

FORUM: General Assembly 3
QUESTION OF: Measure to Eradicate Forced Labor and End Modern Slavery
SUBMITTED BY: Mexico

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Aware of the already existing and growing problem of forced labor and modern slavery,

Noting with regret that this issue of forced labor and modern slavery is a large problem in Mexico itself and therefore experiences the drawbacks on a daily basis,

Further aware that solving this issue is very possible, however recognises the need for countries to cooperate and keep an open mind as ending this issue could require some sacrifice,

Acknowledging that many large industries are involved in forced labor and modern slavery and use it as a venue for cheap production,

Concerned that many modern slaves and people forced into labor are uneducated and therefore have very little opportunities outside, or do not know they could have a better job,

Determined to implement procedures into these countries to educate their population on their rights and basic skills,

Congratulates the International Labor Organization (ILO), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and the International Organization for Migration on their past attempts to help this unfortunate situation,

Hopes the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) will stay active on the matter in finding and capturing the perpetrators of the human trafficking business,

Notes of the efforts and success of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery act adopted by the UN in 1956,

Acknowledges that there are 193 member nations in the UN while only 187 countries are following the labor standards of the ILO,

1. Invites all member states to implement the labor standards as outlined by the ILO by ratifying an ILO convention, or by following other regulations set by respective organisations;
2. Suggests that all member nations permit monitoring of their country by the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO's) Education For All (EFA) program in order to educate those, regardless of financial standard and inform them of work opportunities through means such as but not limited to:
 - a) encouraging countries with low literacy rates (according to the EFA Global Monitoring Report) to make adjustments to their education plan and present their changes to UNESCO for review,

- b) providing financial support to fund such initiatives by the World Bank to enable the implementation of such programmes for LEDCs,
 - c) deploying UNESCO trained educators or others of respective organizations,
 - d) ensuring that education will be readily provided during armed conflicts;
3. Further suggests all Member States cooperate with UNICEF and respective NGOs to initiate campaigns on promotion of public awareness on the issue, causes and implications of forced labour and modern slavery, as well as taking the correct approach towards the issue through means such as but not limited to:
- a. the creation of campaigns which will use methods such as the distribution of informative pamphlets, the use of banners and billboards,
 - b. the incorporation of informative messages in television and radio programs,
 - c. the cooperation between member states and popular social media websites in order to:
 - i. upload videos that consist of basic facts regarding the human rights violations caused to victims of modern slavery and forced labour endure,
 - ii. upload informative and comprehensive articles about the issue on websites and magazines;
4. Urges the development of a free of charge SOS hotline specifically designed for:
- a. reporting the cases of forced labour or slavery either as victims or witnesses of such occurrences,
 - b. the provision of information on this issue, what it means, its effects, and how to detect it,
 - c. the offering of guidance of those suspecting such instances and wishing to take action in severe situations;
5. Encourages the cooperation between national police forces and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) as well as the United Nations Police Division which will:
- a. appropriately monitor rural areas to ensure there are no cases of forced labour or slavery through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. regular patrols of the areas in unexpected times and days,
 - ii. communication with the locals which will ensure confidentiality through undercover inspections in order to understand if there are cases of enslavement or forced labour,
 - iii. inspection of the conditions under which employees are working and compare them to the national employment standards,
 - iv. in extreme cases, protection of victims which are subject to severely poor conditions and direct danger,
 - b. ensure adequate and proper police training on ways to handle employers practicing forced labour, or promote enslavement and on methods to effectively handle disputes regarding the employer and the employee in case illicit employment conditions are found,
 - c. cooperate with the aforementioned hotline as to help and support the victims but also trace traffickers or illegal employers,
 - d. enhance national border control to prevent transnational trafficking of potential slaves through means such as but not limited to:

- i. the provision of new technologies and methods to enhance border control,
 - ii. creation of a new comprehensible system, where necessary, which will record and monitor the movement along the border,
 - iii. respect the border laws set by each nation;
6. Suggests Member States collect data to be sent to the UN with the help of the UN Police Force, on forced labour and slavery, in order to generate a holistic understanding of the magnitude of the issue and a documentation of the progress the nation has made through means such as but not limited to;
 - a. documenting the number of forced labour and slavery victims including the region where such crimes occurred,
 - b. documenting the number of people wishing to receive or are currently receiving labour based rehabilitation,
 - c. stating the nationality of the victims reported,
 - d. compare the statistics to former years;
7. Calls for the creation of Labour-Based Reintegration and Rehabilitation Agencies which aim at the rehabilitation and reintegration of victim workers through means such as but not limited to:
 - a. the provision of psychological assistance and privacy to those traumatized by their previous circumstances which will ensure a swift therapy and recovery,
 - b. assisting victims trafficked from abroad to communicate with their families in their respective countries,
 - c. communicate with other reintegration agencies in order to continue the rehabilitation process for victims who wish to return to their countries,
 - d. provide information on the process of legal documentation and citizenship for those wishing to pursue labour reintegration in the respective country,
 - e. cooperate with other respective government agencies specialized for the retraining of workers for a different sector,
 - f. cooperate with private and public firms in order to inform rehabilitated victims for potential jobs thus ensuring their reintegration;
8. Requests Member States to proactively condemn government complacency to trafficking and forced labor by:
 - a. publicly acknowledging and condemning instances of officials complicated
 - b. enforcing set punishments depending on the severity of the crime and the legal standpoints of the respective Member States,
 - c. finalize draft formal procedures to guide officials in the identification and referral of victims of sex and labor trafficking, particularly among;
 - i. children
 - ii. people in prostitution
 - iii. migrant laborers
9. Proposes all countries to reduce forced and early marriage slavery practices, through means such as, but not limited to:
 - a. facilitating the legal marriage processes to encourage the registration of marriages by
 - i. creating more city councils, mainly in rural or marginalized areas,
 - ii. hiring employees in city councils who speak the languages of minorities in their country,

- iii. informing through mass media on the benefits of registering marriage,
- b. establishing suitable and appropriate minimum ages for marriage,
- c. educating children on forced marriage, as a modern slavery practice, and the importance of preventing it by
 - i. including special courses on gender equality and freedom of choice,
 - ii. providing psychological assistance to any child suffering/who suffered from forced marriage practices,
 - iii. including teachings of the consequences of forced marriage, such as economic dependence and gender violence.

FORUM: General Assembly 3 (Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee)

QUESTION OF: Measures to protect the cultural identity of minorities

SUBMITTED BY: Finland

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, ECLAC, Gambia, Guatemala, Hungary, Jordan, Lao PDR, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, UN Women, UNODC, Vietnam.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Bearing in mind Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Right, which states that “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights,” Article 2 on the abolishment on any distinction including religion, national or social origin, Article 7 which states that “All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law” and Article 13 which states that “Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State,”

Recalling that the United Nations Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity aims both to preserve cultural diversity as a living and renewable treasure, as it is perceived as a process guaranteeing the survival of humanity, and to prevent the segregation or distinction of individuals in the name of cultural differences,

Having considered that all minorities have linguistic, ethnic, cultural or religious characteristics distinct from the typical ones of the majority, and wish to maintain this distinctiveness, which makes it difficult to address their protection in a single policy field,

Noting with regret that modern discrimination practices are one of the main causes of minorities segregation and marginalization, preventing their inclusion into society, as well as encouraging their extinction,

Keeping in mind that only 4% of languages are used currently by 96% of the people, that 50% of the currently existing languages are at risk of extinction and more than 90% of the world’s languages are not recognized on the Internet,

Recognizing that most of the historical evidence has been derived from cultural minorities and their ancestors,

Recalling previous declarations on the protection of minorities and their cultural identities such as the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, which includes Article 21 on the protection of minorities, the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities signed in 1995, the implementation of European Union Instruments and Policies for Roma Inclusion in 2010, the Draft UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples signed in 1993, the UNESCO General Conference of the International Convention on the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, and Article 27 of the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, being one of the first provisions for the protection of minorities of universal application in 1966,

Noting with deep concern that in our world, characterized by an increasing integration on economic, political, and institutional levels, the notions of sovereignty and independence are becoming somewhat vague and several social entities such as ethnic groups which exist within wider societies perceive such integration - mainly due to globalization- as a threat to their culture and identity,

Convinced that the definition of cultural identity must be interpreted broadly to include customs, morals, traditions, rituals, types of housing, eating habits, as well as the arts, music, cultural organization, literature and education,

1. Supports the promotion of the free circulation of ideas and cultural expression of minorities in society, emphasizing the need for society to be aware of and culturally sensitive towards minorities, through measures such as, but not limited to:
 - a. national public information campaigns regarding minorities and the respect of their rights and cultural identity, through means such as, but not limited to:
 - i. the publication of newspapers, posters and educational materials by and about minorities,
 - ii. special programs on national television in the minorities' languages, with subtitles for the official language of the nation,
 - iii. radio stations in the minorities' languages, with the specification that the training for the minorities running the radio station can be provided by an already-existing radio station,
 - iv. public service announcements in the mass media,
 - v. awareness-raising campaigns on the internet,
 - vi. presentations and speeches about the minorities culture, history, language, cultural norms and practices, among others,
 - vii. information on the harms of discrimination and marginalization against minorities,
 - viii. providing convention halls or similar venues for free awareness events,
 - b. supporting the diversification of mass media, as to include minorities in their staff and in their content,
 - c. supporting the construction of museums or other similar institutions displaying traditional objects of cultural significance, traditional garments, or art that is of cultural value, preferably with guides that are of the minorities;

2. Encourages member states to democratically stipulate the extent to which minorities may exercise the right of enjoying their own culture and traditions, professing their own religion, and using their own language, bearing in mind means such as:
 - a. encouraging the manifestations of cultural or ancestral traditions, such as, but not limited to:
 - i. dances,
 - ii. rituals,
 - iii. carnivals,
 - iv. traditional practices,
 - b. granting minorities days of rest to celebrate specific holidays corresponding to their traditions, religion, etc;

3. Suggests the creation of multicultural days, never against the will of groups of minorities, including, but not limited to:
 - a. a given place for minorities to place stands with information of their community, their lifestyle and customs,
 - b. facilitated transfer options for all individuals, mainly aimed at indigenous people and marginalized individuals,
 - c. organized dances and parades presenting the minorities' traditions,
 - d. teachers offered to teach the main language of the minority during and after the day,
 - e. the sale of traditional dishes and handicrafts,
 - f. courses on how to make traditional handicrafts;

4. Proposes the use of the minorities' languages in areas inhabited by persons belonging to such minorities, mainly by:
 - a. producing media in the minorities' languages, including television, radio programs, and printed media,
 - b. encouraging effective communication between minorities and authorities, by:
 - i. hiring individuals who either belong to minority groups or speak the minorities' languages to communicate directly with the groups of minorities and convey their concerns,
 - ii. hiring translators to help with communication,
 - c. having versions of national legislation and relevant UN Documents, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, translated into all of the languages spoken in the country,
 - d. displaying local names, street names, and other topographical indications in the minorities' languages,
 - e. supporting any educational programs that promote the languages of minorities and their practices,
 - f. where needed, establishing programs to restore the practice of the languages of minorities,
 - g. using the internet as a sustainable means of preserving the languages, notwithstanding the level of access that the minorities speaking those languages

have to the internet, but acknowledging that there is value in these languages being accessed by people around the world;

5. Further proposes that all states ensure all minorities are being respected and their interests are being noted, by:
 - a. allowing persons belonging to minorities to participate effectively in legal decisions on the national and regional level concerning the minority to which they belong or the regions in which they live, through means such as, but not limited to:
 - i. the establishment of voting stations accessible to all minority communities, where notices, forms, instructions, or other information relating to the electoral process are presented in the minorities' languages,
 - ii. the inclusion of a minority representative to assist, recommend and act as an intermediary between minority communities and the government;

6. Encourages Member States to preserve the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of minorities, through measures such as, but not limited to:
 - a. preserving monuments, architecture, places of worship, housing, artifacts, and traditional garments of cultural importance,
 - b. using technology to rebuild deteriorated sites of cultural heritage of minorities,
 - c. promoting traditions such as social practices, performing arts, traditional art, craftsmanship, music, dance, or literature, through community programs and workshops that are inclusive of all age groups, but specifically targeting the youth, while giving the elders a role of mentors in these processes,
 - d. supporting, financially or otherwise, traditional artisans and important cultural figures who assume central roles in their communities, to encourage them to preserve and promote their culture to the younger generations,
 - e. keeping an up to date and continuous publishing list of all the intangible and tangible cultural heritage of minorities in need of urgent safeguarding,
 - f. strengthening or creating institutions that would manage intangible cultural heritage and the transmission of such through courses, forums and spaces intended for the performance of such,
 - f. ensuring all individuals in a society have facilitated access to the cultural heritage of minority communities, while respecting the protection of such heritage, through means such as, but not limited to:
 - i. books,
 - ii. seminars,
 - iii. public lectures;

7. Further encourages the establishment of culture and community centers that should strive to achieve objectives such as, but not limited to:
 - a. providing minorities with books, newspapers, movies, music, or any other cultural means that can contribute to their learning about their culture,

- b. creating spaces where members of minorities can receive support from peer or volunteer educators, for them to learn or to practice speaking their language, or learning how to further teach it to the younger generations,
 - c. organizing workshops and talks that are directed towards members of these communities, but also allowing and encouraging minority members who are not usually part of their communities to reconnect with their culture;
8. Recommends that Member States ensure the implementation or promotion of national legislation against discriminatory attitudes towards minorities by:
- a. allowing every person who is prosecuted the right to a fair and just trial,
 - b. making a distinction between hate speech and freedom of speech,
 - c. punishing hate speech and discrimination, the severity of which to be included in such legislation,
 - d. strengthening governmental, national and local policies that declare and condemn discrimination practices or violence against minorities through methods such as, but not limited to:
 - i. prosecuting the instigators of hate speech, discriminatory practices, or violence against minorities,
 - ii. encouraging each member state's legislators to create or enhance laws prosecuting such instigators of hate speech.

Forum: General Assembly 3rd Committee

Question Of: The Question of recovering art confiscated from Holocaust victims during Second World War

Submitted By: USA

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Noting with regret that although most of the art that was stolen/confiscated was found by the Allied forces after the end of the war, the location of a large number of precious art pieces still remains unknown and still has not been returned to their rightful owners,

Emphasizing that The Third Reich amassed hundreds of thousands of pieces of artwork and stored them throughout Germany and other European countries,

Deeply concerned by the fact that The Nazi Plunder continues to have significance today, due to the vast sums of money and property stolen and the location of many pieces still remaining a mystery, including many by world renown artists and famous painters,

Fully aware that this creates a big issue for the art market today, since legal organizations do not want to deal in objects that have unclear ownership titles,

Guided by the Washington Principles on Nazi-Confiscated Art of 1998, which form the guiding principles in World War Two era art restitution,

Expressing its appreciation for The Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Program, which from 1943 to 1946 played immense role in the safeguarding of cultural property, from both the Axis Powers' plundering and Allied Powers' artillery,

Alarmed by the number of unreturned items seized during the Second World War amounting to over 100,000,

1. Calls for the establishment of an International Association of Provenance Researchers, comprised of international museum curators, art historians and art professors, to work upon the following:
 - a) setting guidelines on how to conduct research upon the whereabouts, condition, and history of, artwork missing since WWII

- b) the development of an international database chronicling the country of origin, last known location, artist, and previous owner, as well as other metadata of the missing art, named The International Database For Holocaust Art Restitution and operating under the International Council of Archives, consolidating the Museum Jeu de Paume records, the 15 volumes published by the Russian Federation, Hildebrand Gurlitt's ledgers, recently published by Germany, and existing national databases
 - c) providing a status on the artwork in the database specifying whether the art has or has not been claimed and returned
 - d) establishing committees in each province, responsible for taking inventory of possibly plundered art every three months and sending the documentation to UNESCO for archive purposes
 - e) monitoring an application process, that allows individuals to express:
 - i. request for restoration
 - ii. request for compensation
 - iii. report any known stolen artworks;
2. Suggests the establishment of the Art Security Service (ASS), a transporting program headquartered in Berlin with other worldwide seats which will:
- a) be responsible for providing a safe environment that will protect the artwork from any kind of damage during transportation, including temperature regulations
 - b) assign a route monitored by experts on the specific art form
 - c) make use of monitor facilities that collect data such as measurements and scale details and photographic evidence
 - d) implement a program similar to the 'Scottish Ten' that will use 3D scanning on the artworks, starting with pieces facing imminent damage
 - e) keep a record of the location and time the piece was found, and the route it followed during its transportation
 - f) use a classification system during the transportation so that suitable protection and coverage is provided, by classifying them as:
 - i. Class A: pieces with the highest rating in terms of damage and in need of immediate maintenance/restoration
 - ii. Class B: the second highest ranking, including pieces that need regular monitoring to prevent deterioration during the transportation
 - iii. Class C: the lowest rating in terms of fragility where the artwork is almost undamaged;
3. Recommends that standards be met on art re-evaluation in regards to monetary value and appraisal in ways such as but not limited to:
- a) price appraisal by a panel of global art historians
 - b) assessment of inflation based on the decades of the Second World War and current countries' economic situation,
 - c) changes in monetary value throughout the various lawful and unlawful transactions since its original confiscation which will include but is not limited to:
 - i. the manner of transaction,
 - ii. fluctuations in values of artwork,
 - iii. backgrounds on those involved in the transactions;
4. Further recommends the formation of an international award which will be given to the truthful preservers and returners of the art confiscated from Holocaust victims during Second World War, recognizing art galleries as honorable, and will:

- a) be awarded after evaluation by experts from International Association of Provenance Researchers at the end of thorough research
 - b) generate an honest approach to other forms of art
 - c) will provide an incentive for current art owners to seek out the original owner and return the pieces as it will create a productive and clean environment for future art collection;
5. Calls upon the Security Council for the establishment of an international law, the Coordinated Restoration of Art Policy (CRAP), which works in compliance with national laws, that will tackle the legislative aspect of the question of recovering art confiscated from Holocaust victims during Second World War, which are observed to be lacking in the current basic law, including:
- a) laws which require a written statement of specific data on the artwork's origin to be present, leading to:
 - i. the obligation for all museums to thoroughly research and accurately record the history of any art piece lacking information pertaining to ownership during, or around, the time of the Holocaust
 - ii. the obligation for the artwork to undergo research if there are gaps between years where no information is available, particularly if the gaps are during the Second World War
 - b) the opening of safe deposit boxes of banks for inspection, provided substantial evidence is present that plundered art may be hidden within, especially if the client is known to have engaged in art dealing during World War II
 - c) recognizing claims to works of art that were sold by fleeing Holocaust victims to raise the necessary money for their escape, as in German law;
6. Requests the Security Council to outline, by the aforementioned law, the basis on which restitution shall be awarded, which shall be as the following:
- a) the rightful owner of the work shall have the right to reclaim the artwork, or receive financial restitution in its place if they so choose, whether it currently be held by a museum, corporation, or private collection
 - b) all persons found to possess plundered artwork without knowing of its background shall be entitled to restitution upon return of the art to its rightful owner, which will be paid in the following manner:
 - i. if the party that is responsible for the plunder is known, their state as well as the states the art was previously in and was sold in must split the cost; the percentage share of each body shall be determined by the Security Council
 - ii. in the case of the plundering party being unidentifiable, the split shall be between UNESCO, the previous state the artwork was in and the state the artwork was sold in;
7. Further suggests the foundation of the Committee on Art Restitution (CAR), which shall be permanently seated in New York, being constituted of international representatives proficient in the field of art restitution, and shall:
- a) address the arbitration pertaining to the restitution of artwork plundered during World War II, with five tribunal members, having one chosen by the plaintiff, one chosen by the defendant, and three chosen by lot
 - b) take as its primary laws the CRAP;

8. Further asks all Member States to make the restitution appeal process as clear, easy, and just as possible by establishing a single path through which claims to artworks shall be made and processed, adhering to the following order:
 - a) a national restitution committee, aiming to find an amicable solution between the claimant and current holder of the artwork:
 - i. composed of permanent members proficient in the field of art history and restitution, not subject to choice by the claimant, acting as either a part of the government or as a third party arbitrator
 - ii. which shall accept evidence from the plaintiff, but carry the burden of proof in a decision ruling the painting was not seized by foul play
 - b) litigation, either in the country being sued or that which the plaintiff resides in, such that:
 - i. the charges are not subject to the statute of limitations
 - ii. The sentence shall not in any way require the claimant to donate the artwork
 - c) the aforementioned Committee on Art Restitution;

9. Encourages Germany, Austria, Poland, Russia, and all other Member States, especially those known to have had their national artworks plundered or those with high rates of underground art trading, as well as NGOs, to work in conjunction to raise awareness on the issue through:
 - a) integrating the history of the plundered artifacts into the existing history curriculum of secondary education, mentioning also the important cultural facts on cultures around the world, and approaching an artwork
 - b) including training for teachers provided by NGOs such as UNESCO
 - c) enlisting the cooperation of advertising companies and influential public figures, distributing brochures and pamphlets containing information regarding the “Nazi Plunder” and its morbid consequences
 - d) inclusive public service advertisements on billboards, television and radio, campaigning through mass media, as well as documentaries aired on national television and radio channels;

10. Further requests the UN World Heritage Committee to take responsibility and action by collaborating with other related organizations for the preservation of artworks by:
 - a) restoring and protecting art from calamities and outer factors by strengthening its original structure and relocating valuable artifacts
 - b) supervising security personnel through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. unannounced regulation checks
 - ii. appointing appropriate personnel and overseeing their certification;

11. Invites all Member States to ratify the The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, which aims to spare cultural artifacts from consequences of armed conflicts through:
 - a) adopting peacetime safeguarding measures such as but not limited to:
 - i. the planning of emergency measures for protecting the pieces from, fire, bombing or similar damage
 - ii. preparing inventories and a safe removal of cultural property
 - b) the establishment of safe sites to protect artwork probable to be exposed to damage in the event of armed conflict
 - c) establishing distinct units in the military forces, responsible for protecting cultural property

- d) deploying a UN peacekeeper, provided by Fiji and other willing states, to protect cultural sites in the countries suffering from violent conflict;
12. Recommends the creation of a museum consisting of unclaimed art or art donated from original owners run by aforementioned CAR organization as to raise funds for compensation and art retrieval and restoration;
 13. Further encourages to remain actively seized on the matter.