Acknowledgement

The inaugural Model UNESCO Mongolia (MUM) conference was organized in 2015 by the United Nations Youth Advisory Panel Mongolia and the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO in commemoration of UNESCO’s 70th Anniversary. Thanks to the successful organization of the first model conference the event has quickly become a well-known activity for young Mongolians. This year we received a record number of applications from youth all over Mongolia to participate in MUM.

The Youth Advisory Panel would like to express its sincere gratitude to the UNESCO Beijing Office for their partnership in bringing this important, educational project to Mongolian youth. We value our partnership with you and hope to continue to cooperate many more times for youth development. The Youth Advisory Panel also wishes to give sincere thanks to the MUM partner organizer Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO (NATCOM) for their invaluable cooperation which made this successful conference possible. Finally, we thank the Secretariat of the State Great Hural (Parliament) for their assistance in hosting MUM at the Government House of Mongolia.

Due to your hard work Model UNESCO Mongolia continues to grow into a prominent activity that has received the appreciation of young Mongolian leaders and students.

United Nations Youth Advisory Panel Mongolia

Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO
Background
Model UNESCO Mongolia (MUM) is an educational simulation and academic competition in which young people learn about conference diplomacy, the international political process, the general UN and UNESCO mandate and engage in high level debate and public speaking. It is a type of Model United Nations conference that is popular in many nations around the world. Most universities and colleges in the west have their own Model UN club or society. The popularity of model UN is quickly growing in Asian countries thanks to several high profile international conferences. Mongolia is recently but rapidly developing its own culture of organizing and participating in UN simulations, in no small part thanks to the contributions of MUM. Model UNESCO Mongolia is special in that it is the only national level conference that prioritizes equal opportunity of participation. Youth aged 16-24 from all regions representing schools and universities, organizations in many different sectors including private, public and civil society are welcome to apply. From the hundreds of applications we receive, the most qualified and motivated delegates are chosen. MUM is also the only conference in Mongolia that simulated the General Conference of UNESCO rather than the General Assembly. This allows participants to research deeply and specifically the mandate of the United Nation’s Education, Science and Culture organization and acquire specialized knowledge of its activities around the world.

Each year the MUM organizer chooses a debate topic under the general theme of the Sustainable Development Goals. In the year 2016 we chose to highlight Goal 16: Promoting Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. Through the activities of the conference and follow up social media promotion we have reached many youth to empower them to learn about sustainable development and how it affects lives.
Preparation phase

The United Nations Youth Advisory Panel (UNYAP) began the preparation for MUM in August and established the organization team (or secretariat). The organizers comprised of the UNYAP members and NATCOM representatives. Volunteers from UNYAP partner organizations expressed excitement for MUM and volunteered their time to staff the conference.

Main organizing team:
Munkhdelger Urnaa (Mongolian NATCOM for UNESCO)
Undral Ganbaatar (UNYAP Mongolia)
Bat-Erdene Batsukh (UNYAP Mongolia)
Jamsrandorj Batbayar (UNYAP Mongolia)
Uchral Ganbaatar (UNYAP Mongolia)

Organizers:
Zolboo Dashmyagmar (UNYAP Mongolia)
Bayarmaa Tumurkhuyag (UNYAP Mongolia)
Lkhagva-Ulzii Myagmarsuren (UNYAP Mongolia)

Volunteers:
Bolor Jamiyandagva
Delgerjargal Batsuuri
Semberuutsetsen Baterdene
Tuul Battsengel
Joanna Wohl

Photographers:
Ganbayar Uramchimeg
Enkhmend Nergui
# MODEL UNESCO MONGOLIA 2016

## TIME TABLE & ACTION PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Action:</th>
<th>Respondent:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1   | 22.08.2016-28.08.2016 | - Select organization team members (Secretariat)  
- Finalize timeframe, budget proposal and liaise with UNESCO focal point | - Undral (UNYAP)  
- Munkhdelger (UNESCO) |
| 2   | 29.08.2016-11.09.2016 | - Model UNESCO Mongolia 2016 contents  
  - Theme and debate topic  
  - Design logo and visuals (for posters, banners etc.)  
  - Participants guideline and develop online application  
  - Jury selection  
  - Award guidelines  
- Internal Preparation  
  - Team member training and share best practices from previous conferences  
  - Confirm team member roles and activities  
  - Distribute internal calendar  
- Conference preparation  
  - Begin writing delegate handbook (Undral)  
  - Plan workshop (TBC: Oct 22)  
  - Find video maker for the big day  
  - Participants package contents (pens, notebooks)  
  - Venue and catering arrangements  
  - Reception (venue, Orange session artists, networking etc.) | - UNYAP |
| 3   | 12.09.2016-07.10.2016 | - External Promotion  
  - Launch promo video and MUM16 logo on FB page  
  - Post Model United Nations videos, photos and articles leading up to registration opening date  
  - FB live answer sessions for applicants (3 times)  
- Launch online application (Sep 16) | - UNYAP |
| 4   | 08.10.2016-15.10.2016 | - Select and inform delegations  
- Workshop for Head Delegates (MUN101, | - UNYAP |
Implementation Process

MUM 2016 theme and concept development

The theme of the MUM 2016 was decided to be under the Sustainable Development Goal 16: Peace and Justice.

In this way the general objective of the conference has not changed from the 2015 conference. The purpose of the conference is to allow youth to gain knowledge about the agenda of the UN and its specialized organization UNESCO, particularly in the context of the sustainable development agenda looking ahead to 2030. In addition to broadening their knowledge in international relations and global affairs, participants will also practice negotiation, public speaking conference diplomacy, conflict resolution, research and communication. MUM is also a great venue for young people to network and make friends.

In cooperation with and on the advice of the UNESCO Beijing Office the debate topic of the conference was decided to be “Short and Long Term Measures to Combat Violent Extremism: Including Human Rights in the Global Dialogue.”
With recent and continuing world events, the topic of violent extremism is very timely. In addition the subtitle “Including Human Rights in the Global Dialogue” was included to encourage delegates to consider the human rights violations to ordinary citizens that occur as a result of government actions to counter violent extremism and to remind participants of the need to find peaceful solutions that promote international cooperation. Unlike government and multilateral actors with the mandate to use force, the UNESCO organization can only use educational and cultural programs in its contribution to the worldwide effort to counter violent extremist thinking. This change in perspective of an issue that is normally associated with violence and armed conflict was a welcome challenge for delegates to thinking of peaceful ways to promote intercultural understanding and dialogue.

Application and selection

We registered prospective delegates through an online application. Applicants were asked to write a short essay on what participating in Model UNESCO Mongolia was important to them. The selection committee looked at the applications holistically, taking into consideration everything from the quality of the essay answer, previous experience and academic and professional background. We sought qualified and motivated applicants but also valued highly the diversity of the participant pool. Thus, in addition to applicants with high professional and academic backgrounds in international relations we also accepted students from different regions of the country, and from organizations not previously represented at MUM.

All information related to the conference was distributed via the Facebook page of MUM:

https://www.facebook.com/modelunescomongolia/

In addition to creating an event for the conference we also organized a live answer session to give applicants answers to frequently asked questions regarding the application and selection process.

Conference photos and video were also distributed to the delegates afterwards through the page.
Since at the 2015 conference a high number of youth expressed a desire to participate but could not find teammates this year we had a separate application for individual delegates. Over 100 people registered as single delegates. We accepted 20 participants and assigned them into teams so they could join MUM.

In order to give inexperienced students a chance to experience a model conference we also accepted four participants to represent observer organizations. Observer organizations lobby fellow delegates and give speeches but were not part of the final draft resolution writing process. This was a way to introduce curious new people to MUM and give them the experience to participate in future model conferences.

One final change we made to the application process was to reduce the number of members in a team from 7 to 4 while increasing the number of countries. This allows individual team members to have more responsibility and participation. Increasing the country matrix from 11 to 20 created an even more dynamic debate with more views and interests represented. In total out of 400 total applications 85 delegates were selected to participate in the conference.

Countries and organizations of MUM 2016:

1. United Kingdom
2. China
3. Germany
4. Norway
5. Australia
6. Russia
7. Iraq
8. Afghanistan
9. Saudi Arabia
10. United States
11. Syria
12. Mongolia
13. Tunisia
14. Argentina
15. Japan
16. Hungary
17. Indonesia
18. Somalia
19. Egypt
20. Canada
21. Amnesty International
22. International Organization for Migration
23. Human Rights Watch
24. Mercy Corps

Training workshop

Selected delegations were invited to come to a workshop on October 15. The UNYAP organizers gave a presentation on the basics of MUM, how to prepare, advice on doing country research and gave further instruction on writing the country position paper, working paper and opening speech.
The country position paper reflects the official policies and positions of a nation on the stated topic. It informs the committee of the country’s official stance and writing it serves as a framework to guide the delegates’ research.

The working paper serves as the ideas and clauses the country would like to add to the draft resolution the committee works on during the conference. Countries with similar working papers will quickly seek to form alliances and cooperate on a draft resolution. Delegations were also required to prepare an opening speech in English.

The delegations were asked to submit their position papers and working papers ahead of time so it could be contributed to the conference body.

The country that wrote the best position paper, based on the quality of writing, accurate country policy reflected and excellent research was awarded a certificate for BEST OUTSTANDING POSITION PAPER.

The team that received the highest score by meeting all deadlines, showed overall leadership and diplomacy during the conference and had their ideas best represented in the draft resolution won the BEST DELEGATION AWARD and was given the “Golden Gavel” or statue award of MUM.

And the delegate who showed the most excellence in debate skill, topic knowledge, diplomacy and leadership won the BEST DIPLOMAT award and has been given the opportunity by UNESCO to represent their country abroad at a youth conference.
Conference day

The conference took place in the “Great Khan Chinggis” Hall of the Government House. The Secretariat of the Great State Hural generously provided support in using the venue.

We had the honour to have Ms Naomi Kitahara, UN Resident Coordinator a.i. and UNFPA Representative, and Uyanga Sukhbaatar, Secretary General of the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, open our conference.

Model UNESCO Mongolia 2016 Program of Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00-8:45</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:50-9:30</td>
<td>Performance by:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Steve Morel, <em>Morin Khuurist</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Opening remarks:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Ms Naomi Kitahara, UN Resident Coordinator a.i./UNFPA Representative</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ms. Uyanga Sukhbaatar, Secretary-general of Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Ms. Emanuela Muscara, officer for IOM</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• O. Altansukh, Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30-12:00</td>
<td>Plenary Session One</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00-13:00</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00-15:30</td>
<td>Plenary Session Two</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30-16:00</td>
<td>Afternoon break</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00-17:30</td>
<td>Plenary Session Three</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:30-17:45</td>
<td>Closing remarks</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Undral Ganbaatar, UNYAP Secretary</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Commemorative photo</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:45-18:00</td>
<td>Delegates will travel to Reception venue:</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Tuushin Hotel, 4th floor “Suld” Hall</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>18:00-21:00</td>
<td><strong>Standing reception</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Awards ceremony</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Networking standing dinner</td>
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Outcome Assessment

Through the 3 week long preparation phase and one day conference Mongolian youth gained a comprehensive understanding of a pressing international issue and came up with their own solutions. The debate was lively and sometimes heated as the delegates became deeply immersed in their countries viewpoints and policies. The committee worked on two competing documents and worked hard to convince their fellow diplomats to bring change and fight extremism.

Beyond gaining an understanding of this difficult and complicated issue, they improved their personal skills in leadership, debate and negotiation skills. Many of the participants new to model conferences expressed a new found interest in the activity and expressed a desire to participate in more conferences, including international ones. In addition to being a valuable educational extracurricular activity that encourages skill-building and empowers youth it is an important networking platform.

Achieved outcomes for organizers:

- Used best practices of Harvard World Model United Nations, Model ASEM 2016 and other international conferences to expand the scope and quality of the conference
- Gained organizational skills
- Continued cooperation with UNESCO for second year
- Expanded organizational knowledge resource
- Built partnership with youth led organizations

Outcome for participants:

- Expanded network of friendship and cooperation between different organizations and schools
- Increased knowledge of international affairs, country-specific policy, the UN sustainable development agenda, the international and multilateral activities of UNESCO
- Developed personal skills including diplomacy and negotiation, leadership, speech and policy writing in English and Mongolian
We distributed the conference photos and official video through our Facebook page. The video reached 5400 people through our page statistics. Shares and distribution of photo and conference materials on social media increased significantly in the days after the conference. Our page received increased communication from youth wishing to volunteer with the UN Country Office and those who missed the call for applications but want to participate in future conferences. We hope to use the video of the conference in future UNYAP activities to promote the participation of youth in the activities of the UN and promote knowledge of the sustainable development agenda.

The second Model UNESCO Mongolian conference organized thanks to the cooperation between the UNESCO Beijing Office and UNYAP was a successful event that has become a rewarding activity appreciated by many Mongolian youth.
Annexes

Opening remarks by Ms. Naomi Kitahara,
UN Resident Coordinator a.i./UNFPA Representative

Dear Ms. S. Uyanga, Secretary-General of the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO

Mr. O. Altansukh, Chairman of Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development

UN Colleagues, honorable guests, distinguished delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you today to the second annual Model UNESCO conference.

Only a few days ago, on October 24, we marked the 71st anniversary of the United Nations. We all know that the United Nations was established in 1945, following the devastation of the Second World War. The UN aims at maintaining international peace and security, promoting sustainable development and protecting human rights. As such, combating violent extremism, the topic that you will be discussing today, is very much relevant to our work. The virulent spread of violent extremism has greatly troubled the international community over the last years. It has never been as many refugees and displaced persons in the world as there are today. Violent extremist groups are posing a direct assault on the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and are undermining our efforts to maintain peace and security, foster sustainable development, promote the respect for human rights and deliver much needed humanitarian aid.

No country or region is immune from its impacts. Everybody’s contribution is greatly needed.

The UN highly values contribution of Mongolia in promoting three pillars on the UN’s work. As highlighted by the UN SG Ban Ki Moon in his special message for the occasion of the 55th anniversary of Mongolia’s accession to the UN, “Mongolia’s commitment to global peace and security is demonstrated by the deployment of more than 900 Mongolian troops in six UN peace operations” worldwide. Mongolia’s declaration of itself as a nuclear-free zone, and contributions to regional trust-building by facilitating dialogue with neighboring countries is commendable.
At the 71st anniversary of the establishment of the UN, the UN has put forward 17 goals to transform the world. These are called as Sustainable Development Goals. The SDG number 16 aims at promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

I am sure that many of you will be seeking a progressive career in public and private sectors in the years to come and help in building sustainable and peaceful world. I am pleased to see your commitment and very engaged faces, and I hope that today’s debates will help you to enhance your understanding and knowledge on consequences of a spread of violence and intolerance and result in producing workable solutions to promoting international peace in order to build a better and prosperous world for all.

I wish you all the best and good luck in your debates.

Thank you

Opening Remarks by Ms. UYANGA Sukhbaatar, Secretary-General of Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO

Dear Ms. Naomi Kitahara, acting UN Resident Coordinator and UNFPA Representative,

Mr. O. Altansukh, Head of Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development

Dear UN Colleagues, distinguished participants and guests,

Today you have gathered here at the government house of Mongolia to discuss a very serious and timely concern.

The UN Secretary-General has called violent extremism a scourge of our times. Terrorist groups and the violent extremists who are inspired by them are spreading fear and hatred around the world. They inflict violence on innocent civilians and destabilize countries and regions. Violent extremists are using modern methods of social media and the internet to spread messages of intolerance and radicalization. They are especially targeting young people who are isolated from their communities and thus vulnerable. Violent extremism, and its effects are among the foremost issues facing the world today. That is why I am glad to see such young people take an
interest in international affairs and gather here today to discuss the topic of combatting violent extremism.

Only by encouraging unity in the face of division, intolerance and hatred can we defeat terrorist groups and the appeal of violent extremism itself. Young people are the key to the future. Through your cooperation and spirit of international spirit the future generation can create a peaceful and stable world with justice and respect for diversity for all.

Model UNESCO Mongolia will serve as an excellent way to become acquainted with the workings of the United Nations. In particular, in your preparation for this conference, you have learned about the mandate and actions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. You have become familiar, I hope, with the actions UNESCO takes all over the world to promote an end to violent extremism through the education of youth, and support for intercultural cooperation and friendship.

Now over the course of one day you will take on the role of high level decision makers and ambassadors of your countries. You will engage in high level debate with your peers on how to find both long and short term measures to defeat the scourge that is violent extremism. The decisions this committee reaches today in the form of the draft resolution you pass, will be presented to the UNESCO Beijing Office as a reflection of the voice of the Mongolian youth.

While you debate and find solutions to the problem of violent extremism it is important to always remember to respect human rights. The UNITED NATIONS CHARTER states clearly that the purpose of the international organization is to: Promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion;

The UNESCO Constitution also affirms the purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms. Thus, this committee must always remember to respect the fundamental human rights of ordinary citizens as it finds solutions to the danger of violent extremism.
In conclusion, I congratulate and thank you for your profound interest in promoting international peace. I wish you luck as you begin your conference and look forward to hearing the innovative ideas to come from the Mongolian youth.
Delegate Handbook:

MODEL UNESCO MONGOLIA 2016

оролцогчдын гарын авлага

2016 оны 10 сарын 29-нд
Терийн ордон, "Іх зээн Чингис хаан" танхим
Welcome letter from the Secretary-General

Distinguished delegates,

On behalf of the organizing committee at the United Nations Youth Advisory Panel in Mongolia, welcome to Model UNESCO Mongolia 2016!

We are excited to be hosting for the second time the first UNESCO model conference in Mongolia. A model conference can serve as an excellent way for young leaders to learn about world issues, try their hand at drafting policy recommendations and engage in high-level debate. The values of our conference are the same as the values of the United Nations: to respect diversity. The 20 delegations, and four observers of the conference have been selected out of hundreds of applications to represent different organizations and perspectives.

And this year’s conference will take place under the banner of the Sustainable Development Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Our agenda will be to determine short and long term measures to combat violent extremism, but in the process to always remember the importance of respecting human rights including the right to citizens’ privacy.

As you spend the next two weeks preparing for the conference you will be required to conduct detailed research about your assigned country, formulate ideas on complicated issues and draft resolutions. This handbook will serve as a useful guide in your research process. It includes the Rules of Procedure with which you must familiarize yourself; the study guide section will serve as an adequate introduction to this year’s debate topic. You will also find good examples of working papers, position papers and opening speeches to help you formulate your own.

Congratulations on being selected and we look forward to meeting you!

Sincerely,

Undral Ganbaatar
Conference Venue

STATE PALACE OF MONGOLIA This year we are moving our conference to the State Palace. The UNESCO General Conference will take place in the Great Khan Chinggis Hall, located in the East Wing of the Palace.

HISTORY After the establishment of the sovereign Mongolian People’s Republic in 1924 the legislative and executive bodies of the government did not have a permanent meeting location for several decades. Until the early 1950’s the State Small Khural used the then State Stadium (Bombogor Green) for large ceremonies and the Cabinet held meetings in the two story office that is currently the main Mongolian State University of Education building. The foundation for the new governmental palace was set in 1947. Over 1200 builders worked on its construction-500 of them foreigners- until its completion in 1951. The palace has been renovated and enlarged in 1961, 1981 and finally in 2006. The first renovation included the construction of the Great Hall and the second created additional meeting halls surrounding it. One of these was the “A” Hall, recently renamed after Chinggis Khan.

BEST WESTERN PREMIER TUUSHIN HOTEL

Our social event will take place in the “Suld” Hall of the Tuushin Hotel. Conveniently located just a two minute walk away from the conference venue, the Hotel is also the go-to location for visiting dignitaries to stay for this exact reason. China’s Xi Jin Ping, India’s Narendra Modi all called the place their home away from home in Mongolia.

After a day’s intense debate, enjoy a good meal at our reception, get to know your fellow delegates and widen your personal network. Friends that MUN together, stay together!
# Model UNESCO Mongolia 2016 Schedule

**Saturday, October 29, 2016**  
“Great Khan Chinggis” Hall, State Palace

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00-8:50</td>
<td>Registration, State Palace, North East Gate</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>please remember to bring valid ID and wear formal dress to enter the State Palace</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-9:30</td>
<td>Opening Ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30-12:00</td>
<td>Plenary Session 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12:00-13:00</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lunch break</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00-15:30</td>
<td>Plenary Session 2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>15:30-16:00</strong></td>
<td><strong>Afternoon Break</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00-17:30</td>
<td>Plenary Session 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:30-17:45</td>
<td>Closing Remarks and Group Photo</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:45-18:00</td>
<td>Travel to Reception Venue, Best Premier Western Tuushin Hotel 4th Floor, “Suld” Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>18:00-21:00</strong></td>
<td><strong>Standing Reception</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Networking event</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Award and Certificates hand out ceremony</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Introduction to the UN Youth Advisory Panel</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
GENERAL RULES

1. Concerned Bodies

The Rules of Procedure will apply to the proceedings of the Model UNESCO Mongolia conference. The words ‘General Conference’ or ‘Committee’ are to be understood as referring to the conference in question.

2. Languages of the Conference

The official languages of the conference are English and Mongolian. Opening speeches are to be made in English. The working language of the conference during general debate and for the draft resolution is Mongolian. If the delegate wishes to present a document or make a speech in English during general debate the delegate shall provide a translation to the General Conference when deemed necessary.

3. Representation

The delegation of a Member State shall consist of four representatives.

4. Rights of the Secretariat

The Secretariat consists of the Secretary-General and his/her Undersecretary-Generals, committee Chair, assistant Chair(s) and staff. The Secretary-General shall open and close the Conference. The Secretary-General, or a member of the Secretariat designated by him/her may reserve the right to make either oral or written statements to the Committee.

5. General Powers of the Chair
The Chair presides over the sessions and to maintain order as laid out in the Rules of Procedure, direct the flow of debate, grant the right to speak, rule on points of order as well as close debate when necessary. They may propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection and advise delegations on the possible course of debate. In the course of their duties the Chair must not show special preference to a Delegate over others regardless of personal affiliation or views on the Delegate’s statement. The Chair may temporarily transfer his/her powers to another member of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General may chair the sessions of the General Conference.

6. Participation of Non-Governmental Organizations

Representatives of a non-governmental organization reserve the same rights as a full member of the committee, with the exception of the right to vote on substantial matters, or the right to sign draft resolutions. With the approval of the Chair the representatives of a non-governmental organization has the right to make introductory statements to the committee regarding the position of the NGO. The representative may address the committee in oral or written statements, stating its stance on the topic being discussed and the contribution the NGO can make. The statements of the NGO are subject to the Chair’s discretion.

7. Quorum

To open debate, a minimum of half the Committee Members plus one must be present. If this condition has been fulfilled, the Quorum is considered to have been met. Quorum, as declared at the end of the Roll Call of the first session, will be considered to have been met unless challenged and shown to be absent. The Committee shall establish the presence of a simple majority before voting on substantive matters, including final voting on draft resolutions. A simple majority is met when there are more “yes” votes than “no” votes.

8. Appeal

The Delegates’ may appeal a procedural matter immediately after it has been pronounced but not appeal a substantive one. They will have 30 seconds to explain their reasoning. The Chair may briefly speak in defence of a ruling after which it will be put to a vote. The Chair’s decision shall stand unless overruled by two thirds of those members present and voting.
9. Decorum

Throughout the conference, delegates shall exhibit decorum and treat each other with diplomatic courtesy. The Chair has the right to immediately call out any delegate who is not abiding by this rule.

RULES GOVERNING DEBATE

10. Agenda

The Secretariat will prepare in advance the general topic of the debate. The committee will propose to discuss the given topic and it will be put to the vote. The agenda will be considered to be set if it receives a simple majority. Changes to the agenda and order of debate can be made with a two thirds vote.

11. Opening the debate

The general debate shall begin once the Chair has called the committee to order. The Speaker’s List shall be considered open once the agenda has been set and determine the order of speeches. Delegates will voluntarily submit their names to the Speaker’s List. If the speaker is not present at the time the Chair recognizes him/her the Chair will proceed to the next speaker on the list. Speeches may not last longer than the amount determined by the Chair. Draft resolutions on the floor may be discussed at any time.

12. Informal Meetings

Delegates may motion for an informal meeting at any time during general debate. The delegate must indicate the subject and time limit of the informal meeting. No informal meeting may last longer than 20 min and can be extended only once. The motion will be put to a vote and will pass given a simple majority. In the case of multiple motions for an informal meeting the Chair will
entertain the motions in the order they came. The Chair may rule the motion out of order and such a decision is not subject to appeal.

13. Moderated Caucus

The moderated caucus has the purpose of facilitating substantive debate on a given topic in the discussion. The Chair will temporarily pause the Speaker’s List and call on delegates to speak at his/her discretion. Delegates may motion for a moderated caucus at any point during the session when the floor is open. The delegate making the motion must specify the subject, length and individual speaking time, not exceeding 20 min in total. The motion will be immediately put to a vote and pass with a simple majority. If more than one motion for moderated caucus is on the floor, the Chair will entertain them in the order received. The Chair may rule a motion out of order and the decision is not subject to appeal. No motions are in order while a moderated caucus is taking place. Delegates may be ruled out of order if the speech does not adhere to the topic of the moderated caucus. A moderated caucus will end immediately if there are no more speakers on the floor. Moderated caucuses may be extended twice after the time period of one caucus has elapsed.

14. Closure of Debate

The delegate may move to close the debate on any topic under discussion. The Chair may, subject to appeal, rule such a motion dilatory. When closure of debate is moved the Chair will recognize two speakers to speak against the motion. In the absence of two speakers to speak against, the Chair will ask to vote to close debate by acclimation. If there are no objections to voting to close debate by acclimation, the debate will be considered automatically closed and the committee will move to substantive voting procedure.

RULES GOVERNING SPEECHES

15. Speaker’s List

The committee will at all times have an open Speaker’s List. The Chair will set a speaking time at his/her discretion or entertain motions to set a speaking time. Separate Speaker’s Lists will be
established for debates on amendments to draft resolutions. Delegates may add or remove their names from the Speaker’s List by submitting a written request to the Chair. At any time the Chair may call for members that wish to have their names added to the Speaker’s List. The names of the next delegates on the Speaker’s List will be displayed on a screen for convenience. The Speaker’s List is main activity of the committee; if there are no motions or points on the floor, the committee will resume entertaining speeches from the Speaker’s List. A motion to close the Speaker’s List is never in order.

16. Speeches

The delegate may address the committee upon recognition by the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if he/she rules the speech to be irrelevant to the topic at hand, or offensive to other delegates and conference staff.

17. Time limit on speeches

The Chair may set the speaking time at his/her discretion. The minimum speaking time is 2 seconds and the maximum is 2 minutes. The Chair will call a delegate to order if he/she goes over the time limit.

18. Yields

If the delegate finishes his/her speech before the allotted time has elapsed, there are three ways to yield the remainder to another delegate. The speaker may yield to questions. Delegates wishing to ask a question will raise their placards in order to be recognized by the Chair. The speaker may yield his/her remaining time to another delegate. The delegate may yield to the Chair. The delegate may not extend his/her speaking time.

19. Right of Reply

A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a Right of Reply. The Chair will grant a Right of Reply at his/her discretion and this decision is not subject to appeal. The Right of Reply may be requested in writing. A right of reply may not continue longer than 1 minute. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is not in order.
RULES GOVERNING POINTS

20. Point of Personal Privilege

A delegate may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege if he/she is experiencing discomfort that is hindering his/her ability to participate in the debate. The Secretariat and Chair must act to resolve the issue in an efficient manner. A delegate may not invoke a Point of Personal Privilege while another delegate is speaking unless the issue is that the delegate speaking is inaudible.

21. Points of Order

If proper parliamentary procedure is not being followed the delegate may rise to a Point of Order to be immediately decided on by a Chair. The Chair will rule out of order points that criticize the substance of on-topic discussion or derail the debate process.

RULES CONCERNING THE DRAFT RESOLUTION

22. Draft resolutions

a. Delegations must submit working papers to the Secretariat at least three days prior to the conference in accordance to the rules. The Chair may give suggestions to merge similar working papers into a single draft resolution during the conference. Working papers will be distributed in paper during the conference.

b. Delegates will write in cooperation draft resolutions that may be introduced on the floor when it receives the approval of the Chair and is signed by 7 member states. Selected authors of the draft resolution will rise before the committee to introduce the document in whole and take questions. Draft resolutions will be debated in whole, not clause by clause.

c. Signatures on the draft resolution will be written in alphabetical order. A signature indicates that the member state wishes to discuss the draft resolution in committee. It is not an endorsement of, or a binding agreement to follow all clauses in the draft resolution. Only one draft resolution may be passed by the committee.
23. Edits to the draft resolution

The Secretariat reserves the right to fix grammatical mistakes and edit the format prior to introducing the draft resolution on the floor.

24. Amendments

Delegates may submit amendments to remove, add or revise clauses once the draft resolution is on the floor. Pre-ambulatory phrases may not be amended. One amendment will be voted on at any time and no more than five amendments may be made in total. An amendment may be introduced if it has the signatures of five members and the approval of the Chair. Amendments will be passed by a simple majority. Representatives of non-governmental organizations may not vote on draft resolutions or amendments.

RULES PERTAINING TO VOTING PROCEDURE

25. Voting method

Delegations will vote by raising their placards in the air.

26. Procedural voting

Voting on matters that do not pertain to passing draft resolutions or amendments is considered a procedural vote. All members (including observers) must vote on procedural matters. A motion passes when it achieves a simple majority, or when there are more ‘yes’ votes than ‘no.’

27. Substantive voting

Substantive voting refers to voting on draft resolutions and amendments. Substantive voting begins once the committee closes general debate. Delegates may not leave or enter the conference hall once the Chair has announced that substantive voting is underway. Only the following motions are in order once substantive voting is underway: motion to reorder draft resolutions; Motion to vote by acclimation; motion to vote by roll call, points of personal privilege and points of order. All member states have one vote each. A member may decide to
abstain and are thus not counted in the total number of votes cast. Once a draft resolution passes, the voting procedure ends.

28. Vote by acclimation

The Chair may suggest that members vote by acclimation. If there are no objections the motion will be automatically adopted. If there is a single objection the voting procedure will continue as normal.

29. Reordering draft resolutions

A motion to reorder draft resolutions after entering voting procedure and before voting has started is in order. A motion requires a simple majority to pass. If there is more than one motion the Chair will take them all in order and vote. If no motion to reorder draft resolutions passes the committee will proceed according to normal voting procedure in the order the draft resolutions were accepted.

30. Roll call vote

Delegates may request for a roll call vote after the voting procedure has begun. A request for a roll call vote must be seconded by 10 other countries. The Chair will call upon member states in alphabetical order. Members must vote ‘yes,’ ‘no,’ or ‘abstain.’ A delegation voting ‘yes’ or ‘no,’ against the official policies of its government has the right to explain its vote within a time limit of 30 seconds. If a simply majority is not reached a second round of voting is announced and countries that abstained before must vote ‘yes,’ or ‘no.’ Roll call ends once the Chair announces the results.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

Motions will be entertained in the following order:

1. Point of personal privilege (Rule 20)
2. Point of order (Rule 21)
3. Motion for informal meeting (Rule 12)
4. Motion for moderated caucus (Rule 13)
5. Motion to introduce draft resolution (Rule 22)
6. Motion to amend draft resolution (Rule 24)
7. Motion to close debate (Rule 14)

Points and motions will be entertained in the following order at the start of voting procedure:

1. Point of personal privilege (Rule 20)
2. Point of order (Rule 21)
3. Motion to reorder draft resolutions (Rule 29)
4. Motion for a roll call vote (Rule 30)

Country Matrix

North America

United States of America

School of Law,
National University of Mongolia
Canada
Independents’ team 5

Asia

Mongolia
Hobby School and Orchlon International School

People’s Republic of China
School of International Relations and Public Administration, NUM
Japan
Independents’ team 1

Republic of Indonesia
Independents’ team 3

Europe

United Kingdom
School of International Relations and
Public Administration. NUM
Federal Republic of Germany

Mongolian Association of State Alumni

Kingdom of Norway

British School of Ulaanbaatar

Hungary

Independents’ Team 2
Russian Federation

School of International Relations and Public Administration, NUM

Midde East and Africa

Republic of Iraq

School of Social Sciences, NUM

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
University of the Humanities
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

National Y-Peer network

Syrian Arab Republic

English School of Mongolia

Republic of Tunisia

Mongolian University of Science and Technology
Arab Republic of Egypt

National University of Mongolia

Federal Republic of Somalia

Independents’ team 4

Oceania

Commonwealth of Australia

Amnesty International
South America

Argentine Republic
World Vision
“Oyunlag” Club

Observer Non-Governmental Organizations

Amnesty International
Human Rights Watch
IOM
Mercy Corps
Delegates’ Resources

WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 16?

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide

- peace, justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions are at the core of sustainable development. Several regions have enjoyed increased and sustained levels of peace and security in recent decades. But many countries still face protracted armed conflict and violence, and far too many people struggle as a result of weak institutions and the lack of access to justice, information and other fundamental freedoms.
- The number of victims of intentional homicide worldwide remained relatively stable from 2008 to 2014. The worldwide number of victims of intentional homicide was
estimated to be between 4.6 and 6.8 per 100,000 people in 2014, a slight decrease with respect to previous years. Yet during that period, the homicide rate in developing countries was twice that in developed countries, and increased in the least developed countries. Moreover, despite the lack of harmonized data, fatalities and injuries related to armed conflict appear to be increasing in some countries, causing unprecedented population displacements and enormous humanitarian needs.

- Various forms of violence against children are pervasive, including discipline that relies on physical punishment and psychological aggression. In all but 7 of 73 countries and areas with available survey data from 2005 to 2015, more than half of children between the ages of 1 and 14 were subjected to some form of psychological aggression and/or physical punishment at home. In Northern Africa, the share was more than 90 per cent.

- Globally, the share of girls and boys among victims of human trafficking (21 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively) peaked in 2011. By 2014, the figures had dropped to 18 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively, but were still almost twice the levels recorded for 2004.

- Sexual violence is one of the most unsettling of children’s rights violations. Yet underreporting and the lack of comparable data limit understanding of the full extent of the problem. Survey data from 31 low- and middle-income countries suggest that the proportion of women aged between 18 and 29 who experienced sexual violence for the first time before the age of 18 varies widely, ranging from zero to 16 per cent. Comparable data on the experiences of men are only available for five countries, but values are lower than those reported among women in the same countries.

- Progress with respect to the rule of law and access to justice is mixed. Globally, the proportion of people held in detention without sentencing decreased slightly, from 32 per cent of total detainees in 2003-2005 to 30 per cent in 2012-2014. However, the percentage for developing regions has consistently been more than two times that of developed regions. In Southern Asia, for instance, more than 2 out of 3 prisoners remained unsentenced in 2012-2014, despite some improvement over the data available for the period 2003 to 2005.

- Among victims of robbery, between one quarter and one half reported the crime to the police, in 27 countries with available data. The data suggest a significant gap in
citizens’ access to and trust in authorities. Although official data on the prevalence of bribery are limited, figures from 19 countries indicate that the rate of prevalence of bribery may reach as high as 50 per cent among citizens who had contact with public officials, undermining trust in state institutions.

- Registering children at birth is a first step in securing recognition before the law and safeguarding individual rights and access to justice. Despite recent progress, the births of more than 1 in 4 children under the age of 5 worldwide have not been recorded. In sub-Saharan Africa, over half (54 per cent) of children have not been registered by their fifth birthday. Globally, children living in urban areas are around 1.5 times more likely to be registered than their rural counterparts. In most regions, birth registration rates tend to be highest among the richest 20 per cent of the population.

- Efforts are under way to make national and international institutions more effective, inclusive and transparent. Over the past 10 years, nearly two thirds of 144 countries with available data were able to plan their national budgets effectively (where final expenses remained within 10 per cent of original budgets). Voting rights assigned to various groups of countries in international institutions is one indication of inclusivity at the international level. For example, while developing countries account for 63 per cent of voting rights in the African Development Bank, this figure is only 35 per cent in the International Monetary Fund and 38 per cent in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of the World Bank Group.

- Free press is closely linked to access to information and the protection of human rights, but the trend in this regard is discouraging. The number of journalists killed increased from 65 in 2010 to 114 in 2015, despite the fact that, by 2013, 90 States had adopted laws on freedom of and/or access to information. The proportion of countries with national human rights institutions has doubled over the past 15 years, reaching 35.5 per cent by the end of 2015. The share of such institutions that are compliant with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles) (adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/134) was highest in developed regions (46 per cent) and in Latin America and the Caribbean (41 per cent).

“Short and long term measures to combat violent extremism”

What is violent extremism?

There is currently no official definition of violent extremism by either the United Nations or other international organizations. The FBI considers violent extremism any action that is for the purpose of “encouraging, condoning, justifying, or supporting the commission of a violent act to achieve political, ideological, religious, social, or economic goals.” Violent extremist threats can come from both individuals and groups. Prominent examples of extremist groups operating today include al-Qaeda and ISIS. Individuals who sympathize with these groups can become radicalized and commit violence in their local communities. According to the Global Center on Cooperative Security, acts of violent extremism can lead to “community tensions, regional instability, and conflict.” The United States Department of Homeland Security considers countering violent extremism an important part of ensuring national security.

Violent extremism is not limited to terrorism and includes other types of violence such as communal and politically motivated violence. While nearly synonymous, “violent extremism” is considered a more broad term than “terrorism.” Motivations are varied and usually relate to particular ideologies (for example, interpretations of political movements or religious beliefs), issues such as environmental or economic concerns, or ethnic or separatist causes.

The Government of Australia details on its website **Examples of violent extremism:**

**Ideological violence**

- Political ideologies such as nationalist, Neo-Nazi groups or hate groups that advocate the use of violence.
- Extreme interpretations of religious ideologies and beliefs that advocate the use of violence, promoted by groups such as Al-Qaeda and the Army of God.

**Issue-based violence**

- Violent animal liberation or environmental activism.
Anti-government, anti-globalization or anti-capitalist movements that advocate the use of violence.

**Ethno-nationalist or separatist violence**

- Violent political or independence struggles based on race, culture or ethnicity, e.g. ETA (Euskadi Ta Askatasuna), a separatist group seeking independence from Spain for the Basque people, the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in the United Kingdom and the Tamil Tigers of Sri Lanka.

Violent extremism is anathema to the values of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the core values and principles of any democratic country including human rights, rule of law and freedom.

**International Cooperation**

The Geneva Conference on Preventing Violent Extremism – The Way Forward took place in April 2016 at the United Nations Office at Geneva. The conference was a forum to build on the framework of the Secretary-General’s Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism and share good practices related to the prevention of violent extremism. The General Assembly passed a resolution by consensus in February 2016 deciding to give further consideration to the Secretary-General’s Plan of Action. “In the Plan, the Secretary-General calls for a comprehensive approach encompassing not only essential security-based counter-terrorism measures but also systematic preventive steps to address the underlying conditions that drive individuals to radicalize and join violent extremist groups.” (UN.org) The Plan of Action, developed through an extensive United Nations inter-agency process and based on the outcomes of high-level meetings of the General Assembly and Security Council, contains 70 recommendations for member states.

The US Government also hosted the Summit on Countering Violent Extremism in February 2016 for foreign ministers, senior officials from the United Nations and regional organizations, and private and civil society representatives. The goal was to “discuss domestic and international efforts to prevent violent extremists and their supporters from radicalizing, recruiting, or inspiring individuals or groups in the United States and abroad to commit acts of violence” and the challenges faced by nations in the process. (State
Department)

**Radicalization of Youth**

Violent extremists try to indoctrinate young people into their way of thinking and encourage them to commit terrorist acts. Western youth who belong in ethnic minority groups can be particularly vulnerable to targeted attempts of indoctrination from religious fanatic groups operating in the Middle East. The extremist groups may encourage them to commit violence at home or to travel overseas to become foreign fighters. Such groups use social media and the internet to extend their reach to youth living in the other side of the world. Young people who do not identify strongly with the culture of the nation in which they are citizens or who find themselves discriminated against on the base of their religious or ethnic background are especially vulnerable. Community engagement, intercultural dialogue and tolerance for difference ethnic and religious groups is important to ensure today’s youth do not become victims of extremist dogma. This reflects a growing international focus on preventive approaches to transnational violence, including terrorism, organized crime, and conflict.

Most governments and the United Nations make addressing factors that make people vulnerable to extremist influences and recruitment by terrorists a factor in their policy to counter violent extremism.

**UNESCO in the effort to combat violent extremism**

As UNESCO states: “**It is not enough to counter violent extremism --- we need to prevent it.**” Prevention methods include the use of ‘soft power’ to prevent a threat driven by distorted interpretations of culture, hatred, and ignorance. Disarming the process of radicalization must begin with human rights and the rule of law, with dialogue across all boundary lines, by empowering all young women and men, and by starting as early as possible, on the benches of schools. UNESCO Member States adopted the landmark decision (Decision 197EX/46) to enhance UNESCO’s capacity to provide assistance to States as they craft sharper strategies to prevent violent extremism. UNESCO has also committed to the UN Secretary-General’s Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, with a focus on priorities of direct relevance to UNESCO’s work:

(i) education, skills development and employment facilitation;
(ii) empowerment of youth;
(iii) strategic communications, the Internet and social media; and
(iv) gender equality and empowering women.

Education as a tool to prevent violent extremism

UNESCO seeks to assist countries to deliver education programs that build young people’s resilience to violent extremist messaging and foster a positive sense of identity and belonging. They have several programs in many countries that seek to build resilience against violent extremist thinking. This includes programs that strengthen the capacities of national education systems (e.g. policies, teachers, educational contents) to effectively contribute to national prevention efforts against violent extremism. Students, especially young women and men, are given the knowledge, values, attitudes and behaviours, which foster responsible global citizenship, critical thinking, empathy and the ability to take action against violent extremism.

This work is being undertaken within the framework of Global Citizenship Education and supports the implementation of UNESCO Executive Board Decision 197 EX/Decision 46: “UNESCO’s role in promoting education as a tool to prevent violent extremism”. (Link below)

Global Advocacy

Working with education specialists from around the world, UNESCO is building an international consensus around the need for an increased and human-rights based engagement of the education sector in the prevention of violent extremism and identify and examine concrete and comprehensive education sector responses to the threats of violent extremism.

Development of guidance

Furthermore, UNESCO helps education-policy makers plan and implement effective and appropriate education-related actions, contributing to national preventing violent extremism (PVE) efforts, both in formal and non-formal settings, and at different levels (secondary, technical and vocational training, higher education). This work includes also supporting teachers in managing classroom discussions in relation to PVE and radicalization and creating a classroom climate that is inclusive and conducive to respectful dialogue, open discussion and critical thinking.
Capacity-building

UNESCO also develops capacity-building initiatives for education professionals on how to address violent extremism through global citizenship education and genocide prevention, especially through an on-going program developed in partnership with the Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding (APCEIU).

Youth participation & Empowerment

The Youth team coordinates a variety of initiatives that put youth front and center of UNESCO’s response to PVE. This includes:

- Working with youth organizations to improve their skills, capacity gaps and to address any challenges they experience related to youth
- Developing capacity building workshops to equip young people with the skills they need to be active global citizens
- Working with partner organizations on the development of national youth policies, ensuring that young people themselves are fully engaged in the processes.
- Evaluating digital youth platforms and encouraging civic participation through social media
- Organizing global and regional events to promote youth public participation in addressing radicalization

This work is in line with UNESCO’s specialized response to the 2015 Security Council resolution on the role of youth in the fight against violent extremism.

UNESCO also supports in the process of understanding of youth radicalization and de-radicalization, the use of media and online coalitions to enhance cross-cultural and cross-religious dialogue and generate alternative discourse to extremist content online, combat online hate speech and build the capacity of stakeholders to develop innovative responses; all while promoting the protection of freedom of expression, privacy and other fundamental freedoms. This dialogue is part of UNESCO’s work to prevent incitement to violent extremism and radicalization leading to violence and contribute to the creation of an enabling environment for peaceful and inclusive knowledge societies.

Cultural diversity
The #Unite4Heritage campaign was launched in March 2015 in response to the violent attacks on cultural heritage, especially in the Arab region. The campaign aims to sensitize young people to the value of cultural heritage and diversity, through an integrated approach that combines social media, traditional media and events in the field.

The advantage of this approach is that it offers an alternative to vulnerable young people, instead of simply deconstructing violent rhetoric with nothing to replace it. This alternative narrative is firmly rooted in the values of UNESCO, based upon the ideals of cultural diversity, tolerance and intercultural dialogue and understanding, while still keeping cultural heritage at its heart. This cultural alternative narrative has been developed through an extensive research and consultation process, involving the participation of experts and young people.

**Privacy concerns in countering violent extremism**

UN Special Rapporteur for counterterrorism and human rights, Ben Emmerson, issued a report cautioning about the human rights risks of national and international countering violent extremism programs. One conceptual issue as identified by him is that there is no generally accepted definition of violent extremism and while violent extremism “encompasses a wider category of manifestations” than terrorism it is still very similar.

In an article published to the Brennan Center for Justice at the New York University School of Law the author reviews the report and highlights the Human Rights Risks of Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) including non-discrimination, freedom of expression, and freedom of movement.

From the article: “Emmerson notes in his report that although on paper most CVE strategies are framed in generic terms, in practice they “tend to target specific groups determined to be most ‘at risk’ of being drawn to violent extremism.” As noted in the December 2015 submission to the Special Rapporteur from the ACLU, Article 19, and the Brennan Center, “CVE initiatives in the United States and Europe focus overwhelmingly on Muslim communities, with the discriminatory impact of stigmatizing them as inherently suspicious and in need of special monitoring.”

Emmerson highlights critical questions about programs that aim to “counsel, support and mentor individuals who are considered ‘at risk’ of or ‘vulnerable’ to violent extremism.”
including: the validity of the theory behind intervention programs or the assumption that “there are reliable criteria that can be used to predict who will commit a terrorist act”;

How individuals referred to programs “are identified, what indicators are taken into consideration, and who is qualified to refer”;

The scarcity of independent evaluations of the effectiveness of these programs; and

The lack of transparency about these programs, including how rights to freedom of thought, religion, privacy, and non-discrimination will be respected.

Many of the concerns identified by Emmerson are evident in the UK’s “Prevent” strategy, the most recent version of which imposes a statutory duty on public sector employees, including teachers, doctors, and social workers, to report individuals perceived to be at risk of being drawn into both violent and non-violent extremism. Extremism includes “vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs.” Inevitably, there have been multiple reports of Muslim children being identified as potential radicals for things far removed from terrorism, including a classroom discussion of “ecoterrorism” and expressing support for Palestine. In light of Prevent’s “real potential for inhibiting people’s human rights,” David Anderson, the UK’s independent reviewer of terrorism legislation, has called for an independent review of the strategy.

Similar programs are also being introduced in the US in the three CVE pilot cities of Boston, Los Angeles and Minneapolis. While details of these programs remain unclear, it appears that — like Prevent — their goal is to enlist teachers and social and mental health workers to monitor and report to law enforcement on children in their care. Leaked National Counterterrorism Center guidelines appear to instruct educators and social workers to monitor and evaluate students on a five-point rating scale according to factors like “perceived sense of being treated unjustly,” “expressions of hopelessness, futility,” and “connection to group identity (race, nationality, religion, ethnicity).” It has recently been reported that the FBI plans to set up “Shared Responsibility Committees,” modeled on those deployed in the UK under Prevent, to identify American Muslim youth who are potential violent extremists. Earlier this year, the Bureau also rolled out its Don’t Be a Puppet game which aims to help school children identify extremists in their midst. In Minneapolis, school staff have said they
will monitor Somali children to identify “identity issues and disaffection — root causes of radicalization”; similarly, the Boston pilot program has put forth a plan to introduce “multidisciplinary teams” consisting of a social workers, psychiatrists, medical, and school staff to conduct interventions.

Conscripting teachers to hunt for extremists, Emmerson suggests, is not a good idea:

Educators should not be required to act as watchdogs or intelligence officers, nor should they be obliged to act in ways that might impinge the right to education, academic freedom or freedom of expression, thought, religion or belief. Such measures may lead pupils and students to self-censor to avoid being branded ‘extremist’, cause teachers and other staff to view pupils and students as potential threats, or avoid discussing certain issues or inviting guest speakers whose views may be controversial. The lack of certainty about what elements to take into consideration may also lead educators to be overly cautious and needlessly report through fear of sanctions.

He concludes by warning against the “possible counter-productive impact of reporting measures if they lead individuals to avoid open discussions for fear of being branded ‘extremist.’” These very concerns motivated the largest teachers union in the UK to vote for withdrawing the Prevent strategy from schools and colleges.

The last aspect of CVE counselling and outreach programs addressed by Emmerson is the perception among targeted communities that these initiatives are simply intelligence gathering exercises in disguise. While he is careful not to take a view on whether or not this is the case, he concludes “a clear distinction needs to be made between measures to counter violent extremism and the security aspect of countering terrorism.”

Measures that limit expression and ban online content. Emmerson begins by emphasizing that holding or peacefully expressing “extreme” views “should never be criminalized, unless they are associated with violence or criminal activity.” Nonetheless, he recognizes “a dangerous grey zone of expression that lies somewhere between peaceful expression and incitement, and that needs to be addressed” and lists various attempts of governments to respond (e.g., legislation to criminalize “extremist” speech that does not amount to incitement, the creation of offenses such as “advocating,” “inducing,” “encouraging,” or “glorifying” terrorism, as
well as lending material support to terrorism). These new offenses, the report notes, impose liability “based on the content of the speech, rather than the speaker’s intention or the actual impact of the speech.” Although Emmerson doesn’t take a clear position on the compatibility of such measures with human rights law, he obviously recognizes the risk that these provisions provide an avenue for governments to suppress speech they don’t like.

Measures adopted by States to “block, filter and ban specific content or entire websites” on the Internet, the report notes, constitute an interference with freedom of expression, as well as the right to privacy. As such, the report concludes, these measures must be authorized by accessible and precise domestic law in pursuit of a legitimate aim, necessary and proportionate, and subject to independent judicial oversight.

Measures that limit the movement of individuals. As part of CVE, some states are considering barring the entry of individuals considered to be “extremist” or of restricting their internal movements. According to the Emmerson, “such measures are particularly problematic where the proscribed conduct is very broadly defined, where the involvement of the judiciary is limited, or where the burden of proof is very low.”

More generally, Emmerson cautions against the securitization of programs for the promotion of development, education, good governance, democracy, and human rights. States are obliged to “respect, protect and promote the rights of all individuals regardless of any broader agenda.” He particularly highlights the safety risks for humanitarian actors for associating with CVE programs as well as the principle that “the provision of humanitarian aid should be based on an identified need and not because a group has been determined to be ‘at risk’ of radicalization.”

Recommendations

The Special Rapporteur includes several recommendations:

Increased research to gain a better understanding of the phenomenon of violent extremism. While more knowledge is always a good thing, we would caution against research that assumes that there is a checklist of factors that can be used to predict who will become a terrorist in the future. Based on interviews with prominent counterterrorism researchers, a recent New York Times article concludes: “Despite millions of dollars of government-sponsored research, and a much-publicized White House pledge to find answers, there is still
nothing close to a consensus on why someone becomes a terrorist.”

Despite this lack of consensus, US government funding remains focused on finding a silver bullet for violent extremism. We recommend that researchers should be given greater freedom to critically examine the underlying premises of government CVE programming and also to evaluate factors that are politically inconvenient for governments, such as the impact of state violence, both domestic and foreign.

Finally, there is no point doing good research if governments simply ignore it. Credible empirical studies amply demonstrate that there are no predictive markers of who is likely to become a terrorist. CVE strategies acknowledge this fact, but at the same time promote programs that rely on such markers.

States should focus their CVE efforts on tackling the conditions conducive to the threat of terrorism (e.g., unresolved conflict, bad governance) and ensuring respect for human rights. This is an obviously sensible recommendation, but must be read in conjunction with Emmerson’s strong caution about the securitization of these endeavors. Specifically, States must fulfill their human rights obligations “without framing this obligation as part of any broader agenda, including the prevention and countering of violent extremism.”

Emmerson makes an important additional recommendation relevant to programs that mix a security agenda with non-security programs, such as peace-building, development, etc. First, “before embarking on a new area of engagement for CVE, a proper analysis of the impact on all those involved as providers or recipients must be undertaken.” This type of impact analysis should, in our view, be part of the program design and evaluation process, and should cover the impact of a security framing on the underlying goal of the program, including any potential reputational consequences and the risk of diversion from primary objectives. It should apply to national and international programs, including those conducted by NGOs with government funding. Ideally, an independent and credible third party with experience in the substantive area of programming and the relevant region should conduct the analysis. In addition, the UN and its member states should develop robust procedures to ensure that development or human rights programs do not become proxies for security aims.
All strategies and policies adopted by States to counter violent extremism must be firmly grounded in and comply with international human rights law. This admonition is found in practically every UN document on CVE and serves as a basis on which to build human rights protections into these programs. Unfortunately, there are few concrete examples of how this obligation is implemented. NGOs asked this question of the US government in December 2014 and have yet to receive a response. It is not enough for governments to simply state that they will respect human rights (or civil rights and liberties); they need to be transparent about what they are doing and explain how they will specifically address the concerns highlighted by the Special Rapporteur relating to non-discrimination, freedom of expression, and freedom of movement.

In sum, the critical issues raised by Special Rapporteur’s report must be concretely addressed, and his entirely sensible recommendations should serve as a blueprint for developing substantive safeguards.”

**Privacy and data protection**

Digital surveillance, data mining and loss of citizens’ right to privacy is a concern in the ongoing effort to combat violent extremism.

European Digital Rights (EDRi) is an umbrella organization that represents civil rights organizations from 19 European countries in the European Union. They wrote:

In response to terrorism and violent extremism, European states have introduced surveillance powers of an unprecedented scope. Regrettably, these measures often involve untargeted, indiscriminate forms of surveillance which affect the entire population and can therefore create disproportionate restrictions on the rights to privacy and data protection. Furthermore, there is little or no evidence to confirm that these measures are in any way effective, let alone efficient, in fighting terrorism and violent extremism. Perhaps the most extreme example of disproportionate mass surveillance at the European Union level was the Data Retention Directive introduced in 2006, which forced telecommunications operators throughout Europe to retain all communications data for a minimum of 6 months and up to 24 months. This instrument remained in force for almost 6 years, until the Court of Justice of the European
Union (CJEU) invalidated the Directive for breaching the fundamental rights to privacy and data protection. In these six years of indiscriminate mass surveillance, affecting almost every citizen in Europe, this measure did not contribute to any documented examples of prevention or prosecuting terrorism or violent extremism. Nevertheless, despite the significant negative impact on the right to privacy - as clearly confirmed in the CJEU's ruling - and despite the lack of demonstrable results, many European national governments have continued to require untargeted data retention and in some have even introduced new proposals to this end.”

“In various European anti-terrorist measures, EDRi also identifies grave threats to the freedom of expression. The most extreme examples come from France, where the government has criminalized 'terrorist apologia'. The satirist comedian Dieudonné M'bala M'bala received a two month sentence under this law for a statement on Facebook. Since the Charlie Hebdo attacks, over 257 similar investigations have been opened into speech which allegedly condones or glorifies terrorism, leading to at least 18 prison sentences. In addition to criminalizing speech acts under the broad and ill-defined remit of 'terrorist apologia', France has also introduced powers to block such messages via Internet Service Providers. Under their 'state of emergency' powers, France's Minister of the Interior can order websites to be blocked instantly for 'promoting terrorism or inciting terrorist acts'. The harmful consequences of blocking measures and (threats of) criminal prosecution go beyond those targeted directly. By punishing and stigmatizing certain forms of expression, these measures also lead to self-censorship by others - a phenomenon also known as the 'chilling effect'.

As 'terrorism' and especially 'violent extremism' are such broad concepts, the risk of self-censorship is particularly high, since citizens may find it difficult to foresee the limits of what authorities deems acceptable. Therefore, the free speech impact of certain anti-terrorist measures, even those which do not amount to direct punishment or prohibition, should not be underestimated. For instance, the Dutch police has been directly and without prior caution visiting the homes of perceived extremist Twitter users to discuss their online behaviour. This method does not involve any direct censorship but can nevertheless chill speech and make users feel less free to voice their true opinions online. We also recall the case of David Miranda, who, while carrying sensitive, confidential information provided by whistle blower Edward Snowden, was detained for over eight hours by UK law enforcement under the UK Terrorism Act. This case is not merely an incident but part of a larger trend: other high-profile whistle blowers including Julien Assange and Edward Snowden have also been
described as terrorists by senior government officials. As these case shows, allegations of terrorism can be, and have been, misdirected at those pursuing a legitimate public interest. Such allegations, and the harsh treatment which they can trigger, can obstruct legitimate forms of expression. Moreover, these accusations are highly stigmatizing and intimidating, and can potentially discourage future acts of expression.

Relevant Links:
Position Paper Guidelines

Purpose and Guidelines for Position Papers: A Position Paper serves as a blueprint to remember your position throughout the course of the conference. It helps you to share your position with the rest of the committee during informal meetings. Furthermore, you should be able to make a great speech out of almost every sentence in a good position paper. When you concentrate on creating a great Position Paper then it will provide a concise review of your country’s policy regarding the topic areas under discussion. The most important points are:

- It identifies and addresses international and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and programs of action of relevance to your state’s policy.
- Establishes precise policies and recommendations about the committee topics
- Makes recommendations for action to be taken by your committee
- Helps other participants in a conference to identify you as a potential partner for future resolutions and will make them approach you

=> What has been done by your state / What are your recommendations for action regarding the topic / How are you going to implement them in regard to the international framework / How will you fund them.

A Position Paper will force you to deal with the topics of the conference. When the time of the conference comes you will be able to speak without any notes.

Quality Indicators for the consideration for Position Paper Awards (Check these before submitting!):

- Overall quality of writing, proper style, grammar, etc.
- Citation of relevant resolutions/reports/documents
- General consistency with bloc/geopolitical constraints
- Consistency with the constraints of the United Nations or the framework of the committee
- Analysis of issues, rather than reiteration of the Committee Delegate Resources Guide
- Outline of (official) policy aims within the committee’s mandate
- Submission on time

Technical Requirements:

- Position Papers are written as if they are a policy statement coming from the foreign ministry,
therefore, they shall not use academic citation. Resolutions, laws etc. shall, however, be quoted with their names and official identification codes in brackets.

- They must contain only original writing. Copy and paste from existing text is not acceptable.
- Length must not exceed one page.
- Margins must be set at 2.54 cm for the whole paper.
- Font must be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Justify the text for your paragraphs so the left and right margins both have straight edges
- Country/NGO names and the committee name must be clearly labeled on the top of the page.
- An introduction section where a commitment to the committee is expressed and the agenda topic section must be clearly labeled in separate sections.
- Should be written in **English**
- Convert your document to the PDF format.

Useful sources:

**Verbatim Records General Debate:**
http://gadebate.un.org/

**UN Bibliographic Information System**
http://unbisnet.un.org/

**Official UN Document System (ODS)**

**UN Question System**
http://ask.un.org/

**UN Live Recordings**
http://webtv.un.org/

More Sources are: World Bank Statistics, OECD Statistics, CIA Factbook, UN Blue Book. The permanent missions to the UN often have homepages with speeches of their permanent representatives. But most of all, get in touch with official representatives of your country. Write mails to embassies, culture associations, scholars or even ask people from this country. Always try to refer to things that have been said in the past to show the reader evidence which supports your policy statements.
Sample Position paper

In the past two decades the rapidly growing world trend has been toward globalization. With the emergence of the internet as a means of communication and the increasing accessibility of international trade physical barriers are not the only barriers withering away. Protective tariffs are plummeting and free trade agreements are becoming more prevalent. Romania appreciates that globalization creates favorable situations for expansion of commercial as well as economic assets. In the past year Romania has seen a foreign direct investment (FDI) increase of 199%. Inward FDI increased from EURO 234 million in 2005 to EURO 699 million in 2006. However, Romania realizes that increased globalization does not automatically produce more equality.

Globalization and Development can contribute to the advancement of the overall international human condition; however, the delegation of Romania recognizes that without proper regulation the potential for advancement will remain limited to an elite few individuals, businesses, and nations. Unless checked and aimed toward the common good, globalization cannot effectively serve the global community. Crucial in dealing with the complexities of globalization, good governance must act with solidarity and responsibility. Romania believes that in involving people in globalization we must promote moral values, democratic principles, inclusive global political culture, institutions that safeguard both individual civil rights and inherent freedoms, and the common good. In addition, coping with the influx of information from globalization governments must act with solidarity and insight. Access to digital education will undoubtedly result in the confidence of citizens in their respective administrations and allow for a greater degree of transparency, and therefore a lesser degree of corruption.

Romania believes the multinational business community has the ability and the obligation to support pertinent values in human rights, labor standards, and environmental preservation. As stated by the president, Mr. Traion Basescu, Romania feels a "heartfelt attachment to multilateralism, as an effective instrument designed to identify the adequate answers to the challenges brought by globalization."

Romania is party to the majority of multilateral treaties and conventions identified as such by the Secretary General in the context of the Millennium Summit in 2001. Romania has always supported innovative and effective ways of establishing cooperation within and
between regional organizations. As one of the newest members of the European Union, Romania is an active member of the World Trade Organization, and looks forward to offering its support to the redirection of globalization to best benefit the global community.


Sample opening speech

SPEECH OF THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY

Honorable chairs and fellow delegates,

The delegation of Norway believes that reducing child mortality is crucial to our United Nations assembly. This delegate feels that the problem of children dying before the age of five is one that requires immediate attention because the death of the future generations would be detrimental to the development of a society. Under Article 6 in The Convention on the Rights of the Child by UNICEF, children have the right to live and governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily, therefore this delegate believes that this United Nations assembly should work together in order to abide to this article. Lack of basic health equipment, hygiene and resources have been the main contributors to higher child mortality rates, higher maternal mortality rates and serious illnesses. Being a more economically developed country, Norway has contributed funds towards rectifying this problem and would invite other MEDC’s to do the same.

Additionally, this delegate strongly encourages the implementation of measures to halt the spread of HIV, measures to reduce maternal mortality rates and measures to reduce the incidence of mosquito borne disease. This delegates hopes for a fruitful and constructive debate in order to solve the issues at hand today.

Thank you.

SHORT AND LONG TERM MEASURES TO COMBAT VIOLENT EXTREMISM 57

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

The model offers several technical requirements for preparing draft resolutions. These include:

- The draft should be in Mongolian language.
- The draft should not exceed two pages.
- It should be typed in Times New Roman font with a font size of 12 and line spacing of 1.
- The draft should be submitted jointly with other participating countries at the meeting (or more, depending on the availability of funds).
- The draft should be comprehensive and clearly address the issue at hand.
- The draft should be concise and avoid endless discussions.
- The draft should be presented to the Chair and other officials for consideration (or more, depending on the availability of funds).
- The draft is intended to be a model for other countries, considering their national and international interests.

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МОДЕЛ ЮНЕСКО МОНГОЛЫН ХОЁРДУГААР ЕРӨНХИЙ БАГА ХУРАЛ

2016.10.29
Улаанбаатар хот, Монгол улс

Санаачлагч(ид): ..........................

"(ТОГТООЛЫН ТӨСЛИЙН СЭДЭВ)"

(УДИРТГАЛ ХЭСЭГ)

Модел ЮНЕСКО Монголын Хоёрдугаар Ерөнхий Бага Хурал

асуудлыг цогцоор шийдвэрлээхэд шаардлагатай байгааг харгалзан,

эх үүсвэр болохыг нотолж/ чухал болохыг цохон тэмдэглэж,

НҮБ болон ЮНЕСКО уг асуудлыг цогцоор нь шийдвэрлээхэд хувь нэмрээ оруулна гэдэгт гүнээ итгэж,

НҮБ-ын/ЮНЕСКО-гийн … асуудлаар боловсруулсан ………… тайланг батлах/ хүлээн зөвшөөрч,

бүх засгийн газруудыг дурдсан асуудлыг шийдвэрлээхэд чиглэсэн арга хэмжээ авахыг уриалж, дараах арга хэмжээн авч хэрэгжүүлэх санал дэвшүүлж байна. Уүнд:

(ҮЙЛ АЖИЛЛАГАНЫ САНАЛ ДЭВШҮҮЛЭХ ХЭСЭГ)

асуудлаар гүнзгий судалгаа хийх;
зорилгоор олон улсын хамтын ажиллагааг бэхжүүлэх;
боломжийг нэмэгдүүлэх;
зорилгоор бий болгох;
асуудлыг шийдвэрлээх тодорхой саналуудыг багтаасан дээрх заалтуудыг Модел ЮНЕСКО Монголын Хоёрдугаар Ерөнхий Бага Хураал оруулан хэлэлцүүлэхийг хүсч /өргөн барж байна.
Sample Draft Resolution in English

General Conference
38th session, Paris, 2015

Joint Meeting of Commissions
16 November 2015
Original: English

Item 3.4 of the agenda

DRAFT RESOLUTION
Submitted by DENMARK, FINLAND, NORWAY and SWEDEN

PREPARATION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2018-2021 (39 C/7)

The General Conference,

Having examined document 35 C/7,

1. Expresses its satisfaction with the contributions made by UNESCO in its fields of competence to the preparation of 2030 Agenda;

2. Underscores the abiding relevance of UNESCO's mandate to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, and stresses the importance for UNESCO to contribute to the implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda at appropriate levels, in particular by delivering assistance and technical support to Member States in its various domains of competence;

3. Further underscores the continued relevance of UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy for 2014-2021, of its two overarching goals of peace and sustainable development, and of its two Global Priorities – Africa and Gender equality;

4. Emphasizes the importance for UNESCO to harness its multidisciplinary expertise and experience in its fields of competence towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

5. Welcomes the Director-General's efforts to focus the Organization's programme and resources on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, and the initial mapping provided in this regard in document 39 C/7;
General Conference
38th Session, Paris, 2015

Plenary Session

Item 8.3 of the agenda

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Submitted by: Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bolize, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea, Iceland, Ireland, Jordan, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Palau, Panama, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

REQUEST FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO TO UNESCO

The General Conference,

Considering the request for admission of the Republic of Kosovo to UNESCO submitted on 4 August 2015,

Having noted that the Republic of Kosovo accepts UNESCO’s Constitution and is ready to fulfill the obligations which will devolve upon it by virtue of its admission and to contribute towards the expenses of the Organization,

Having noted that the Executive Board at its 197th session recommended that the General Conference admit the Republic of Kosovo as a member of UNESCO (197 EX/Decision 43),

Decides to admit the Republic of Kosovo as a Member of UNESCO.

Printed on recycled paper
Final draft resolution

“MODEL UNESCO MONGOLIA” SECOND GENERAL CONFERENCE
DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE TOPIC OF “SHORT AND LONG TERM
MEASURES TO COMBAT VIOLENT EXTREMISM: INCLUDING HUMAN
RIGHTS IN THE DIALOGUE’

2016.10.29
Ulaanbaatar city, Mongolia

Signatories: Great Britain, Canada, Hungary, Germany, Australia, Norway, Afghanistan,
Argentina, USA, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia

“SHORT AND LONG TERM MEASURES TO COMBAT VIOLENT EXTREMISM
WHILE INCLUDING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE DIALOGUE’

General Conference,

Taking into account that refugee crises, threat of terrorism, violence and human rights violations that occur as a result of war, violent conflict and religious extremism need to be solved as a whole,

Noting that building global stability, sustainable development, countering and preventing violent extremism requires the participation of all nations, and the promotion of human development in particular education,

Believing deeply that the United Nations and UNESCO will work to solve these issues,

Drawing upon the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Citizen and Politics pact, convention Elimination for the discrimination based on race, convention on eliminating child combat and additional documents,

We call upon all nations’ governments to action on solving this issue in the following steps:

1. Education and culture

1.1 Calls for the elimination of violent extremism in all nations, regions and developing countries in the long term by supporting acceptance between groups divided by gender, sexual orientation, religious identity, and political alliances through educational programs, scholarships for volunteer work in other countries, inter-country scientific research endeavours, increased monetary support for educational programs, mutual funds to support education with the cooperation of the Governments of all nations and United Nations, its agencies and international organizations;

1.2 Avails the use of media to promote the eradication of terrorism and violent extremism and promote messages of pluralism/multilateral;
1.3 **Calls for** inter-religious dialogue and tolerance worldwide;

1.4 **Requests** for member states to take action to prevent the spread of violent extremist thinking among those detained in prisons by training faculty to acknowledge, address and respond to the threat;

1.5 **Encourages** the introduction of educational programs that teach “equal rights, equality” to secondary school curriculums;

1.6 **Encourages** educational programs for students in developing countries and nations affected by war and conflict to warn against the dangers of extremist thinking;

1.7 **Encourages** the inclusion of intercultural unity programs in secondary school education programs around the world;

1.8 **Urges** for the creation a universal educational program on the topic of promoting human rights by the United Nation’s specialized agency on Education, Culture and Science

1.9 **Supports** the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism by taking all measures in line with the UNESCO mandate to combat violent extremism and its radicalizing influence through digital media and other mediums with the financial support of member organizations;

1.10 **Raises** awareness within the UN system about preventing the spread of extremist thinking through the protection of World Heritage sites threatened by violent conflict;

2. **Peace and Security**

2.1 **Assists** the efforts of nations to resettle refugees of war and violent conflicts based on extremist ideology nations by

   i. Advocating for the respect for human rights and international law
   ii. Helping refugees find gainful employment and resettle into new homes
   iii. Creating an emergency assistance fund;

2.2 **Decides** to provide nations with extremist groups operating in their borders assistance in promoting healthy associations with traditional and cultural values among groups vulnerable to radicalization in the form of project financial sponsorship and technical know-how;

2.3 **Decides** to provide member nations financial support in implementing projects to counter radicalization among vulnerable target populations through the use of internet and social media and to provide financial backing for technical equipment when necessary;

2.4 **Encourages** the efforts of governments to train law enforcement and cybersecurity officials to prevent violent extremism without compromising citizens’ rights to privacy;

3. **Economy**

3.1 **Supports** the efforts of nations to reduce the gender gap in the workforce and provide education for all women and girls, in particular among groups vulnerable to violent extremist propaganda;
3.2 Decides to provide financial backing for projects in countries affected by war and violent conflicts aimed at rebuilding and educating the local community;

3.3 Decides to increase the amount UNESCO organization spends yearly on assisting regions and groups most vulnerable to violent extremism and human rights violations with a focus on humanitarian goodwill;

4. Media
4.1 Stresses to members of the media that violent extremists are using news broadcasts and the internet to radicalize youth;

4.2 Encourages the use social media and internet to create multicultural online communities and to create online safe spaces for vulnerable youth;

5. Youth
5.1 Encourages a mind-set of ‘global citizen’ among youth in member nations irrespective of geographical borders

5.2 Calls for creating cultural exchange programs for multicultural youth groups and in particular, youth leaders and activists in communities affected by violent extremism;

6. Human Rights
6.1 Encourages the promotion of human rights in all dialogue regarding preventing violent extremism.

Outstanding position paper award

REPRESENTING COUNTRY: ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Violent extremism and the underlying forces of radicalization are among the most pervasive challenges of our time. No country is immune to the threat of terrorism; it is real, pervasive and multifaceted, and should be carefully assessed to ensure that it is neither exaggerated nor minimized. As the number of international terrors conducted by groups of extremist grows even rapidly in past years, the world begins to evaluate the effectiveness of measures that have been taken to combat such crimes. In recent years, the role of education in countering violent extremism has gained prominence among policymakers and practitioners. Tackling violent extremism through education is reflective of a broader international shift toward terrorism prevention and the need to identify the enabling environment for extremists to disseminate their ideologies and recruit supporters.

The understanding of reasons and process as to how an individual would be associated with violent extremism has become extremely nuanced. Consequently, approach in countering terrorism and extremism have dynamically changed while evidences become more diverse. History have shown that social and economic inequalities, drastic cultural shift or
imposition by external parties, and manipulated teachings of religions or a revolutionary-based idealism are proven to be the contributive factors in driving one’s decision to commit violence to reach their personal interest. Incentives and measures which continuously changed throughout times but still resulting failures to suppress the activity of recruitments and the successful propaganda of those extremists.


In the conference our delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Foradori, stated that our country which has suffered two vicious terrorist attacks condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. Mr. Foradori further stated that the reasons for the appearance of this kind of extreme violence are deeply linked to, among other factors, racial, religious, cultural and economic issues, violations of human rights as well as civil and political rights, inequality, corruption, poverty, and poor governance.

Deputy Minister Foradori also remarked that the Argentine Republic is not indifferent to these violent manifestations that are regrettably frequent across the world and which it strongly and categorically condemns, as terrorism is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, human dignity, peaceful coexistence, the consolidation of democracy, and the economic and social development of nations.

Argentina supports the Secretary-General's Plan, in view of its preventive nature, which seeks to enshrine a comprehensive framework to fight the violent extremism that leads to terrorism, in a context of unconditional respect for international law, international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and international refugee law.

Our country also agrees that preventing violent extremism by means of education in itself can play a critical role in helping young people distance themselves from extremism and resist the ‘pull factors,’ that may drive them to recruitment. Argentina is willing to cooperate and support initiatives that focus on prevention of violent extremism. The
Argentinian Government is committed to maintaining a safe and harmonious society that rejects the use of violence to achieve ideological, religious or political goals

Opening Speech by Khaliunaa Naranbayar, BEST DIPLOMAT awardee

COUNTRY: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Violent extremism is a direct assault on the United Nations Charter and a grave threat to international peace and security. Germany has suffered from numerous Islamist attacks within in the past decade and throughout 2016, Germany has witnessed a series of Islamist-inspired extremist attacks. Following the Charlie Hebdo Paris attacks, Germany remains a key target for international terrorism, therefore Germany is committed to using all available means to defeat extremism. Germany actively takes national and regional programs on de-radicalization or countering violent extremism. The German government established the Joint Counter-Terrorism Centre in 2004 as a joint cooperation between 40 internal security agencies. Following the ISIL attacks in Paris, the German Parliament sent 1,200 troops along with reconnaissance planes to support the U.S.-led coalition against ISIL. In September 2014, the German Minister for Interior implemented a ban on ISIL to counter its propaganda in Germany, both in public demonstrations and over the Internet. Also, Germany outlined a nine-point plan designed to enhance security. It includes lowering the barriers to deporting unsuccessful asylum-seekers, an "early warning system" to identify radicalization among refugees and joint exercises involving the police and the Bundeswehr, as well as speeding up work to establish a central unit for information technology in the security sector to decode online communication.

Internationally, Germany supports the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism presented by the Secretary General and welcomed in the General Assembly earlier this year. We commend the “All-of-UN” approach expressed in the Plan of Action, which makes preventing violent extremism a cross-cutting issue of a number of UN bodies and agencies. The Plan urges full implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals as fulfilment of these goals as these will address many of the socio-economic drivers of violent extremism. The Plan highlights women’s empowerment and youth engagement, as societies with higher equality and inclusion are less vulnerable to violent extremism. Germany works in all multilateral fora such as the Global-Counter-Terrorism forum and Hedayah Centre in Abu
Dhabi which are mobilizing expertise aimed at preventing violent extremism. Germany also commits to address other underlying drivers of violent extremism. Conflict prevention is one of the best tools for preventing violent extremism. Germany believes that in order to prevent violent extremism, it is key to promote good governance, including through security sector reform, to tackle political, social and economic exclusion, and to promote human rights and provide opportunities for all. For its part, SDG 16 has provided us with an excellent framework to address the root causes of violent extremism. It is our humanitarian responsibility and in the interests of our security to help those suffering and to stop the violent extremism. Germany is fully committed to supporting the important work of preventing violent extremism. Germany is in favor of the concept of an All-of-UN approach presented in the Secretary General’s plan of action. Germany stand by its idea of a standing United Nations prevention of violent extremism platform as outlined in the Plan of Action.