

FORUM: Special Conference on Borders in a Globalised World, Sub - Commission 2

ISSUE: Combating cybercrime

MAIN-SUBMITTER: The Kingdom of Norway

CO-SUBMITTERS: China, Russian Federation, France, Kazakhstan, Tanzania, Japan, Jordan, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone, Central Africa, Papua New-Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Cuba, Colombia, Grenada, Suriname, Guatemala, Human Rights Watch

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

Defining cybercrime as any illegal activity that involves a computer or network-connected device, in which another device is the target, to gain network access; crimes in which the computer is used as a weapon,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 55/63 of 4 December 2000, 56/121 of 19 December 2001, 55/59 of 4 December 2000, 63/195 of 18 December 2008, 65/232 of 21 December 2010 and 64/179 of 18 December 2009,

Remembering that the International Network generated opportunities for criminals and enabled the growth of crime,

Alarmed by the struggle member states, especially developing countries, face in combating and punishing cyber terrorism and cybercrime,

Conscious of the lacking technical assistance needed to prevent and prosecute technical misuse with criminal intentions,

Supporting Nations to step up for the importance of international corporations, which undermine the misuse of technical networks and urges member states to cooperate in order to prohibit and if necessary prosecute those committing cybercrime,

Thanking the General Assembly for the resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, and notes the Salvador Declaration which recommended cooperation with Member States and international organisations to supply assistance and training to developing States in order to maintain national legislation,

Further supporting member states to deal with prevention, detection, and investigation in order to enhance computer networks security,

Welcoming cooperation between the following organisations, but not limited to: the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the International Telecommunication Union

Recalling that any invasion into national affairs and privacy is a violation of international law and a felony therefore supports Governments fighting cybercrime,

1. Calls for the establishment of a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) in conjunction with the establishment of the United Nations Cybercrime Control Agency (UNCCA), which tasks would include, but are not limited to:
 - a. creating a council composed of unbiased relevant global experts from different member states who will collectively investigate cyber attacks
 - b. the exchange of information within the UNCCA on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance emphasising the importance of international cooperation and propositions of new national and international legal responses to harmful cyber attacks
 - c. eliminating the threat of cyber criminals, by profiling and therefore improving on subjects such as but not limited to:
 - i. examining the behaviour of criminals to identify future suspects
 - ii. analyse patterns that may predict future offences
 - iii. having close ties with international organisations to share information on international underground networks;

2. Urges the member states in cooperation with UNCCA to establish a response system, by setting up the cyber-specific communication system, which would be composed of:
 - a. a channel between computer emergency response teams (CERTs) with the countries to discuss malware stemming in nation's territory
 - b. a link between nuclear risk reductions centres for cyber incidents of national security importance
 - c. a telephone hotline between the command chief in military for major cyber incidents;

3. Requests Member States to strengthen partnership with UNCCA and Internet Service Providers to ensure that suspicious and malicious activity is quickly taken care of and noted by government and organizations;

4. Suggests the introduction of a programme in conjunction with the UNCCA to better inform the public about cyber law and how to abide by it, and additionally, how they can reduce their risk of a cyber-attack, cybercrime prevention activities require strengthening, through a holistic approach, this can be achieved by means of but not limited to:
 - a. interactive educational workshops in government departments, schools, businesses and libraries to teach citizens how to protect themselves and their devices from cyber attacks and relevant issues which go hand in hand with cybercrimes such as but not limited to:
 - i. cyber terrorism
 - ii. cyber extortion
 - iii. cyber warfare,
 - b. a mass media campaign where this information about the law and how to protect yourself from cyber criminals will be spread by sponsored UN advertisements on social media, print media, radio and television;

5. Suggests also the training of local and national authorities in the specific field of cybercriminal activity, such as but not limited to:
 - ~~a. training the authorities to recognize developments of malicious cybercriminal activity~~
developing country specific protocols to deal with attacks in relation to citizens in collaboration Interpol and the UNCCA;
6. Calls upon Member states to implement effective reporting mechanisms whereby their citizens can report websites or any malicious virtual activities related to any form of cybercrime.
7. Requests the UN to provide Cyber Warfare Engineering (CWE) personnel in the care that an act of cyber crime leads to translational or terrorist cyber warfare or a predicted act would lead to cyber warfare; this personnel will provide the following assistance:
 - a. providing tactical advantages such that:
 - i. the CWE personnel can program safeguards and fail safes to the critical infrastructure systems threatened
 - ii. if the CWE personnel can detect any incoming threats and act on them,
 - b. Defending the nation's critical infrastructure system by developing and employing more effective software and firmware.

FORUM: Special Conference Sub-Commission 2

QUESTION OF: Measures to improve international trade and transport for landlocked countries

SUBMITTED BY: United States of America

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Barbados, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, France, Singapore, Iceland, Interpol, South Sudan, Nigeria, Argentina, Georgia, UNCTAD, ICRC, Yemen, Mozambique, Liberia, Albania, St.Kitts and Nevis, Côte d'Ivoire, Tanzania, Republic of Botswana, Republic of Kenya

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

Disturbed by the fact that the economy of the landlocked countries are fully dependent on the economy of the Transit Sites they're using to pass on the goods to be carried for trade purposes,

Concerned by the ever-mounting ratio of domestic unrest in certain Transit Sites and the effect they have on the economy of the landlocked countries which transport good via these certain maritime regions,

Aware of the lack of treaties which aim to supervise and regulate the border management between the landlocked countries and the Transit Sites along with the closure of the corridors when necessary,

Noting with concern the lack of infrastructure in many of the landlocked countries and in some of the Transit Sites which complicates the trade while frustrating all the facilitating efforts,

Reaffirming the definition of "Dry Ports" as stated by *Planning, Development and Operation of Dry Ports* in the United Nations' Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP): "an inland location as a logistics center connected to one or more modes of transport for the handling, storage and regulatory inspection of goods moving in international trade and the execution of applicable customs control and formalities",

1. Urges the establishment of an international world customs organization which will be called "Trade Without Restrictions" under the supervision of World Trade Organization (WTO), and of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which will:
 - a. have the main goal of introducing the problems that the landlocked countries are facing, to the Developed Countries (MEDCs) by:
 - i. conducting seminars which will have its target audience as the trade market officers and company owners who can take a step to solve the issue at hand
 - ii. preparing posters to show the graveness of the economical problems present in the landlocked countries to the citizens of MEDCs
 - iii. raising awareness via media tools such as televisions and news sites,
 - b. consist of representatives from World Customs Organization and The Association of Southern African National Road Agency (ASANRA)
 - c. be established by the construction of Dry Ports in landlocked countries as means to increase accessibility into the aforementioned countries and simultaneously decrease the prices of both exporting and importing goods

- d. work to ensure that no Transit Site uses their political or economical power to gain advantage over the trade
 - e. have its headquarter in Bolivia due to the government's achievement of introducing airfreight to improve the transportation means despite the geological disadvantages of the country;
- 2. Asks for the international organization established in clause 1, namely "Trade Without Restrictions" to work for the improvement of the current means of land trade for landlocked countries by:
 - a. constructing new four-pathway roads which will:
 - i. enable the smooth passage of vehicles which carry imported or exported goods
 - ii. be funded by The United Nations Road Safety Collaboration (UNRSC),
 - iii. be supervised by the peacekeepers sent to the regions by UN Security Council
 - iv. promote the trade between a landlocked country and a developed country while facilitating the transportation
 - v. require workforce from the landlocked countries themselves which will enhance the working opportunities present in the countries
 - b. repairing the damaged roads in collaboration with the governments of the landlocked countries, Engineers without Borders and other UN affiliated organizations;
- 3. Calls for the willing Member States along with all the members of World Customs Organization to conduct a conference under the roof UN which will:
 - a. aim to:
 - i. come up with a short-term solution for the ongoing unrest present in some Transit Sites such as but not limited to sending peacekeepers to ensure the domestic peace
 - ii. protect the landlocked countries which are dependent on the domestic peace present in the maritime countries in case of a possible conflict in the Transit Site
 - iii. ensure that no route or pathway which is used in trade is harmed because of the unrest in the countries
 - b. take place in Vienna as a representative landlocked country;
- 4. Requests that a corridor association will be formed under the roof of World Trade Organization which will be supervised by UN in order to:
 - a. decide upon the closure of the corridors in case of a conflict between the Transit Site and the landlocked country after mature consideration
 - b. develop the idea implemented by The Agreement on Corridors which states that the Transit Site shouldn't close the corridor unless in absolute need due to the dependence of a landlocked country's economy on the neighboring maritime region
 - c. work to facilitate the transportation methods between the Transit Site and the landlocked country by:
 - i. controlling the borders and corridors from which the goods are passed

- ii. supporting the landlocked nations to help them achieve their full trade capacities
 - iii. conducting technical assistance programmes working collaboratively with Engineers Without Borders which will be funded by UN itself;
- 5. Encourages the ratification of the Transit Declaration which gives the landlocked country the right to administrate her trade in the Transit Site which will:
 - a. have the aim of:
 - i. facilitating the methods of transportation
 - ii. decreasing the traffic in transit
 - iii. preventing the landlocked country from being dependent on neighbours' administrative practices
 - b. be decided upon after a month-long conference which will consist of:
 - i. representatives from India and Bhutan to set an example for the other nations in terms of maintaining good relations between the landlocked country and its neighbour
 - ii. all the Member States of The Association of Southern African National Road Agency (ASANRA) along with their neighbours
 - c. work to prevent any kind of misunderstanding between the Transit Site and the landlocked country and to ensure that the domestic peace and economy of the Transit Site doesn't affect the economy of the landlocked country directly;
- 6. Invites the landlocked countries to find a new way of transport such as airfreight similar as implemented by the government of Bolivia:
 - a. with the aim of:
 - i. decreasing the effects that the major problems in land transport have on the economy of the landlocked country
 - ii. preventing the dependence of the landlocked country on the Transit State's infrastructure
 - iii. using the money which is usually spent on developing the infrastructure of the Transit State for a more long-term, achievable and practical implementation
 - b. which will start operating with the assistance of UN along with the World Customs Organization and which will be funded by the Air Cargo World
 - c. which will only be introduced in the countries which have a product whose mass is found to be optimal by the government to travel by air and if it yields a profit for the country itself;
- 7. Further urges the Member States to work to achieve progress in the following issues, funded by the IMF and the World Bank, with the aim of connecting landlocked countries with the outer world, hence facilitating the ratification of new treaties between the maritime countries and LLDCs by:
 - a. the development of internet services specifically for the use of government officials of the Transit Site and the landlocked country
 - b. the improvement of means of communication between the Transit Site and LLDCs,

- c. the increase in the number of Information Gathering Agencies present in landlocked countries,
8. Further encourages the installation of an international trucking customs control organization under the roof UN which will be called “UN Trucking Customs” and which will:
 - a. work to:
 - i. take as an example the efforts put forward by the International Road Transport system
 - ii. reduce the time spent at the borders to facilitate the trade between the Transit Site and the landlocked country
 - b. achieve its aim by:
 - i. gathering with its representatives and the observers from the willing Member States every month to discuss the aforementioned topics
 - ii. trying to find a compromise between the governments of LLDCs and the Transit Sites when it comes to controlling the customs of trucking;
9. Invites the landlocked countries and the Transit Sites to gather under the supervision of international mediators and WTO with the aim of signing a treaty:
 - a. in order to:
 - i. better integrate the border management between the Transit Site and the landlocked country
 - ii. give certain rights to the landlocked country which will enable the country to decide upon trade customs without being dependent on the Transit Site as further explained in clause 5
 - b. which will:
 - i. be decided upon after a week long conference consisting of representatives from the Transit Sites and the landlocked countries
 - ii. be temporary and substitute for a permanent solution idea
 - c. through implementing appropriate economic sanctions in case of a Transit Site’s disobedience to the treaty;
10. Calls for creating a path agreed upon the landlocked country and the Transit State through which traffic in transit is lower by:
 - a. establishing a committee which will work to create the path and will consist of representatives from World Trade Organization and UN
 - b. requesting funds from United Nations Economic and Social Commission For Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP),
 - c. obtaining workforce by employing workmen from both the landlocked country and the Transit Site in order to provide business opportunity equally to both countries
 - d. making sure that every landlocked country is able to transport their goods via a maritime region when they sign this trade agreement;
11. Requests to remain actively seized on the matter.

FORUM: Special Conference On Borders In A Globalised World Sub-Commission 2

QUESTION OF: Preserving national traditions, culture and language in a globalised world

SUBMITTED BY: Mauritius

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Afghanistan, Armenia, Bahamas, Czech Republic, DR Congo, DPR Korea, Fiji, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Samoa, Serbia, South Sudan, Rwanda, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, UNIDO, Yemen, Zimbabwe

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE 2,

Noting the World Tourist Organisation believes that cultural tourism accounts for 37% of global tourism and that some nations rely on cultural tourism to support their economy,

Recognising the domination of Hollywood, which has led to the Americanization of many nations' film industries, often leading to the termination of production of traditional films and music to make way for more westernized films,

Affirming that respect for the diversity of cultures, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation, in a climate of mutual trust and understanding are among the best guarantees of international peace and security,

Drawing attention to the fact that technology is often the best method to convey information to a wider group of people,

Defining culture as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions, architecture, and beliefs,

Alarmed by the fact that 90% of the world's languages are estimated to become extinct by the year 2050,

Considering education is often the most effective way to teach people about their native culture, language and traditions,

Further recognising the role of local artists, authors, scientists and researchers in preserving culture and traditions, and demonstrating it to other nations,

Believing that traditions, culture, and languages need to be preserved for future generations to witness,

- 1) Suggests the creation of the Cultural Preservation Organisation (CPO) that would work under the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in order to:
 - a) award people with ‘excellence in cultural preservation’, which would recognise the hard work of people and encourage further cultural preservation by:
 - i) offering a financial reward for people to aid the preservation of culture in their respective nations
 - ii) providing people with a medal commemorating their actions to signify what they have done to peers
 - iii) rewarding people who help to preserve culture for the good of others rather than to benefit themselves
 - b) offer financial grants to local businesses and people who continue to use traditional practices and produce traditional products of the nation that they come from
 - c) carry out the goals of:
 - i) creating a physical and digital United Nations International Library of Culture (UNILC) with the function of preserving national delicacies, languages and material of cultural significance
 - ii) creating a CPO website that will educate people about traditions and culture
 - iii) encouraging countries to start language education at the primary level and remain consistent throughout
 - iv) teaching children at educational institutions about different cultures by inviting guest speakers from a variety of cultural background
 - v) ensuring schools cater to their community culture within their curriculums and languages of study;

- 1) Calls upon the UN Member States to make formal statements

- 2) Calls for the creation of UNILC centers in regions to be determined by an independent UNILC committee with the goal of seeking out and tracking cultural materials for recording to be sent to UNILC by;

- a) publicizing UNILC's presence through available media outlets in every member nation
 - b) working in conjunction with willing non-governmental organisations (NGO) such as research libraries to track and communicate with isolated cultural groups
 - c) establishing the physical location of the UNILC headquarters in Paris, France that will meet national sustainability and disaster resilience standards
 - d) asking member nations for security and peacekeeping aid to physically protect UNILC facilities as well as aid in fighting cyber attacks on the digital UNILC;
- 3) Asks for the creation of a branch of the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) entitled the World Cultural Tourism Organisation (UNWCTO) to support UNWTO and CPO in promoting sustainable cultural tourism by;
- a) offering educational courses for tourists to teach them about the culture and traditions of their nation so that they can be respected and enjoyed by tourists in the form of;
 - i) leaflets and booklets received in the build up to and during travel distributed through postal services and during the course of the journey
 - ii) optional seminars, which can be attended in the tourist's country of destination
 - b) running media campaigns that ensure tourists are aware of what actions and behaviours could be considered disrespectful by some people of certain faiths;
- 4) Encourages the introduction of a global pen pal system organised by the CPO, pairing two schools in different nations together in order to allow young people to learn about and respect different cultures to their own;
- 5) Recommends nations employ methods to reduce the negative impact of globalisation by,
- a) encouraging cinemas to offer showings of locally produced movies
 - b) lowering prices of land in commercial areas to local businesses wishing to sell traditional products from the nation
 - c) requiring traditional clothing be permitted in all business dress codes, as long as this would not lead to health and safety issues
 - d) improving the efficiency of the current tax relief system for the owners of cultural monuments;
- 6) Requests all member states to make a public website on their country's national traditions which would include things such as but not limited to;
- a) information about the native languages
 - b) information about large cultural groups within the country

- c) information about national delicacies
 - d) information about how most of the population spend their day;
- 7) Urges all United Nations members to use naming conventions that coincide with the members' traditional and linguistic titles so as to protect cultural identity in global affairs;
- 8) Invites member nations to promote and protect traditional architectural styles during continued urbanization that will preserve cultural identity while maintaining 21st century safety standards by;
- a) repairing and revitalizing old buildings that are damaged or outdated
 - b) making sure that all buildings from a different era meet 21st century safety standards set by each member state;
- 9) Calls upon member states to urge all schools to promote cultural diversity in ways such as but not limited to;
- a) hosting cultural days where students can come to school with
 - i) traditional clothing
 - ii) traditional food
 - iii) small presentations where students tell their class a little about their culture
 - b) make it mandatory for students to take a native language class where they learn the country's native language
 - c) in the history class focus more on the nation's history rather than international history
 - d) in history class do a small study on minority languages that are on the verge of extinction;
- 10) Asks for the fostering of the artists, authors, scientists and researchers who have the power to not only preserve but also prolong the lives of the traditions and culture, as well as the encouraging for the artistic and spiritual education in children to ensure a rich and significant heritage for the future generations;
- 11) Requests every member of the UNESCO/UN to participate in the international exhibitions, which will be worldwide fairs that are organized by the International Exhibitions Bureau in one of the participant countries in order to present the recent progresses in their various fields of activities;

- 12) Strongly recommends that cultural artifacts deemed relevant to national heritage by the home country stolen from native countries due to the conquest and imperialism be returned to their home country through financial incentives, and the supervision of such project shall be done by the UNESCO;

- 13) Invites the General Assembly to have a review of the progress every two years according to the 2030 global goals, the UN charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

FORUM: Special Conference on Borders in a Globalised World Sub Commission 2

QUESTION OF: Strengthening Control of National Territorial Borders

SUBMITTED BY: Namibia

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON BORDERS IN A GLOBALISED WORLD SUB COMMISSION 2,

Reaffirming the recommendations of previous Security Council resolutions 2178, 1624, and 1373,

Alarmed by UN estimates that 7% of worldwide exports is made up of illegal goods, and amounts to 870 billion USD, or 1.5% of the global GDP,

Acknowledges the need of assuming a comprehensive, global approach, in order to confront the conditions that could lead to illicit cross-border trafficking,

Fully alarmed by the increase of international cross-border trade of drugs, weapons and other illicit substances and objects,

Adding that armed conflicts, hunger and extreme poverty are the main cause for migration and that this despair creates a willingness for desperate migrants to sacrifice their lives, if needed, in order to find a better future,

Having considered the importance of international cooperation to increase border control and security,

Reminding that the Alliance for Progress, initiated by John F. Kennedy in 1961 was an economic co-operation between the U.S with Central and Southern American countries, with the goal of helping their development,

Recognising the Triangular Initiative, an organization with the key mission of promoting operational collaboration and alternative livelihood,

Recalling that more than 98% of the millions of maritime containers shipped annually are not inspected,

1. Encourages the creation of education programs for civilians in cooperation with organizations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and local governments that:

- a) teach civilians to identify trafficked or smuggled weapons, goods, and people
- b) inform civilians of the dangers associated with the aforementioned illegal activities and of the consequences these can have
- c) are presented through mediums such as local schools, the internet, and advertising campaigns;

2. Suggests the establishment of training for local authorities on combating trafficking that:

- a) trains authorities to recognize illicit substances, weapons, and trafficked persons
- b) generates country specific protocols to seize and dispose of illegal goods and weapons and to

provide assistance to trafficked persons in collaboration with the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL);

3. Further recommends that member nations develop and/or expand rehabilitation programs for trafficked persons in conjunction with UN organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations International Emergency Children's Fund (UNICEF);

4. Urges the creation or further development of an international database controlled by the UNODC which aims for:

- a) better cooperation between member states through, a common network between local forces and international agencies in order to better control movement of known terrorists and felons
- b) better border control in regards to:
 - i. legal immigration and emigration in the country
 - ii. all imported and exported goods, without compromising free trade
 - iii. agreements with partner countries;

5. Calls for the establishment of communication networks between nations within the framework of the Triangular Initiative in order to:

- a) strengthen border ties between neighboring countries to aid the prevention of illicit trafficking, trade and border management
- b) ensure effective coordination between different agencies of the UN;

6. Further calls for better control and limitation of smuggling internationally through the spread of useful information and technological devices such as:

- a) passport identification software, in order to keep up with the increased technological skill of forgers
- b) up-to-date scanners, such as those that use 3D imaging and or tubular x-rays, to properly identify the smuggling of illegal goods;

7. Further requests financial aid by implementing a program similar to the Alliance for Progress to reduce human trafficking and illegal migration by:

- a) stimulating the increase of living conditions
- b) improving access to education and health services
- c) improving infrastructure;

8. Further encourages the creation of a regulatory system that includes a UN manager that serves to ensure a nation's' honesty and success regarding countries' anti-trafficking protocols that:

- a) reports to the United Nations on an annual basis
- b) designates the United Nations manager of this regulatory system to:
 - i. limit any form of corruption
 - ii. provide a coherent structure of education and health projects;

9. Further advises the monitoring of maritime trade routes through:

- a) the continuation and expansion of the UNODC-WCO (World Customs Organization) Container

Control Program in order to stem the flow of illicit substances

b) the implementation of further initiatives to inspect ships for trafficked persons;

10. Further suggests the creation of a system to rate countries based on their level of trafficking and effort to combat this crime by:

a) tracking funds and personnel dedicated to the issue relative to available resources

b) using data from the aforementioned database to determine the severity of the problem

c) employing information provided by this rating system to evaluate countries' needs and allocate aid if requested.

FORUM: Special Conference on borders in a globalised world Sub-Commission 2

QUESTION OF: Preserving national traditions, culture and language in a globalised world

SUBMITTED BY: Vietnam

Recognising the importance of cultural identities and the comradery, history, and tradition they set up,

Further recognising the importance of cultural diversity in today's global society,

Realising the possible threat of nationalism, discrimination, and racism, partly caused by national traditions and culture,

Aware of the way technological improvements could possibly endanger national cultures by getting them in touch with international cultures and traditions,

Bearing in mind both the positive and the negative effects that culture could have on international relationships,

Expressing its satisfaction with the success achieved after the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property 1970,

Remembering the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which shortly states that every culture has a value and every people has a right to develop their culture,

Taking note of the importance of culture both for Member States and global citizens, as it is a defining component of national and individual identity, is a valuable socio-economic resource, and is instrumental in defining the identity of Member States,

Approving resolution 66/208 passed by the General Assembly on culture and development, recognizing that “culture is an essential component of human development, represents a source of identity, innovation and creativity for the individual and the community, and is an important factor in social inclusion and poverty eradication, providing for economic growth and ownership

of development processes,

Considering that the process of globalization, facilitated by the rapid development of new information and communication technologies, can lead to homogenization and a loss of local culture as a result of foreign cultural influences,

Believing in the resolution unanimously adopted in 2010 by the General Assembly of the World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC) at its 10th World Conference, with the aim of enhancing a specific work in the area of community broadcasters and minority languages as a means of keeping such languages in use,

Recalling the comprehensive Law on Cultural Heritage passed by the government of Vietnam in 2001, purposed to protect and preserve Vietnam's cultural heritage through policies and conditions to "preserve and develop the spoken and written languages of all ethnicities in Vietnam," and by preserving National Treasures with the State allocating a "sufficient budget to" care for the national treasures,

Recognizing the beneficial effects of preserving national traditions and culture for Member States,

Emphasizing the importance of including culture preservation strategies in development initiatives due to their aforementioned economic benefits and as well as because they foster a sense of tolerance in the minds of people,

Viewing with appreciation the work done by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), with its mission exemplified by its 1945 constitution, pledging to advance "through the educational, scientific, and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of peace, and the common welfare of mankind," and safeguarding cultural heritage, establishing to this day over 1,000 official World Heritage Site as a means to preserve and protect cultural landmarks around the globe,

Noting that moderation is defined as an action that is not of severity,

1. Calls upon all Member States to review and revise current measures to safeguard and preserve culture, language, and national traditions with the purpose of:

- a) ensuring that this preservation is considerate of all national traditions including those originating from ethnic minorities and indigenous communities in order to make the preservation of culture effort socially and ethnically inclusive
- b) identifying current strategies and areas of improvement that could then be addressed in order to ensure a concerted effort against cultural preservation
- c) improving ways to integrate culture in economic development to ensure its longevity both for individuals and governments alike
- d) reviewing their funding and trusts of heritage and historical sites, to reallocate sums to enhance the quality of preservation of sites, as well as to promote volunteering of historians and local employees to aid in the maintenance of said sites;

2. Invites Member States to adopt moderation when talking about cultural differences;

3. Calls for all member states to acknowledge the fact that all cultures should have all encompassing equality, including the notion of having equal value, and that different moderations of different cultures exist and are all important in their own way,

4. Emphasizes the importance of keeping the general public exposed to cultural information in order to keep culture alive through the actions of individuals, and therefore suggests this be achieved through the use of:

- a) documentaries that will be aired on state television and made available on government websites
- b) public-awareness-raising campaigns around national traditions in order to keep citizens involved and culturally active
- c) more accessible forms such as the distribution of free informational leaflets to the general public
- d) state-owned and financially-supported cultural museums, as they serve as a great cultural preservation tool considering museums are purposed to serve as a medium for citizens to learn about culture in an accessible way
- e) holding national and international youth forums on the topic of preservation of heritage, furthering Paraguay's initiative of "Accessible World Heritage," an international youth forum that took place in September 2016 with the collaboration of UNESCO, following its objective of raising awareness among young people about the importance of knowing, valorising, preserving, and protecting national heritage at the local and world levels

f) initiating international language associations such as the International Organisation of La Francophonie to promote the use of the said language on the international scale

g) creating quotas on different platforms, such as media that could be decided upon by the ministry of culture, where a certain amount of artistic work from the nation should be represented

h) radio broadcasting in minority languages in order to keep those languages in use

5. Affirms the use of cultural events as a means to involve the population in the cultural preservation effort, through ways such as but not limited to traditional music concerts, art expositions featuring national artists, culturally-themed festivals, and government-organized parades when celebrating major national traditions and holidays, through the creation of national days and national holidays during important cultural days of cultural groups;

6. Proposes that Member States create a comprehensive and complete cultural database which would include an international index of culture to be made readily accessible to citizens via Internet access on government websites, entailing of a descriptive list of any and all tangible and intangible culturally significant articles such as but not limited to monuments, relics, artefacts, antiquities, national treasures, archaeological excavation sites, notable paintings, both local and national traditions, and that to achieve this the information going into the database would be compiled through the aid of and in conjunction with:

a) UNESCO officials that would be brought in upon the Member State's request to do so to collect information

b) officials from the Member State's Ministry of Culture that would be responsible for naming and making official national cultural landmarks

c) a national initiative that reaches out to local municipalities and urges them to submit a list of their local cultures pertaining to each of the aforementioned suggested categories

d) the creation of an international index which lists different cultures and their distinctions present in countries around the globe, which could benefit the global community;

7. Further Invites countries to use tourism as a tool to preserve traditions, culture, and languages, because when managed to take place in Cultural Heritage sites, tourism can become a great way to promote local dishes, language, and culture to the international crowd, engage local communities in heritage protection while at the same time contributing to raising funds to preserve heritage sites as well as growing the Member State's tourism sector

8. Urges Member States to strengthen legislative measures to preserve culture and national traditions in a legally binding way, specifically through:

- a) ensuring legislation is in place to protect against the defamation, vandalizing, demolishing, and destruction of cultural landmarks such as officially proclaimed national monuments and heritage sites
- b) not restricting the individual's ability to freely express their culture without persecution as a method to cultivate and approve of cultural diversity in society that, as a result of this legal encouragement, will ensure the continuation of the practice of specific cultures and customs, saving them from going extinct
- c) reducing taxes on cultural goods such as books, films, magazines, and documentaries promoting cultures, traditions, and languages;

9. Recommends that Member States integrate the policy of globalization, which pushes for the adaptation of globally marketed products and services to markets on a local level, in States' business operation policies and economic activities, with the purpose of:

- a) ensuring that when Multinational Corporations enter local markets that they adapt their products with a focus on integrating and preserving the local culture to avoid having their products contribute to homogenization
- b) protecting local businesses to ensure that production stays, as much as possible, local, and that local products that have attached to them cultural significance will not cease to be produced;

10. Approves of the international community's exchange of information and collaboration pertinent to this issue facilitated by the guidance of UNESCO but also through:

- a) Member States' attendance of annual conferences and conventions on this issue such as the World Heritage Convention, and the Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions
- b) contributing to the provision of expertise and exchange of strategies employed to preserve national traditions and culture;

11. Draws to attention the regard for the specific priorities of each Member State when implementing the contents of this resolution, and that the integration of these new programs will happen at a pace that suits States' specific needs and circumstances;

12. Request that the United Nations offer funding to in-need nations for monitored use within the nations to preserve the culture and traditions of the nation and its regions, via reparation of sites, guarding of sites, encouraging of languages through various forms of media, raising awareness of traditions via various forms of media, etc., with in-need nations being defined as:

- a) having lost the knowledge of a language within the last 20 years, or being in the process of losing the practice of a language
- b) having Historic or Cultural sites at serious risk of being destroyed or severely damaged
- c) having had tradition participation drop in numbers in recent years;

13. Further Recommends that all nations organise the high-quality education of their populations, as the skills developed through education are vital not just for the wellbeing of young people and adults, but also for employment and economic prosperity because putting the next generations to school will therefore increase the chances of improving and affirming the nation's status and culture on the international scale by employing educated natives at the head of the nation's governing forces, and because the mixture of integrity and great cultural and traditional values is likely to boost government support for modern, efficient actions to preserve the nation's traditions, culture, and language in an increasingly globalised world;

14. Encourages member states to ensure the preservation of minority languages by means including:

- a) implementing an international minority language day, dedicated to the discovery of endangered languages by students, but also of traditional songs, in those languages, which could be shared and learnt
- b) introducing the possibility, when it is not already the case, to learn indigenous languages by means such as but not limited to:
 - i. promoting, developing and making accessible worldwide websites such as the CNED in France, which would provide online language courses and exams by correspondence
 - ii. adding regional indigenous languages to the curriculum, and linking the classes to a cultural approach of the people who speak it, such as school trips
 - iii. allowing students who take these courses to earn extra credits working towards their final exams at school;

15. Encourages Member States' law enforcement institutions to fine those who destroy property of cultural significance, as well as use more severe punishments such as a short period of detainment, depending on the severity of the destruction caused;

16. Calls for the creation of an international organisation that would support companies and

investors creating and investing in cultural products or activities, both for domestic use and export, by looking at these companies and their products individually, to judge their cultural worth and their financial needs, before making an investment in such a company:

- a) making it easier for struggling companies providing products of cultural worth to maintain themselves
- b) making sure products and activities with cultural worth do not disappear and maintain their cultural value;

17. Asks the international community to reaffirm the importance of cultural heritage by means including, but not limited to:

- a) taking measures to protect World Heritage sites from dangers such as terrorism and natural disasters,
- b) actively teaching people about the World Heritage list and about why something is or is not listed on the World Heritage list, which would create for example:
 - i. more affection and pride of the domestic population for their cultural heritage
 - ii. more interest in other, possibly foreign, cultural heritage listed on UNESCO's World Heritage list;

18. Decides to remain actively seized upon the matter.

FORUM: Special Conference on Borders in a Globalized World Sub-Commission 2

QUESTION OF: Preserving national traditions, culture and language in a globalised world

SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Kenya

CO-SUBMITTERS: Rep. of Botswana, Rep. of Poland, Qatar, Rep. of Singapore, African Union, Fed. Rep. of Somalia, Rep. of Ghana

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON BORDERS IN A GLOBALISED WORLD,

Recalling Resolution 55/23 of 11th of November 2001 by the United Nations General Assembly, stating that “civilizational achievements constitute the collective heritage of humankind,”

Recognizing progressing globalization has led to strongly increased connectivity between civilizations, peoples and nations around the world, affecting all the languages, cultures, arts, religions, beliefs and social customs that define them, chiefly due to the following factors: 1) the growing use of the internet which provides independent lines of communication, and 2) ever lower travel costs, making more people able to see more of the world than ever before in history,

Believing that national traditions, languages, cultures, and traditions are results of and demonstrations of the prudence, creativity, diversity, individuality, and beauty of the human race and have to be preserved to be source of inspiration, knowledge and progress for our descendants and all oncoming generations,

Concerned that globalization exerts greater influence of foreign cultures in certain countries, leading to adoption of these foreign cultures at the expense of inherent traditions and practices, eventually causing loss of diversity and heterogeneity,

Regretting that currently cultural interrelations has been a cause of tensions and conflicts due to a lack of understanding, tolerance, and respect for unfamiliar cultures, and this lack of intercultural understanding makes it impossible to secure peace (referring to the 2005 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Convention for Diversity of Cultural Expressions’ Text),

Concerned that religions, cultures and languages of certain ethnic minorities are now less

practiced due to fears of denunciation or oppression,

Emphasizing that the acceptance of cultural diversity in our diverse societies is essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people given that every culture presents a unique and irreplaceable body of values,

Viewing with appreciation the efforts made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) to promote cultural diversity, tolerance and respect,

- 1) Asks all member states to cooperate and pool resources concerning this matter with other member states and NGOs such as but not limited to:
 - a) The International Fund for Diversity (IFSD),
 - b) The UN Alliance of Civilizations,
 - c) United States Society for Education Through the Arts (USSEA),
 - d) The World Heritage Committee,
 - e) Trans Europe Halls (TEH),

- 2) Encourages all member states to maintain a policy of cultural openness (to the extent that it does not infringe on the rights of others) by creating the following:
 - a) political tolerance towards all languages, cultures, arts, religions, beliefs and social customs they are confronted with,
 - b) the promotion of equal treatment, tolerance and understanding of all languages, cultures, arts, religions, beliefs and social customs vis a vis the state organs such as education or state media,
 - c) penalization and persecution of all acts of violence, be it of physical or psychic nature, that pursue in any way the goal of oppressing, dispelling or denouncing languages, cultures, arts, religions, beliefs and social customs on their territory;

- 3) Invites member states to promote not only national cultures but cultures from all over the world by collaborating with UNESCO in order to:
 - a) Create museums, sponsored by UNESCO, dedicated to cultures all around the world, including the indigenous and less known
 - b) Promote already existing museums of the sort by cooperating with the UNESCO program, which should:
 - i) allow free entries for students and schools

- ii) encourage the development of activities, contests and cultural expositions or shows, concerning different cultures, to incite the discovery of international traditions
 - iii) collaborate with the educational system in order to arrange interactions such as contests and debates, between nearby schools on the topic of cultural diversity and tolerance.

- 4) Urgently suggests that in order to protect languages, cultures, arts, religions, beliefs and social customs (to the extent that they do not infringe on the rights of others), that are practiced on their territory and may be susceptible to denunciation, dispelling or oppression, all member states and their relevant departments should actively take protective measures such as,
 - a) monetary and/or material support for local organizations and associations such as but not limited to museums and libraries, in hopes of achieving an increase of both awareness and understanding of different cultures with the support of organizations such as United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),
 - b) limiting culturally exploitative or harmful economic practices whilst promoting cultural awareness in this topic,
 - c) the international promotion of unique local cultures in order to encourage sustainable tourism and foster international awareness for these cultures,

- 5) Encourages governments of all member states to preserve all forms of art and literature to prevent the disintegration of the national languages with help from United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) by means such as but not limited to:
 - a) For the purpose of having easy access to cultural traditions and language, creating electronic forms of information which would include pictures of major artefacts from the culture and writing forms of languages (e.g. alphabets, cuneiform, etc.) typical to that region,
 - b) adding additional translation of these languages for signs and billboards,
 - c) allowing official documents to be registered and read in the local languages,
 - d) employing translators for neutral mediator parties,
 - e) using schools to educate children of all ages throughout primary to secondary about the significance of the indigenous people and traditional culture;

- 6) Recommends the conservation of artifacts and traditions by documentation handled by national governments and the relevant UN bodies, to prevent the loss of traditions and to

understand the process of changing traditions, by, inter alia, establishing national archives for documented written artifacts, such as but not limited to:

- a) museums about documented traditions and national history,
 - b) institutions for safeguarding documented folklore;
- 7) Promotes the protection of traditions by introducing national and international regulations for the protections of culture, language and traditions, such as but not limited to
- a) controls of import, export, and transfer of cultural property, such as introduced in “The UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export, and transfer of ownership of cultural property,
 - b) fines for the destruction of cultural heritage such as illicit import and export of cultural property;
- 8) Emphasizes that only through cooperation and support between national and international levels can these measures be implemented in order to contribute to the strengthening and encouragement of a world filled with creativity, diversity, individuality, and beauty.