true story, and

<u>RECOGNIZING</u> that several countries do not have the technological and monetary resources to devote to preventing the spread of such misinformation among voters;

- 1) <u>IMPLORES</u> the public condemnation of both state and non-state actors responsible for spreading misinformation that interferes with the national sovereignty of countries whose elections are in question, and
- 2) **ENCOURAGES** countries to support efforts to and individually combat the internal spread of misinformation through government task forces, media literacy campaigns, and investigations, and
- 3) <u>SUGGESTS</u> the United Nations organize a summit tasked with developing the analysis ability of Member States regarding recognizing and preventing election interference, promoting credible media to global voters, and combatting the spread of misinformation.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Election Interference Submitted By: Kuwait

Affirming the idea that it is the duty of the United Nations to uphold democracy around the globe, and that, according to the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, elections play a vital role in the democratic process, and

4 5

<u>Concerned</u> that the prevalence of election interference due to external influences such as other nations, independent groups, and political parties is increasing, and

6 7

Noting that election interference can be defined as illegal interference in the process of an election by means of computer hacking, threats, false news, and more and can also be referred to as lo election fraud and vote rigging, and

11

Mindful that in today's age of social media, election interference is even easier and can often go virtually unnoticed through misleading advertisements on social media platforms, such as the allegations that Russian hackers interfered with the American 2016 presidential election through fake news advertisements on Facebook, and

16

17 <u>Conscious</u> of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 21, in which it 18 states that every person has the right to take part in the government of their country, whether it be 19 by direct voting or through freely elected representatives, and

20

Stresses that free and honest elections are essential to maintaining democracy and order across the
 globe, and that, if election interference continues and increases, the population could develop
 distrust in their governmental institutions, leading to possible anarchy and chaos throughout the
 world, and

25

26 Recalling the UN Charter, Article 2, which states that "members shall refrain...from the threat or use of force against... the political independence of any state", and

28 29

30

 Invites nations to update their voting machines or software, running background checks on election officials, and increase security in voting areas in order to better equip them against hackers and therefore election interference;

31 32 33

2) <u>Directs</u> nations to work together in order to uphold free elections and to preserve democracy across the globe;

34 35 36

3) Encourages nations to start a public education campaign on false news and advertisements to better equip their citizens with the skills to determine whether a source is false;

38 39 40

37

4) <u>Urges</u> nations to whom election interference is a concern in future elections request assistance from the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) for future elections.



3/5

Sponsored By: Equatorial Guinea Submitted To: Special Political Subject: Election Interference

1 Acknowledging that Election Interference is any action designed to influence or sway the

2	outcome of any election proceedings, and		
4 5	<b>Recognizing</b> the frequency of Election Interference resulting with little to no consequences faced by those responsible, and		
6 7	Noting that Nations should take every possible measure to secure their elections from any		
8	foreign influence or agenda, and		
9	Toreign infractice of agenda, and		
10	Stressing the damaging effects that Election Interference causes on a society, undermining		
11 12	their ability to self govern, resulting in the loss of public trust, and		
13	Aware that evidence necessary to prove the occurrence of Election Interference is not always		
14			
15			
16	Realizing that most countries do not fear repercussions from the United Nations regarding		
17	Election Interference, and		
18			
19	1.) Endorses the investigation into all claims of Election Interference to the fullest extent		
20	possible, and		
21			
22	2.) <u>Urges</u> Nations to honor the sovereignty of other Nations protecting their democracy		
23	principles, and		
24			
25	3.) <u>Calls</u> upon the United Nations to revoke the memberships of nations that Interfere in		
26	Elections of other nations, and		
27	4 ) To		
28 29	4.) Expressing full support to the United Nations to hold Nations responsible for their roles		
29 30	or actions in Election Interference, and		
31	5.) Demanding the cooperation of member nations while investigating claims of Election		
32	Interference, and		
33	interference, and		
34	6.) Believing the necessity of a council with the sole purpose of investigating Election		
35	Interference, made up of representatives from all member nations, excluding only those		
36	directly involved in case proceedings.		



Subject: Election Interference Sponsored By: Kazakhstan Submitted To: Special Political

1	<u>ACKNOWLE</u>	$\overline{\mathrm{DGING}}$ that Kazakhstan has one state of government in their country and that
2	there is a lot o	of propaganda about that one state of government and that people can only vote
3	for that one sta	nte of government, and
4		
5	DRAWS ATT	ENTIONS TO the fact that between Russia and the United States 68% of
6	election interfe	erences are conducted by these two countries since 1946 to 2000, and
7		
8	<b>EMPHASIZE</b>	S that the nations people of the United Nations should have the freedom to the
9	government of	their choice and the leader of their choice, and
LO		
<b>l</b> 1	<b>CONCERNE</b>	2 with the amount of nations that have corrupt government and the amount of
12	countries that	sit idly by and watch these countries;
l3		
l3 l4 l5	1)	STRESSES the importance of countries not having a corrupt government and
	•	freedom of who they want in power;
16		
17	2)	<u>INVITES</u> the nations of the United Nations to help the countries with
18		interference in countries elections;
19		
20	3)	BELIEVES that the people of the United Nations should get involved and help
21		other countries with problems with their government and other problems with
22		said nation, and
23		
24	4)	AWARE that stopping the countries responsible for election interference is
25		hard but possible and also it would take a long time for other countries to find
26		the culprits.



3/7

Subject: Election Interference Sponsored By: The Russian Federation Submitted To: Special Political

1	<u>GRIEVED</u> that certain nations have taken legal action, which includes doling out economic					
2	punishment, regarding election interference against other nations without proper evidence					
3	for taking such actions, and					
4						
5	ALARMED that nations would rather immediately hurl crippling sanctions on another nation					
6	and their people rather than let an unbiased international court make the decision, and					
7						
8	CONSCIOUS that while nations have a right to sovereignty, an accusation of election					
9	interference should be handled by international court, as the verdict of these trials could have					
10	massive repercussions, and					
11						
12	ANXIOUS from the idea that false claims of election interference could be levied against					
13	nations as a form of economic warfare, and					
14						
15	BELIEVING that the definition of election interference itself is too broad, as a mere opinion					
16	from a world leader on an election can be construed as interference, and					
17						
18		ESSING that minority political factions should not see election interference as an excuse				
19	for po	oor polling results, as a false claim could result in a massive geopolitical conflict;				
20						
21	1)	REITERATES that if punishment regarding election interference is to be doled out that				
22		it should be done by an international court instead of individual nations;				
23						
24	2)	STRESSES that individual nations find their own solutions to solve election				
25		interference, as a blanket solution would likely violate national sovereignty and not				
26		work for every nation;				
27						
28	3)	SUGGESTS that political advertisements sponsored by foreign nations be permitted in				
29		other nations, as otherwise it is possible that an illegal and unregulated industry could				
30		form, in addition to allowing campaign donations from foreign countries;				
31						

4) CONSIDERS punishment for nations or individuals who submit false claims of election

interference, as a mere claim of such can tarnish international relationships and cause

32

33

34

large scale conflict.



Subject: Election Interference Sponsored By: Dominican Republic Submitted To: Special Political

1	CONC	<b>CERNED</b> by the numerous amount of foreign interference in domestic elections in		
2	•			
3				
4		<b>SSING</b> that in order for the above mentioned countries to be in control of themselves,		
5	the Un	ited Nations should take action against foreing interference in domestic elections, and		
6	A COTEN			
7				
8				
9	EXPR	ESSING DEEP CONCERN, however, that further action has not been taken against		
10	the manustrature in election interference and			
11	the per	poutators in clockfort interference, and		
12	STRE	SSING FURTHER that the countries' people should be the only voices in their		
13		ns, not foreign powers, and preventing foreign interference in domestic elections will		
14 15	evert one country from controlling the elections of another			
16				
17	1.	<b>EMPHASIZES</b> that efforts must be taken by the United Nations to halt election		
18		interference;		
19				
20				
21	2.	<b>ENCOURAGES</b> placing restrictions to stop nations from performing this act;		
22	2.	ETCOCKAGES placing restrictions to stop nations from performing this act,		
23		~		
24				
25	3.	<b>RECOMMENDS</b> sanctions for countries who deliberately interfere with other		
26		countries' elections so the act of doing so is discouraged.		
27				
28				