



Vancouver Island University Model United Nations Conference 2019

Delegate Prep Guide



VIU MUN 2019

*Building Global
Sustainable Peace*



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Letter from the Secretary General

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the Secretariat and Committee Staff, I would like to welcome you to the 3rd annual Vancouver Island University Model United Nations Conference. We are excited to watch the conference continue to grow, providing a space for both learning and experienced delegates to practice the valuable skills learned during a Model UN conference. Our team has worked diligently over the past months to create what we hope to be a fun, challenging, and engaging learning experience for every delegate. Delegates will have the choice of three committees to select from, the General Assembly, the Security Council, and the International Press Corps, each providing a unique experience and different topics up for debate. Each topic has been crafted to engage delegates in the theme of VIU MUN 2019, *Building Global Sustainable Peace*.

This year's conference theme *Building Global Sustainable Peace*, we hope will inspire delegates to find creative solutions to some of the world's most complex problems that undermine peace and security around the world. The goal of VIU MUN 2019 is to create an interactive and engaging learning environment where students have the opportunity practice their skills in critical thinking, debate, public speaking, and diplomacy through collaboration with other high school and university delegates. VIU MUN 2019 will expose delegates to a variety of ideas and perspectives, which will challenge delegates' understanding of the world and sustainable peace. By the end of the two-day conference, we hope delegates come out of the conference with a better understanding of sustainable peace, feeling inspired to make a difference and be the peace. While Model United Nations may not directly change the world, it prepares the leaders of tomorrow, training them to be diplomatic and innovative to better tackle pressing issues.

We look forward to seeing everyone at VIU MUN 2019, in what we hope will be an intellectually stimulating and enjoyable conference. In the meantime, please refer below to our Delegate Prep Guide to assist you in your research and preparation efforts, as well as our Committee Background Guides. Do not hesitate to direct specific questions about committee topics to your committee's Co-Directors, as they are a resource that is eager to aid your research. We wish you the best in your preparations and look forward to a respectful, engaging, challenging, and diplomatic conference.

Sincerely,

Justin North
Secretary General
VIU MUN 2019



Conference Itinerary

Friday, February 15th, 2019

9:00-10:00 **Registration**
9:45-10:15 **Rules Briefing**
10:30-11:30 **Opening Ceremonies**
11:30-12:30 **Lunch**
12:30-3:30 **First Committee Session**
3:30-3:45 **Break**
3:45-7:00 **Second Committee Session**

Saturday, February 16th, 2019

8:30-9:00 **Late Registration**
9:00-12:00 **Third Committee Session**
12:00-1:00 **Lunch**
1:00-2:00 **Fourth Committee Session**
2:00-2:15 **Break**
2:15-3:30 **Press Conference**
3:30-3:45 **Break**
3:45-6:30 **Fifth Committee Session**
6:30-6:45 **Break**
6:45-7:30 **Closing Ceremonies**



Secretariat

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Code of Conduct

Our intention is to create an environment at Vancouver Island Model United Nations (VIU MUN) that supports our educational and inclusive mission. Professionalism in speech, actions, and appearance by all participants (Delegates,, Faculty, Guests, Secretariat, and Staff) is a requirement of all attending VIU MUN conference. These guidelines are provided to help establish clear expectations.

Concerns about individual behaviour in committee should first be addressed to the dais staff in committee. Staff may refer larger concerns, such as sexual harassment or discrimination issues, to conference organizers. Organizers may also be contacted directly through conference services staff.

VIU MUN reserves the right to bar violators from further participation and/or restrict future registration for any participant or school unable to uphold their responsibility to the conference's expectations.

VIU MUN is committed to accommodating and assisting persons with any disability. VIU MUN always strives to work with venues and other involved organizations to help provide reasonable accommodation to those disabled with proper prior notice.

Guidelines for Everyone

- Treat everyone, including non-VIU MUN students, with the highest level of courtesy and respect at all times, including in any and all forms of electronic communications.
- Disruption of committee sessions or causing problems in the facilities will not be tolerated.
- Respect academic integrity; plagiarism will not be tolerated.
- Possession or use of illicit drugs is prohibited at all times. Any issues related to illicit drugs may be directed to the attention of local authorities.
- Follow the Dress Code at all times.
- Respect the property of the Model United Nations, Vancouver Island University, and any other facilities used.
- Participants will be held responsible for vandalism or any other damage that occurs in their rooms. Rowdiness in the hallways, excessive noise, rough-housing, throwing objects, and/or other unruly behaviour will not be tolerated. False fire alarms will be dealt with severely.



Delegates

- Remain in character by consistently advocating the interests and representing the policies of the country assigned. To act in character also entails displaying respect for the opinions and ideas of fellow delegates, even if these opinions and ideas conflict with a given delegate's own country's or personal priorities.
- Collaborate with fellow delegates whenever possible.

Faculty

- Make efforts to ensure that students maintain a positive and professional approach to the conference and help them understand the skills of diplomacy as practiced at VIU MUN.
- Serve as information resources when appropriate, but do not participate in the actual writing of resolutions or caucusing activities; participation in the committee process must be left to the student delegates and the conference volunteer staff.
- Quietly observe your students from the back of committee rooms.
- Refrain from using academic credit and grading policies that force participation beyond a country's normal position in the UN; awards should not be a delegation's main emphasis.
- Attend and participate in any faculty advisors meetings.

Guests

- Guests are required to uphold the same expectations as all other conference attendees.
- Guests serve as observers.

Sexual Harassment & Discrimination

VIU MUN will not tolerate any instances of sexual harassment or discrimination based on race, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, age, or disability. Anyone who believes they have encountered sexual harassment or discrimination, which results in a hostile working environment or disparate treatment, may bring it to NMUN's attention. We will investigate the merits of the allegations and respond appropriately. Outcomes may include taking no action, issuing a verbal reprimand, separating individuals from the conference, or any other action deemed appropriate.



Dress Code

All clothing must adhere to guidelines that portray professionalism and modesty. If your attire is deemed inappropriate by VIU MUN staff, you will be asked to leave the session and return with appropriate attire.

- Standard attire for the conference is business jacket, slacks/skirt, dress shirt (with tie for men), and dress shoes.
- Dress sweaters, shorts, ball caps, jeans, sneakers, and sunglasses are considered too casual. - Clothes that expose excessive bare skin, reveal undergarments, or are otherwise revealing are inappropriate.
- It is not appropriate to display any national symbols such as flags, pins, crests, etc. on your person during sessions. UN symbols are acceptable.
- Western business dress is preferred. Traditional dress is only permitted for international delegations in whose native countries professional business dress includes traditional cultural dress.
- VIU MUN will not tolerate any attempt to portray a character using traditional cultural attire as a costume.

Safety and Security

Your safety and security are your personal responsibility. Take full advantage of this unique opportunity in a responsible manner. Please do not leave your computer or other personal electronic devices unattended. VIU MUN and the venue will not be responsible for any belongings lost or stolen. Refrain from any sort of substance abuse. Use common sense.

In the event of an emergency at VIU, follow their guidelines. Emergency preparedness experts recommend having a designated meeting spot outside the university and sharing cell phone numbers amongst members of your delegation.



Rules of Procedure

<u>No.</u>	<u>Rule</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Vote</u>
	Precedence of Motions	Rules of lower number having higher precedence	
1	Point of Order	Used to correct an error in procedure; ruling by chair (Appeal of Chair requires 2/3 majority).	N/A
2	Adjourn Meeting	Requires no debate; put immediately to vote. Requires two speakers for, two against.	Simple Majority
3	Point of Information	Used to ask a question about the subject at hand; granted by the chair.	N/A
4	Right of Reply	Motion to respond when a country feels its dignity has been insulted. (However, a country cannot use a Right of Reply to a Right of Reply)	N/A
5	Suspend the Meeting (Unmoderated Caucus)	Allows for a break in a meeting; no debate.	Simple Majority
6	Moderated Debate	Less formal debate moderated by chair for a specific period of time	Simple Majority
7	Adjournment of Debate	Ends debate without a substantive vote, also known as “tabling” a topic. 2 speakers for, 2 against.	Majority (requires a roll call vote)
8	Close Debate	Ends discussion on an issue and brings it to a vote; two delegates opposing the closure of debate must speak.	2/3 Vote



9	Division of the Question (used in voting only)	<p>Consider clause(s) separately from the rest of the Draft Resolution. Clauses' are voted on in order of most to least radical change.</p> <p>Part I: Procedural vote on whether this motion should be considered. Requires two speakers for, two against.</p> <p>Part II: Substantive vote to accept/ reject separated clauses.</p>	<p>Simple Majority</p> <p>Simple Majority</p>
10	Roll Call Vote (request- used in voting only)	Vote by roll call, rather than by show of placards. Is automatically granted once requested.	N/A
11	Adopt by Acclamation (used in voting only)	Pass a Draft Resolution as a body. Once motioned the Dais must ask if there are any dissensions.	Requires all unanimous support
12	Reconsideration	Re-open debate on an issue/topic that had previously been tabled (Motion must be made by a member who voted for "Adjournment of Debate"). Requires two speakers against.	2/3
13	Set Speakers' Time	Set the time allowed for formal speeches. Requires two speakers for, two against.	Simple Majority
14	Close the Speakers' List	No additional speakers added to the Speakers' List. Once the list is exhausted committee will move directly into voting procedure.	Simple Majority



15	Setting the Agenda	Determines the order by which topics will be discussed. If multiple motions to set the agenda are received they will be voted on in the order they are received.	Simple Majority
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Position Paper Guidelines

Before attending VIU MUN, every delegate must submit a position paper to the required committees. This paper should be 1-3 pages single-spaced in 12pt Times New Roman font.

A position paper outlines the foreign policy, opinions, and diplomacy of your country on the presented topics. A position paper should clearly indicate your member country's positions, previous commitments, and participation. Position papers should also clearly indicate relevant treaties, resolutions, and international agreements, as well as your country's strategy/plan to address the topics at the conference.

A clear position paper has three components per topic:

A country's history as it relates to the topics/ how the topics affect your country and its policies
The country's clear position/foreign policy on the topics
An outline of actions having already been taken towards addressing the topics and what your strategy is to address the topics in committee

Accurate foreign policy must be upheld in a position paper. Assurance of accurate information can be obtained from UN sites, <http://unbisnet.un.org/> permanent ministry sites, <http://www.un.org/en/member-states/index.html>, and UN committee pages, <http://www.un.org/en/ga/> <http://www.un.org/en/sc/> <http://web.unep.org/unea> among other sources.

Please consider your position paper as a study guide for the conference and **be sure to bring a paper copy with you.**

If you wish to be considered for awards, your position paper must be submitted as a PDF document on February 1st, 2018 at 11:59pm. Position papers must be submitted directly to your committee, email addresses are provided below. Position papers sent to any other VIU MUN emails will not be accepted.

General Assembly: **Ga.viumun@gmail.com**
Security Council: **Sc.viumun@gmail.com**
International Press Corps: **Ipc.viumun@gmail.com**



Sample Position Paper

Delegation from

The People's Republic of China

Represented by

Vancouver Island University

Position paper for the Human Rights Council

The issues before the Human Rights Council are: Protecting the Human Rights of Indigenous Populations; and Securing the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

1. Protecting the Human Rights of Indigenous Populations

The People's Republic of China strongly believes in the protection of groups and individuals of indigenous origin. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is an important document that the PRC is a signatory of. However, the absence of any definition for what constitutes an indigenous person in the declaration, leaves it open to be interpreted with ethnocentric bias. The PRC does not have any indigenous peoples, as we are a country with 56 nationally recognized ethnic groups, all with distinct cultures, and practices. It is our similarities that unite us together. Our country is proud to have over 5000 years of unity and harmony, this rich common history and interrelationship strings our society together.

The PRC nevertheless recognizes that large distinct groups should be able to exercise a greater state of autonomy, in order to cater their provincial policy to suit their own unique needs. Therefore, Article 4 of the 1982 PRC constitution states that "Regional autonomy is practiced in areas where people of minority nationalities live in concentrated communities,". The PRC also includes autonomies prefectures and counties. There are five autonomous regions, 30 autonomous prefectures and 120 autonomous counties established since 1998, as well as 1,256 ethnic townships. The five autonomous regions include Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Guangxi, Ningxia. Our country reiterates the shared common history, which drove us in the name of unity to liberate all of our country's communities of the yoke of religious fanaticism, and nationalistic separatist movements, that seek to focus on our differences and plant hatred in the heart of our citizens. With the outbreak of the Opium War, all of our country's ethnic groups had to struggle against imperialism and feudalism that faced us from every corner. Our nation's liberation made it devoted to preserve its national unity and the complex interrelationship all ethnic groups share with each other. We continue to battle ideological extremists, who prey on vulnerable peoples and groups in our society, and seek to mislead them with religious doctrines, and accentuate our differences, in order to divide us.



Although the PRC does not have any indigenous peoples, our government is devoted to remembering and protecting the plights of all indigenous peoples from around the world, who have, like our nation, suffered from imperialism and colonialism and had their identities and cultures stripped from them by external agents for their own gains. We hope that more countries with unquestionable indigenous presence and rights violations sign the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and begin to ratify it.

2. Securing the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The People's Republic of China has ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2008, but believes that there is a need for stronger efforts to improve the lives of persons with disabilities. The PRC has valued such vital protections for decades, as a general protection to the people with disabilities has been included in our country's constitution since 1982.

Keeping in mind that the PRC's disabled persons population in 2006 was estimated at 83 million, the government of China has announced its National Human Rights Action Plan of China (2016-2020) dedicating a whole section on the Rights of the Disabled, in order to meet the needs of this ever-growing population, and insure that they participate socially in their communities with no barriers. The action plan includes actions such as providing living allowances to financially-challenged individuals, housing, rehabilitation, with special focus on children with disabilities, as well as education, employment, cultural rights, providing barrier free facilities, and legal aid. The National Sign Language and Braille Standardization Action Plan will also be implemented (2015-2020), including encouraging the publication of reading materials for the visually impaired.

We acknowledge that the overwhelming majority of disabled persons in the PRC live within rural communities, currently at 75 per cent, and therefore the Human Rights Action Plan included effort intensification "to strengthen employment training and services for the disabled, providing practical technical training to 500,000 impoverished disabled people in the rural areas of central and western China, and ensuring that an additional 500,000 disabled people get employed in the urban areas," as the employment rate for rural disabled persons is at 79 per cent, compared to employment rates of 90 per cent among non-disabled persons. There have also been provincially assigned quota shares requiring all public and private employers to reserve job opportunities for person with disabilities.

Our government has also included laws and regulations in order to protect people with disabilities, such as the Rehabilitative Medical Education Plan (1992), the Regulations on the



Education of Persons with Disabilities (1994), the Provisional Regulations of the Qualification System for Prosthetists and Orthotists (1997), the Rules on the Employment of Disabled Persons (2007), the Employment Promotion Law (2007), the 12th Five Year National Programme on Disability (2011-2015), the Regulations on Construction of Accessible Environment (2012), the Mental Health Law (2012). These laws and regulations help cover the rights protections on multifaceted levels, ensuring the comprehensive protection of disabled persons and their human rights.



Sample Resolution

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Rights of Indigenous people

Sponsors: Argentina, Brazil, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Sweden

Signatories: Australia, Central African Republic, Cuba, Egypt, DPRK, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Mongolia, Palestine, Samoa, Spain, Yemen

General Assembly Third Committee,

Observing that many Member States have made their territorial administration more respectful Indigenous peoples' traditional land claims,

Recognizing that Member States' sovereignty and respecting rights of Indigenous Peoples are equally required to maintain a harmonious political environment and that neither can triumph each other in priority,

Alarmed by limited representation opportunities given to Indigenous groups within Member States' borders throughout the International community including Indigenous people's lack of access to sustainable and safe economic opportunities,

Recognizing that economic, educational, and social opportunities are linked to the protection of rights for indigenous peoples, addressed by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR),

Noting with deep concern the absence of Indigenous culture and history in the domestic teaching curriculums of many Member States,

Recalling the 1992 Declaration of the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or, ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities and its recognition to State's obligation to persons belonging to minorities may exercise their human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination and full equality of the law,

Reminding that Indigenous peoples have experienced obstacles that have constrained their right to development in accordance with their own needs and interests, as defined in the preamble of the UNDRIP,



Recognizing the importance of Indigenous Fund Development Programs (IFDP) and the potential in global development funds such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the African Development Bank in helping to build infrastructure for developing States and in developing indigenous communities,

Recalling Indigenous Peoples in Development Cooperation (IPDC) by the European Commission to promote a strong sense of identity and belonging among Indigenous Peoples,

Reaffirming the 2007 adoption of the United Nations Declaration of Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the importance of legislative representation for the Indigenous peoples within the international community,

Reaffirming Article 15 of the UNDRIP which states that indigenous people, in exercising their rights, should be free from discrimination of any kind,

Recalling Article 21 of the UNDRIP which states that Indigenous peoples have the right education, employment, housing, sanitation, health and social security,

Guided by the 2014 UN Conference on Indigenous Peoples and the goals created by the resolution and the international commitment to maintaining and preserving Indigenous rights,

Recognizing efforts by member states to increase the economic development of Indigenous peoples, such as Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) on economic and social development, and the Human Rights Council on human rights violations of indigenous peoples,

Reaffirming the efforts of the Social and Environmental Standards and the System Wide Action Plan of the UNDP regarding the projects they have set-up to protect and foster human rights of Indigenous Peoples under international and national laws,

Recognizing Indigenous communities, peoples and nations as defined by PFII/2004/WS.1/3,

Expressing its appreciation of international events such as the World Indigenous Games as a means of establishing awareness for Indigenous traditions, history, and culture,

Understanding that the right to self-determination as protected by UNDRIP Articles 3, 4 and 9 includes adequate and proportional political participation in any government under which Indigenous people live, in order to secure necessary and fundamental rights,



Recognizing the efforts made by Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), institutions, and organizations such as the quality initiative of Indigenous Peoples and the Biodiversity Network, Danish Institute for Human Rights, the DoCip, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and First Peoples Worldwide in raising awareness for Indigenous issues, and protecting and preserving the culture and values of Indigenous peoples,

Reaffirming A/HRC/RES/18/8, emphasizing the importance of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples for research and collaboration with Indigenous communities for areas of development,

Recognizing past initiatives of inclusion of Indigenous populations in frameworks that strengthen the nation, such as the various Indigenous Parliaments that have been implemented across several Member States promoting cultural and economic development,

Alarmed by the significant lack of education opportunities present within indigenous communities in a majority of Latin American Member States,

1. *Designates* the OHCHR as responsible for publishing an annual report on Indigenous people, which focuses on:
 - a. Pursuing a set of predetermined socio-economic, cultural, and political indicators on Indigenous people in a report at the annual session of the General Assembly, with respect to criteria, analyzed and determined by UNPFII;
 - b. Creating and maintaining a comprehensive database on the basis of extensive studies by the OHCHR, containing up-to-date parameters of the present state of Indigenous people established along the lines of specific predetermined indicators to be accessible by the public, private, and organizational communities as an up to date reference guide;
 - c. Providing recommendations, provisions or methods to the General Assembly to improve political, economic, social and cultural conditions of the indigenous people where most required;
2. *Urges* member states to cooperate and collaborate with the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous communities to enact legislation according to recommendations and past reports by the Expert Mechanism for the purposes of the promotion and continued welfare of these communities;
3. *Draws attention* to the rights of Indigenous peoples to the land which they inhabit in order to allow them to advocate for their own communities by:



- a. Calling for the implementation of appropriate legislation to protect Indigenous communities and people from further exploitation of communal or ancestral land;
 - b. Reaffirming the importance of government oversight to prevent localized corruption and exploitation;
4. *Encourages* the Member States to help support and coordinate the efforts of domestic NGOs and indigenous groups through the provision of funding and other resources which help to:
 - a. Foster understanding and promotion of Indigenous culture and values;
 - b. Preserve and protect Indigenous language and culture and values unique to Indigenous groups;
 - c. Provide support for more social and economic opportunities for Indigenous populations;
 - d. Advocate with Indigenous peoples in regards to issues directly affecting indigenous populations, lobby for support from local communities, and bring these issues to light;
 - e. Provide support to Indigenous youth both in terms of understanding and appreciating their identities, and opportunities for higher education and youth development;
 5. *Calls* for the further cooperation of existing United Nations organizations, as recommended in E/2002/28, to increase the effectiveness in combating the issues of discrimination and violation of rights of Indigenous people through means including but not limited to:
 - a. Enabling the economic and social aspects of PFII to tackle the violation of rights suffered by Indigenous people as traditionally handled by the UNHRC by improving the number of economic and social opportunities and livelihoods of Indigenous communities such that they can protect their rights more effectively;
 - b. Encourage Member States to look into increasing participation of indigenous people on the aforementioned UN organizations in order to elaborate the role of Indigenous people in raising awareness on issues deemed important to them;
 6. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to cooperate with the UNPFII and the UNHRC in expanding educational programs and opportunities for Indigenous communities with their sustainability and development in mind, through means including but not limited to:
 - a. The introduction of subjects under programs relating to any UNDP and country-approved topics, such as, but not limited to:
 1. Sustainability;
 2. Disaster Response;
 3. Prevent Healthcare Practices;
 4. Hygiene;



- b. The Introduction of the subject matters mentioned in 6a. through the means including but not limited to:
 - 1. The utilization of existing radio infrastructure as an audio component for expanded access to rural populations of indigenous peoples;
 - 2. The inclusion of more comprehensive education resources and materials;
- 7. *Encourages* Member States to increase the inclusion of representation of Indigenous people in local and national legislatures under Article 20 of UNDRIP:
 - a. Increase the inclusion of the majority culture by reinforcing the legitimacy of the Indigenous cultural identity;
 - b. Put the problems of the indigenous people onto the public agenda by taking into account the investigative report produced by the OHCHR;
 - c. Draw attention to municipal government decrees related to local media, education, the promotion of local traditions and culture, and language use;
 - d. Assist in establishing Indigenous businesses and oversee the activities of minority institutions;
- 8. *Encourages* regional bodies to take action within their own jurisdictions to protect the rights and cultures of indigenous peoples through means including but not limited to:
 - a. Adopting frameworks of current relevant documents in regards to protecting the rights and cultures of Indigenous people;
 - b. Taking a more active role in cooperating with NGOs and UN bodies such as Research and Information (doCip) and the OHCHR through financing, creating dialogues between Indigenous communities, organizations and other networks, and ensuring the implementation of UNDRIP in countries of their respective bodies;
 - c. Regulate and monitor the economic activities, businesses, and corporations within indigenous lands and their respective economic zones to prevent the economic exploitation of the lands of Indigenous peoples and unnecessary impacts on the customs and way of life of Indigenous peoples, which violates of the rights of Indigenous peoples;
- 9. *Encourages* Member States to support the anthropological research efforts conducted by universities and other academic institutions, and studies conducted by organizations that aim to promote and protect Indigenous cultures and values, and increase the understanding of Indigenous populations both in their respective countries and around the world, and Indigenous issues affecting these populations, given that these institutions recognize and respect their indigenous populations;



10. *Encourages* Member States to implement measures and legislation at a local and national level to promote a strong sense of self-identity, culture, and belongingness among members of the Indigenous communities, through means including but not limited to:
 - a. Partaking in the World Indigenous Games, seeing at it has a great potential to raise awareness for Indigenous traditions, history, and culture;
 - b. Promoting Indigenous culture within Member States to celebrate their diversity of cultures.



Preambulatory Clauses

<i>Affirming</i>	<i>Alarmed by</i>	<i>Approving</i>
<i>Aware of</i>	<i>Bearing in mind</i>	<i>Believing</i>
<i>Confident</i>	<i>Contemplating</i>	<i>Convinced</i>
<i>Declaring</i>	<i>Deeply concerned</i>	<i>Deeply conscious</i>
<i>Deeply convinced</i>	<i>Deeply disturbed</i>	<i>Deeply regretting</i>
<i>Desiring</i>	<i>Emphasizing</i>	<i>Expecting</i>
<i>Expressing its appreciation</i>	<i>Expressing its satisfaction</i>	<i>Fulfilling</i>
<i>Fully alarmed</i>	<i>Fully aware</i>	<i>Fully believing</i>
<i>Further deploring</i>	<i>Further recalling</i>	<i>Guided by</i>
<i>Having adopted</i>	<i>Having considered</i>	<i>Having considered further</i>
<i>Having devoted attention</i>	<i>Having examined</i>	<i>Having heard</i>
<i>Having received</i>	<i>Having studied</i>	<i>Keeping in mind</i>
<i>Noting with regret</i>	<i>Noting with deep concern</i>	<i>Noting with satisfaction</i>
<i>Noting further</i>	<i>Noting with approval</i>	<i>Observing</i>
<i>Reaffirming</i>	<i>Realizing</i>	<i>Recalling</i>
<i>Recognizing</i>	<i>Referring</i>	<i>Seeking</i>
<i>Taking into account</i>	<i>Taking into consideration</i>	<i>Taking note</i>
<i>Viewing with appreciation</i>	<i>Welcoming</i>	



Operative Clauses

<i>Accepts</i>	<i>Affirms</i>	<i>Approves</i>
<i>Authorizes</i>	<i>Calls</i>	<i>Calls upon</i>
<i>Condemns</i>	<i>Confirms</i>	<i>Congratulates</i>
<i>Considers</i>	<i>Declares accordingly</i>	<i>Deplores</i>
<i>Designates</i>	<i>Draws the attention</i>	<i>Emphasizes</i>
<i>Encourages</i>	<i>Endorses</i>	<i>Expresses its appreciation</i>
<i>Expresses its hope</i>	<i>Further invites</i>	<i>Further proclaims</i>
<i>Further reminds</i>	<i>Further recommends</i>	<i>Further requests</i>
<i>Further resolves</i>	<i>Has resolved</i>	<i>Notes</i>
<i>Proclaims</i>	<i>Reaffirms</i>	<i>Recommends</i>
<i>Regrets</i>	<i>Reminds</i>	<i>Requests</i>
<i>Solemnly affirms</i>	<i>Strongly condemns</i>	<i>Supports</i>
<i>Takes note of</i>	<i>Transmits</i>	<i>Trusts</i>



Additional Resources

1. United Nations: <http://www.un.org>
2. General Assembly: <http://www.un.org/ga>
3. Security Council: <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc>
4. United Nations Charter: <http://www.un.org/aboutun/charter>
5. The Permanent Mission to the United Nations: <http://www.un.int>

For specific country information please see:

CIA World Factbook: <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook>



