

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Free Speech  
Proposed by: Turkey

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Recognizing* that many Muslim countries seek the criminalization of religious  
3 defamation against Islam,

4 *Understanding* that, while some members of society may feel safer under such  
5 limitations of free speech, the same laws target religious minorities,

6 *Acknowledging* the ineffectiveness of Turkey's poorly worded anti-terrorism laws;  
7 which leave punishment of normal journalistic activity to the discretion of  
8 prosecutors and judges,

9 *Recalling* that media freedom in Turkey is at an all time low, and that three  
10 journalists were killed during 2015 in connection with their work,

11 *Recalling* Turkey's use of the penal code and antiterrorism legislation to punish  
12 critical reporting, and that crowds attacked the offices of the Hürriyet newspaper  
13 twice in September 2015 alone,

14 *Emphasizing* the incarceration of 120 journalists in Turkey since a failed coup  
15 attempt in July, making Turkey the world's largest jailer of journalists,

16 *Declaring* that Turkey's free speech legislation has deteriorated rapidly since  
17 President Recep Tayyip Erdogan came to power in 2014,

- 18 1. Recommends that the UN modify its stance regarding online hate-speech in  
19 order to protect religious minorities in Turkey;
- 20 2. Calls for the reformation of Turkey's online anti terrorism laws in order to  
21 protect journalists and academics;
- 22 3. Encourages a more universally enforced framework of rights to freedom of  
23 speech and expression for all UN states, especially regarding online speech;
- 24 4. Demands the immediate release of all those held in prison for exercising  
25 their freedom of opinion and expression;
- 26 5. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Torture and Punishment  
Proposed by: United Kingdom

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Recalling* the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to  
3 Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,  
4 adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452 on 9 December 1975,

5 *Recognizing* that the use of torture and punishment is still being used against  
6 citizens in their own country

7 *Fully aware* that 141 nations still use torture and punishment,

8 *Noting that* under the Geneva convention acts of torture can constitute crimes  
9 against humanity and war crimes,

- 10 1. Calls upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention  
11 as a matter of priority;
- 12 2. Draws attention to places as China, Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, and the  
13 type of torture being used;
- 14 3. Encourages nations to use little forms of torture and 16 punishment;
- 15 4. Expresses its appreciation for the work achieved by the Commission on  
16 Human Rights in preparing the text of a draft convention against torture and  
17 other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Free Speech  
Proposed by: Thailand

1  
2 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

3 *Affirming* that in a few countries of the world is still no freedom of speech, what is  
4 really bad because everybody should be able to express their own opinion,

5 *Aware* of the fact that these people in those countries have to have a specific  
6 opinion or they have to go to jail for a long time,

7 *Deeply concerned* by the fact that when the people in these countries will get into  
8 jail, because they said their own opinion out loud and got caught and that they  
9 aren't able to have and or real discussion because everybody has the same  
10 opinion,

11 *Noting with regret* that people doesn't dare to say their opinion because their  
12 scared of the consequences for them, which would be a log time in jail or maybe  
13 even worse, so the people so the people doesn't complain about anything,

14 *Reconizing* that the citziens of countries without free speech can't build their own  
15 opinion or being an individual, which has its own opinion, and can express those,  
16 and that these people are getting basically brainwashed by getting told what they  
17 have to think,

- 18 1. Calls upon the United Nations to help these people to get free speech by  
19 making a law to protect people's right of free speech;
- 20 2. Draws attention to the fact that some people are living in a regime in which  
21 they can't be themselves and have to live in great fear of saying or doing  
22 something wrong;
- 23 3. Expresses its hope that these countries get a law to protect people's right of  
24 free speech and that the people doesn't have to live in fear anymore.

Committee: Human rights 3A  
Subject: Sanitation and clean water  
Proposed by: Thailand

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Alarmed by* the fact that a lot of countries doesn't have clean water, and no good  
3 sanitationsystem,

4 *In deep concern* about that people in these countries need clean water to survive  
5 and to clean other things, like dishes, which would stay dirty when they would use  
6 no clean water,

7 *Observing* that the water is untreated, domestic sewage, in some countries,  
8 industrial wastewater, what have affected the surface water bodies in these  
9 countries,

10 *Noting further* that the dirty water affects the health of the people a lot, because  
11 it makes people very sick and sometimes it even kills them, because they're  
12 drinking it too much,

- 13 1. Recommends that these countries should turn the salt water from the ocean  
14 into drinking water with some kind of system;
- 15 2. Supports the idea of cleaning this dirty water with some filtrationssystem and  
16 makes it drinkable by doing so or building mre dams to keep water, and  
17 filtrate this water;
- 18 3. Affirms that these peole need clean water, because otherwise they are  
19 getting sick, because of the bacteria that is in the water;
- 20 4. Requests any filtrationssystem the countries can use to clean the water and  
21 some sort of system for turning salt water into drinking water;
- 22 5. Endorses the idea of selling clean water to people who needs it the most, as  
23 long as there is no access to clean water;
- 24 6. Invites the people to not drink the dirty water to not get sick, furthermore,  
25 to learn how to turn the salt water into drinkingwater;
- 26 7. Resolves the problem of how to get clean water, and how to turn undrinkable  
27 water into drinkable water.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Free Speech  
Proposed by: The Republic of Korea

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Alarmed by* the fact that South Korea doesn't enforce their committed amendment  
3 on free speech,

4 *Fully aware* that South Korea may have their own difficulties,

5 *Seeking* for a way in which South Korea can enforce their amendment,

6 *Deeply disturbed* about why certain countries cannot have free speech for its  
7 citizens,

8 1. Encourages the government to strongly enforce laws on the allowance of free  
9 speech:

10 a) South Korea has an amendment on its constitution that says that  
11 everyone should have free speech. Unfortunately, this amendment hasn't  
12 been strongly enforced ever since the constitution was formed;

13 2. Requests that the country sticks to its amendment on free speech;

14 3. Calls for other countries to urge South Korea to enforce laws on free speech  
15 to minimize censorship in the country;

16 4. Further requests the U.N to enforce worldwide laws on free speech and to  
17 ask other countries supervise South Korea so it actually enforces the  
18 amendment in its constitution;

19 5. Supports South Korea's attempt on allowing free speech in its constitution.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: : Free Speech  
Proposed by: The United Kingdom

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Concerned by* the threat posed to the people living in countries with no freedom of  
3 expression,

4 *Acknowledging* that citizens with no freedom of speech lack the ability to influence  
5 government and elections,

6 *Deeply concerned* that countries are using the media to spread propaganda and  
7 influence political opinion

8 *Noting that* in various parts of the world, governments are misusing laws against  
9 offensive expression to persecute political opponents and religious minorities,

10 *Affirms* that freedom of speech rights held by citizens must also be protected  
11 online in accordance with articles 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

- 12 1. Calls upon All countries to promote the usage of the internet to attain  
13 information and voice opinions;
- 14 2. Requests That all countries allow the media to remain free of Government  
15 influence and not be subject to censorship;
- 16 3. Condemns Countries that use offensive expression laws to silence the voice  
17 of citizens and arrest political opponents;
- 18 4. Deplores countries maintain an ongoing discussion to determine what should  
19 be allowed under freedom of expression laws and what should not.

Committee: Human Rights 3a  
Subject: Clean Water  
Proposed by: France

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Deeply concerned* with the fact that 700 million people who lack access to clean  
3 water;

4 *Emphasizing* the need for aid to impacted areas,

5 *Noting with satisfaction* the efforts to combat this problem,

6 *Disappointed* by the member nation's lack of initiative on this issue, despite efforts  
7 put in place by UN-Water, and the United Nation's Human Rights Committee  
8 (UNHRC),

- 9 1. Designates funding from UN-water, for the purpose of funding better  
10 equipped and more action oriented international Charities;
- 11 2. Requests member states protect their citizens access to clean water from  
12 private businesses creating monopolies;
- 13 3. Calls Upon developed countries provide proper infrastructure to prevent  
14 pollutants from entering drinking water.

Committee: Human rights 3A

Subject: Refugee Rights

Proposed by: Thailand

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2 *Observing* that the refugees in a lot of countries have no rights at all, can't go to  
3 work and have to live in camps in the countries, they fled to,

4 *Reconizing* that these refugees don't have anything, when they arrive and that  
5 they need food, mediaction, and a place to sleep and to stay for a while, until they  
6 can go back to their countries or got an asylum to stay in these countries they  
7 have fled to,

8 *Fully believing* that you should help these people, because they are having a  
9 trauma, and doesn't know where to stay, there are children who came on their  
10 own and need help and and adults who takes care of them,

11 *Noting further* that the children under the refugees should get some kind of  
12 education, like learning the language of the country, that they can go to school in  
13 this country, when their parents decided to stay in the coungrty and getting an  
14 asylum,

15 *Convinced* that the refugees should get help from other countries, like provides  
16 food, shelter and a place, were they can feel safe again,

17 *Realizing* that these refugees not always are welcome in these countries, and a  
18 lotof people hate them because they don't know them and ae afraid of something  
19 new,

- 20 1. Calls for drawing attention on the refugees to get to know them and don't  
21 be afraid of them, and the most important thing, to welcome them and to  
22 help them;
- 23 2. Encourages the people in all these countries, to welcome refugees, and tries  
24 to help them somehow, like giving them old clothes or toys for the kids or  
25 volenteers to teach them some schoolssubjects;
- 26 3. Supports bringing people together and get to know new things.

Committee: Human rights 3c  
Subject: Torture and Punishment  
Proposed by: Thailand

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2 *Noting with deep concern* that there are still people in countries all over the world  
3 who are getting tortered in prisons,

4 *Realizing* that a treatment like that is inhuman and can't be tolорated because the  
5 humanbody is untouchable and protected by law,

6 *Recalling* on the fact that hurting a person in this way is against laws and  
7 shouldn't happen at all in peoples life,

8 *Keeping in mind* that nobody ever should get tortered and that in 141 countries  
9 tortering is still used, and people are really afraid of getting tortered,

10 1. Requests that every single country in the world should have a law that  
11 protect people from being tortered in prisons;

12 2. Expresses its appreciation for the convention against torture and other cruel,  
13 inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, which is working against  
14 torture and sstuff like that all over the world and believes that the UN should  
15 keep supprting that programe.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Torture  
Proposed by: Panama

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Deeply concerned* by the prominent use of torture used as punishment across the  
3 globe today,

4 *Recognizing* that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "Everyone  
5 has the right to life, liberty and security of person", and that "No one shall be  
6 subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment",

7 *Bearing in mind* that the newly elected President Trump of the United States, a  
8 precedent country, has expressed an interest in the use of waterboarding and  
9 other acts of torture that violate one's rights granted in the Universal Declaration  
10 of Human Rights,

- 11 1. Declaring Panama as a country that is firmly against the use of torture
- 12 2. Expressing its appreciation that the United Nations has held the "Convention  
13 against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or  
14 Punishment", which discussed the definition of the crime and created plans  
15 to further investigate the use of torture on a global scale,
- 16 3. Requests that the United Nations expands its ten person committee to allow  
17 room for more members so that more research on the use of torture in  
18 countries may be conducted.
- 19 4. Urges stronger developed nations to take part in this research and take  
20 clear, strong stances against the use of torture.
- 21 5. Requests that this committee takes more immediate action towards  
22 reprimanding those who use torture as punishment, as well as working to  
23 rescue or aid those who are victims of torture.
- 24 6. Recommends that the United Nations call another convention to address this  
25 rising issue.
- 26 7. Urges NGOs to spread awareness of this issue.
- 27 8. Proposes that these organizations achieve this through seminars that  
28 suggest legal reform in primarily developing countries.
- 29 9. Calls upon other countries to publicly join Panama in their stance against the  
30 use of torture.
- 31 10. Encourages the UN to provide immediate aid to victims of torture.

32 11. Asks that the UN does this through providing medical or monetary aid to  
33 those unrightfully tortured.

34 12. Requests that the UN works to create legal/police reform in nations where  
35 torture is a prevalent problem.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Clean Water and Sanitation  
Proposed by: Senegal

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Deeply concerned* about the shortage of potable water in the world and that twice  
3 the population of the United States lives without access to safe water,

4 *Aware* that the decline of water quality has grown to become a global issue of  
5 concern due to the population on earth increasing,

6 *Alarmed* by the many factors that have declined the amount of clean water  
7 including climate change and pollution,

8 *Alarmed* that the number one cause of death in the world is pollution of water,

9 *Concerned* with the growth of population in developing countries and their ability  
10 to provide clean water,

11 *Stresses* that it is essential to continue the focus on achieving the goals  
12 established by the United Nations to ensure access to water and sanitation to all  
13 nations in need,

- 14 1. Confirms the high importance of educating nations in need who are facing  
15 water sanitation and scarcity problems and teaching these nations about  
16 resource handling and water management,
- 17 2. Declares the significance of research administered by the United Nations for  
18 countries to progress their cost-efficient methods of water sanitation and  
19 purification,
- 20 3. Declares that this issue is a priority and that funding needs to be immediate  
21 because without water there is no life; this will be accomplished through  
22 taking funds off of other topics,
- 23 4. Encourages desert nations, who have been successful in implementing water  
24 programs and engineering students from developed nations, to collaborate  
25 with each other to develop an effective and inexpensive water purification  
26 system that can be used easily in developing countries,
- 27 5. Recommends developing countries pay in commodities,
- 28 6. Affirms that funding for this crisis needs to be addressed immediately for life  
29 to continue, since disease spreads when there is no water,
- 30 7. Emphasizes that equal distribution of water supplies is critical to ensure  
31 access to water and sanitation for all, and reaching the goals that the United  
32 Nations has set to complete by 2030.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Free Speech  
Proposed by: Kazakhstan

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Noting with deep concern* that people of all ethnicities around the world have their  
3 freedom of speech and expression stripped from them by issues such as racism  
4 and corrupt governments,

5 *Aware* of the effects that lack of freedom of speech and expression are causing in  
6 societies, creating a barrier on creativity and innovation and splitting the  
7 communities apart,

8 *Deeply concerned* that many countries around the world are taking the rights of  
9 the media away through preposterous laws and UN agencies are doing next to  
10 nothing to stop it,

11 *Authorizes* the creation of laws and policies that prevent governments from  
12 censoring their media and certain parts of the internet from their citizens;

13 *Taking note* of the resolution written by the Commission of Human Rights "in  
14 which the Commission approved the text of the draft declaration on the right and  
15 responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect  
16 universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms"(Declaration on  
17 the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to  
18 Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental  
19 Freedoms),

- 20 1. Calls upon UNESCO to continue their efforts on protecting media  
21 organizations from being prosecuted and/or censored;
- 22 2. Urges the UNDP to continue its efforts in helping move society forward and  
23 away from discrimination and censorship;
- 24 3. Considering that "in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter  
25 of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal  
26 and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation  
27 of freedom, justice and peace in the world"(Optional Protocol to the  
28 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights);
- 29 4. Strongly supports having a UN representative present in court cases to see  
30 how the country's court system handles a situation where freedom of speech  
31 is involved;
- 32 5. Convinced of "of the significant role that institutions at the national level can  
33 play in promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms  
34 and in developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and  
35 freedoms"( National institutions for the promotion and protection of human  
36 rights);

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6. Stresses the need for large media organizations to promote freedom of speech and expression, especially to places that struggle with keeping it in line such as China or Russia;

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  7. Expresses its appreciation to the Human Rights Watch on its progress made in countries that have been targeting their media for speaking critically against them, helping bring cases to justice;

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  8. Further requests citizens of countries that limit freedom of speech and expression to step forward and speak up about the situation.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Rights of Refugees  
Proposed by: Senegal

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Deeply concerned* about the high rate of people being forcibly displaced every day  
3 from conflicts and persecution,

4 *Aware* that we are witnessing one of the highest levels of displacement on record,

5 *Alarmed* that a large portion of these people are children,

6 *Alarmed* that many refugees have been denied basic rights including healthcare,  
7 employment, and education,

8 *Stresses* that protection of asylum seekers and refugees is essential for the world  
9 to be on the same page,

- 10 1. Affirms the importance of the UN reports on each nation's refugee crisis;
- 11 2. Declares that each country be educated by college students on the needs of  
12 refugees and the current refugee crisis;
- 13 3. Emphasizes that education is the most important part in solving this issue;
- 14 4. Encourages countries to have a large budget to help the certain amount of  
15 refugees that the take in;
- 16 5. Encourages that all countries take in a certain number of refugees to solve  
17 countries from being overpopulated and them not being able to provide for  
18 the large mass of people entering;
- 19 6. Encourages that the international community determines when a given state  
20 has failed to exercise the obligation to protect;
- 21 7. Affirms that military intervention has proven to be not the answer.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Torture and Punishment  
Proposed by: Senegal

1 The General Assembly,

2 *Aware* that human trafficking is a form of punishment and a serious issue present  
3 throughout the world,

4 *Alarmed* that the largest share of forced labor victims are women and girls,

5 *Stresses* that it is essential to address this issue to protect future generations from  
6 slavery and exploitation,

- 7 1. Affirms the importance of the UN providing annual reports of each nation's  
8 progress, to encourage each country to follow the Protocol to Prevent,  
9 Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,
- 10 2. Condemns all forms of punishment and torture to remain prohibited in any  
11 place and in any time and that it can never be justified,
- 12 3. Declares that all countries implement an education program on why it is  
13 important to eradicate this problem,
- 14 4. Emphasizes that countries must take action to combat all acts of torture and  
15 other cruelty,
- 16 5. Encourages countries that do not have preventative mechanisms to establish  
17 them, to prevent torture and cruel activity,
- 18 6. Encourages that countries adopt Blue Heart Campaigns to promote  
19 awareness of this prevalent issue.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Refugees  
Proposed by: Laos

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Observing* the actions taken to help the Syrian refugee crisis,

3 *Noting with deep concern* that there are over 65 million forcibly displaced people  
4 worldwide with over half of refugees being minors,

5 *Alarmed by* the constant violations of rights of refugees in camps and resettlement  
6 areas,

7 *Fully aware* Turkey, Lebanon, and Pakistan are the top hosting countries with over  
8 1 million refugees each,

9 *Declaring* refugees have individual rights that must be protected no matter what,

- 10 1. Calls upon more developed nations to further contribute to helping and  
11 hosting displaced people;
- 12 2. Recommends more protection for refugee camps;
- 13 3. Encourages refugee screening standards to speed up their processes to  
14 shorten the waiting period refugees must endure to reach safety and  
15 security;
- 16 4. Condemns governments that deport refugees back to the places they fled  
17 from;
- 18 5. Supports refugee assistance and benefits programs set up by governments;
- 19 6. Expresses its hope that refugees can find more safe places to relocate  
20 without having to worry about having to spend years waiting in deplorable  
21 conditions.

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Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Torture  
Proposed by: Laos

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Alarmed* by the violations of basic human rights in countries against the guidelines  
3 set by the Convention Against Torture,

4 *Having examined* the unreliability of torture for information and unable to find  
5 justification for its use,

6 *Keeping in mind* victims can never truly heal from the effects torture inflicts on  
7 their emotional, mental, and physical health,

8 *Having adopted* clauses in our own constitution prohibiting the use of torture and  
9 cruel and unusual punishment,

10 *Noting with concern* that over 80% of countries around the world continue to use  
11 torture.

- 12 1. Calls upon countries who ratified the Convention Against Torture to uphold  
13 their agreement to follow its guidelines;
- 14 2. Condemns officials who do not thoroughly investigate or punish their  
15 colleagues who could be torturers;
- 16 3. Encourages UN action through education of governments and their agencies  
17 on alternative methods for punishment;
- 18 4. Requests easier access to rehabilitation for victims of torture;
- 19 5. Congratulates the UN's assistance program for helping victims escape  
20 dangerous situations and bring perpetrators to justice.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Topic: Free Speech and Hate Speech  
Country: Russia

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Reaffirming* the promise made by all States under the Charter of the United  
3 Nations to maintain international peace and security and to suppress acts of  
4 aggression,

5 *Reaffirming* also the obligation of the States to prohibit discrimination based on  
6 sex, race, religion, ethnicity, skin color, nationality, or gender orientation,

7 *Reaffirming* further the efforts made by all States under the Charter of the United  
8 Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental  
9 freedoms,

10 *Deeply concerned* about incidents of intolerance, discrimination and threats  
11 against persons based on their sex, race, religion, ethnicity, skin color, nationality,  
12 or gender orientation in all regions of the world,

13 *Deploing* any advocacy of discrimination or violence on the basis of sex, race,  
14 religion, ethnicity, skin color, nationality, or gender orientation,

15 *Recognizing* that working together to enhance implementation of existing legal  
16 regimes that protect individuals against discrimination and hate speech is an  
17 important first step in combating incidents of intolerance, discrimination and  
18 violence against individuals on the basis of sex, race, religion, ethnicity, skin color,  
19 nationality, or gender orientation,

- 20 1. Defines hate speech as actions aimed at the incitement of hatred or enmity,  
21 as well as abasement of dignity of a person or a group of persons on the  
22 basis of sex, race, religion, ethnicity, skin color, nationality, or gender  
23 orientation, as well as affiliation to any social group, if these acts have been  
24 committed in public or with the use of mass media;
- 25 2. Encourages all states to individually establish laws restricting hate speech  
26 by:  
27 a. Recalling the criminal nature of hate speech,  
28 b. Retaining freedom of speech as a fundamental right except in such cases  
29 as it infringes on the safety of the community,  
30 c. Understanding the unique needs of each state,  
31 d. Speaking out against all incitement to violence,  
32 e. Adopting measures to criminalize hate speech in all its forms and through  
33 all methods of regulatable communication;
- 34 3. Calls for strengthened international efforts to foster a global dialogue for the  
35 promotion of a culture of tolerance and peace at all levels, based on respect

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for human rights and diversity of sexes, races, religions, ethnicities, skin colors, nationalities, and gender orientations.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Free Speech  
Proposed by: France

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Expressing its appreciation* for countries that protect their citizens right to free  
3 speech,

4 *Alarmed by* the excessive abuse of free speech in within certain nations,

5 *Fully aware* of the difference between hate speech and free speech,

6 *Observing* the efforts by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to  
7 protect free speech,

8 1. Requests that all member states define hate speech and free speech  
9 separately in their laws;

10 2. Suggests that countries that don't have free speech as a right recognize it's  
11 importance to the well being of their population;

12 3. Designates funding from the ICCPR to charities like Amnesty international to  
13 advocate for the rights of oppressed people in places the ICCPR cannot  
14 access.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Refugees  
Proposed by: Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea

1 THE GENERAL ASEMBLY,

2 *Alarmed by* the over 65 million displaced individuals at this moment in the world,  
3 with Syria alone containing 5 million,

4 *Emphasizing* the sentiment that were made in the Universal Declaration of Human  
5 Rights on December 10, 1948,

- 6 1. Urges all nations to comply with the declarations made in the Universal  
7 Declaration of Human Rights;
- 8 2. Encourages international communities to open up safe routes to sanctuary by  
9 making the process of acquiring asylum quicker and easier for refugees and  
10 displaced persons;
- 11 3. Further requests that the international community provides help to countries  
12 accepting refugees, such as providing international trade benefits to those  
13 countries or allowing organizations like the World Food Program to easily  
14 access refugees around the world;
- 15 4. Calls upon the governments of nations on the brink of civil war or another  
16 dangerous situation that might displace its people to encourage its citizens  
17 to save money or be better prepared to leave the country in case of danger;
- 18 5. Emphasizes the need for international action by the United Nations, now  
19 more than ever, to combat racial discrimination, xenophobia, and  
20 persecution.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Torture and Punishment  
Proposed by: France

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Fully aware* that any form of torture such as physical, psychological, and sexual is  
3 considered a violation of human rights,

4 *Realizing* that people such as prisoners have been killed due to torture,

5 *Taking into consideration* that many countries still use torture even after signing  
6 and ratifying the United Nations Convention Against Torture (UNCAT)

- 7 1. Congratulates other nations in not participating in the act of torture;  
8 2. Encourages other nations to not participate in torture as well and reinforcing  
9 the laws of torture and the articles of the UNCAT;  
10 3. Considers taking action with nations that further continue the problem of  
11 torture.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Rights of Refugees  
Proposed by: France

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Recognizing* that people in certain countries such as those in the Middle East are  
3 fleeing their countries of nationality to find safety and security,

4 *Bearing in mind* refugees are not finding security or safety before and after  
5 fleeing,

6 *Noting with deep concern* refugee's asylum requests are not always granted  
7 because many countries such as Russia do not support or accept them,

- 8 1. Expresses its appreciation for the United Nation's act of providence of  
9 financial aid, shelter and protection of refugees;
- 10 2. Affirms the act of putting refugees in their countries of origin if safe, which is  
11 voluntary repatriation;
- 12 3. Considers resettlement as a solution for refugees including language training,  
13 cultural orientation, education, and/or employment;
- 14 4. Reminds The General Assembly of the option of integration and placing  
15 refugees in countries of asylum.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Freedom of Speech  
Proposed by: Senegal

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 Deeply concerned by the efforts of government controlling information and speech  
3 rising,

4 Aware that freedom of speech is a fundamental human right,

5 Alarmed that in many parts of the world governments have misused laws that  
6 criminalize offensive expression to persecute religious minorities and political  
7 opponents,

8 Stresses that it is essential to continue fighting for this human right for freedom to  
9 continue,

- 10 1. Affirms the importance of the UN providing annual reports on each nation's  
11 status of freedom of speech and press;
- 12 2. Declares that countries who do not follow the Universal Declaration of  
13 Human Rights, should be encouraged to follow it;
- 14 3. Encourages that college students educate developing countries on free  
15 speech and the importance of it, since it is a human right;
- 16 4. Emphasizes and encourages countries efforts on providing better regulations  
17 on freedom of the press and speech.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Topic: Free Speech  
Proposed By: Russia

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Alarmed by* the potential of extremist groups to destabilize the governments of  
3 developing nations,

4 *Defining* "Acceptable Free Speech" as any speech that does not threaten the  
5 security of its nation,

6 *Approving* of the passing of the previous U.N. resolution A/C.3/71/L.45, which  
7 sought to limit the expression of harmful neo-nazi ideas and passed with a vast  
8 majority,

9 *Noting with concern* the history of violent protests, such as the 2012 protests in  
10 Muslim countries that could have been prevented with limited access to internet  
11 media,

12 *Taking into consideration* the vast number of countries that have a need to repress  
13 potentially destructive or harmful groups or individuals to ensure safe internal  
14 affairs,

15 *Recognizing* the vast differences in values regarding free speech across the globe,

- 16 1. Condemns any potential internationally enforced laws attempting to  
17 forcefully expand free speech rights, because they may increase the  
18 influence of extremists in at-risk countries;
- 19 2. Encourages countries that are threatened by extremist groups to institute  
20 laws allowing for the censorship of dangerous entities;
- 21 3. Trusts countries with open free speech policies to refrain from interfering in  
22 those with censorship capabilities, as it would create unnecessary conflict;
- 23 4. Reminds countries that, censorship should only be used for security, even on  
24 the national or international scale, to improve the general welfare of a  
25 country's population;
- 26 5. Authorizes investigations into and censorship of any dangerous religious,  
27 political, or other group that may be harmful to a population;
- 28 6. Reaffirms the right of all nations to ultimately determine their own policies  
29 regarding acceptable free speech.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Rights of Refugees  
Proposed by: Indonesia

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Deeply concerned* that 80% of refugees go to developing countries,

3 *Fully aware* the un has not agreed on a refugee resettlement plan for developed  
4 countries to take in more refugees,

5 *Having considered* the 23 million refugees fleeing from their homes at this time of  
6 history,

7 *Recognizing* the 65.3 million forcibly displaced people in the world,

8 *Noting with deep concern* that many developed European countries are closing  
9 borders,

10 *Emphasising* Australia closing its borders to refugees staying in Indonesia

11 *Expressing its appreciation* to the UN for pushing countries to be compassionate,

- 12 1. Reminds that countries with stable governments and healthy economies,  
13 developed countries, should have enough resources to help other countries  
14 with the large refugee population;
- 15 2. Encourages developed countries to show compassion to both refugees, and  
16 developing or underdeveloped countries helping refugees;
- 17 3. Calls to wealthy European nations and other nations to reopen borders to  
18 help this international crisis;
- 19 4. Invites Australia to reopen borders to the assylum seekers waiting in  
20 Indonesia;
- 21 5. Expresses its hope international laws to protect the rights of refugees and  
22 help impoverished countries with refugees will be passed;
- 23 6. Further invites the un to push countries to open borders and bring in  
24 refugees and assylum seekers;
- 25 7. Requests developed countries to agree on a refugee resettlement plan,  
26 taking in at least 10% of the world's refugees and assylum seekers to relieve  
27 developing countries swamped with 80% of the world's refugees.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Rights of Refugees  
Proposed by: Djibouti

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Deeply conscious* that there are millions of displaced peoples around the world,

3 *Alarmed by* the consequences of these displaced peoples are tragic and real,

4 *Recognizing* that these causes of refugees are due to war, and political conflict,

5 *Acknowledging* that this displacement of refugees has led to poverty and  
6 disruption of family life,

7 *Recognizing* that the reintroduction of refugees into their former lives is usually  
8 unsuccessful,

9 *Acknowledging* that this lack of success is because of the poor programs in place,  
10 or non existent that struggle to reintroduce refugees,

- 11 1. Proclaims to reinstate, create programs to reintroduce refugees into their  
12 former lives;
- 13 2. Requests that the United Nations, UNHCR program better enforce their  
14 promises to ensure the betterment of refugee lives;
- 15 3. Encourages other countries, particularly those who are more impacted by the  
16 refugee crisis adopt programs that create identification for refugees;
- 17 4. Encourages that they adopt programs similar to the Djibouti's program to  
18 distribute identification of refugees;
- 19 5. Further endorses that the UN fund supplies to refugees camps, and job  
20 training in order to encourage the flow of income to refugee families;
- 21 6. Requests that countries impacted by influx of refugees grant them a place to  
22 stay for the time being.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Clean Water and Sanitation  
Proposed by: Republic of Congo

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2 *Alarmed by* 1.8 billion people in the world who have contaminated drinking water,  
3 *Deeply concerned by* 2.4 billion people who do not have access to basic sanitation  
4 services,

5 *Noting with deep concern* 1,000 children who die each day due to the lack of clean  
6 water and sanitation,

7 *Recognizing* that sanitation is seen as a taboo topic that is hardly recognized,

8 *Aware of* difficult access to water which directly correlates with poorer households,

9 *Bearing in mind* colonization in Africa and parts of Asia during from 1870 to  
10 1940's,

11 *Observing* the negative effects on the economy, resulting in a cycle of not having  
12 money to help people in need

- 13 1. Encourages underdeveloped countries to fund solar powered water pumps to  
14 provide more access to water.
- 15 2. Emphasizes health and hygiene to be taught to all citizens to raise  
16 awareness of its importance.
- 17 3. Supports UNICEF for providing humanitarian actions by building wells and  
18 building latrines.
- 19 4. Reaffirms World Bank's partnership with Bulgaria to make clean water more  
20 affordable.
- 21 5. Further invites UN to spread awareness of world toilet day to remove taboo  
22 from talk of the importance of sanitation.
- 23 6. Endorses the United Nations General Assembly's recognition of clean drinking  
24 water and sanitation as a human necessity.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Free Speech  
Proposed by: Cambodia

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Observing* the vast amount of Human Rights violations throughout the world,

3 *Recognizing* the harmful effects these cause within countries,

4 *Focusing* on the gravity of Cambodia's situation,

5 *Knowing* how intensely Cambodian people suffer from the abuse of their own  
6 government,

7 *Pointing* out Prime Minister Hun Sen's sacrilege of Freedom of Opinion and  
8 Expression,

9 *Believing* in the influence of previous action taken by the United Nations,

- 10 1. Expects world leaders to care about Human Rights;
- 11 2. Requests that Free Speech be established as a mandated Universal Right;
- 12 3. Demands our Human Rights to be cared for and enforced;
- 13 4. Urges government officials and politicians to grant Freedom of Thought,  
14 Opinion and Expression to the people;
- 15 5. Advises the United Nations to evaluate the infraction of these rights by  
16 Cambodia's government;
- 17 6. Requires Cambodian activists and opposition leaders to be recognized as  
18 representatives of the Khmer society and the dream to regain those rights  
19 they were born with;
- 20 7. Hopes for a planetary transcendental reform towards the evolution of  
21 mankind.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Rights of Refugees  
Proposed by: Cambodia

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Inciting* awareness on desecrations committed on the Rights of Refugees,

3 *Supporting* the Declaration of Human Rights,

4 *Stating* the degree of inhumane torture that asylum seekers in Cambodia have to  
5 tolerate,

6 *Including* the deprivation of "inalienable" human rights,

7 *Believing* in the power of choice and intention that the United Nations employs to  
8 save lives,

9 *Commending* nongovernmental organizations such as Human Rights Watch and  
10 Amnesty International for the action they have taken to solve this issue,

- 11 1. Needs the United Nations to take action for the improvement of Refugee  
12 Rights,
- 13 2. Requires global awareness on an issue of this magnitude,
- 14 3. Believes it is the responsibility of refugees themselves to know their rights  
15 and the protection they provide,
- 16 4. Creates consciousness on human's ability to neglect other beings,
- 17 5. Communicates how this neglect of our own race has transformed into the  
18 abuse of our kind,
- 19 6. Expects caring people to get involved and aid those whose life is constantly  
20 at risk,
- 21 7. Relies on the support of international leaders, non-profit foundations, NGOs,  
22 and the United Nations,
- 23 8. Appreciates donations from those who believe in the possibility of refugees  
24 enjoying their existence rather than suffering their reality.

Committee: Human Rights 3A  
Subject: Clean Water  
Proposed by: China

1 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

2 *Aware* of the problem pertaining to clean water access. In our rural areas 34% of  
3 the population is without access to clean water,

4 *Believing* China should implement policies to give regulations for the amount of  
5 coal that factories can pour into rivers per year,

6 *Understanding that* China spends billions of dollars cleaning water each year,  
7 keeping China's rivers clean would make the population have better access to  
8 clean water, as well as help China spend less money on cleaning their water,

- 9 1. Affirms that while this policy would cost more for the individual factories, it  
10 would be less money overall for China.

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