

FORUM: HUMANITARIAN AID AND REFUGEES
QUESTION OF: PRESERVING THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD
PROPOSED BY: KAZAKHSTAN
SUBMITTED BY: KAZAKHSTAN
CO-SUBMITTERS: FRANCE, GERMANY, UNITED KINGDOM, VENEZUELA
SIGNATORIES: SOUTH KOREA, IVORY COAST, UNITED AIR EMIRATES, PERU, IRAN, MEXICO, INDONESIA, THE KINGDOM OF SWEDEN, THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Disturbed by the recent cultural wipeout facing society and the indigenous society,
Acknowledging that many endangered and ancient cultures face wipeout due to the evolving modern culture,
Taking note that indigenous cultures in the West are particularly affected by this,
Recalling the destruction of culture from the past, in order to prevent destruction of culture in the present and future,
Emphasizing the necessity for all delegation to respect the cultures of all communities,
Having devoted attention to the communities as colonial cultural objects and the mistreatment of them,
Confident that by the end of this session we shall reach a stronger protocol towards this subject matter,

- 1) Requests that United Nations funds be used to preserve endangered languages and cultures in the Act for Cultural Preservation (ACP) by:
 - a) gathering UN delegations at a quarterly conference to discuss recent incidents on the topic including:
 - i) the failed government intervention to preserve the Irish Gaelic language
 - ii) the reduction of the number of native speakers of the Ts'ixa language to just two hundred people in the village of Mababe in Botswana
 - iii) the countless other endangered languages and effects it has on the cultural diversity of the world
 - b) strategizing with one another to discover how to preserve each case individually to determine if:
 - i) government intervention is necessary
 - ii) the severity of the language's endangerment;
- 2) Develops a mode of protection of the vast amount of cultures and cultural heritage in the world through the establishment of Laws for Indigenous Cultures and Civilizations (LICC) to:

- a) defend and respect the distinct cultures and heritage of these communities across the world
 - b) establish what can or cannot be done with members of these communities:
 - i) the laws will be reviewed and updated every six months to ensure each piece of legislation aligns with arising problems of this nature
 - ii) these must be followed by both the community members of the endangered culture and the national government in power of them
 - c) be followed by all nations with consequence to those who fail to comply;
- 3) Implements a panel of selected representatives from each UN delegation called the Action Against Cultural Assimilation Board (AACAB) that will ensure that:
- a) just consequences are set against nations' governments who infringe on the Laws for Indigenous Cultures and Civilizations (LICC)
 - b) prevents lesser-known cultures, languages, and traditions to be overruled and eventually replaced by the more traditional and acknowledged cultures of each nation;
- 4) Reminds the international communities of the world that cultural diversity is a good and truly beneficial thing for many reasons:
- a) diverse history and culture create a boost for tourism, which is beneficial to each nations' economy
 - i) having various communities with their own distinct cultures and traditions allows for more traditional machinery, clothing, artforms, artifacts, and items from each culture to be displayed for tourists passing through, rather than in a museum on the other side of the world from the rightful owner of the item or work of art
 - ii) indigenous populations are most greatly affected by this, but with proper tourism, we have seen economies flourish like in El Salvador and Guatemala with the Mayan ruins
 - b) cultural diversity allows for more perspectives to be taken into account when making national decisions and how each community's ideology can benefit one another;
- 5) Expresses its appreciation for the previous UN efforts to tackling this international dilemma in the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions adopted in October 2005 and UNESCO's Declaration on Cultural Diversity adopted in November 2001, and would like to revisit them to:
- a) review the proposals in each piece of legislation, and determine what's outdated and what can be added:
 - i) in the case clauses are deemed outdated, they will either be erased entirely or ratified based on the current state of the situation
 - ii) many more cultures have become endangered since the last notable UN act, which occurred in 2005
 - b) discuss similarities and differences between the two aforementioned UN efforts to:
 - i) determine what was successful and what wasn't in the examples

- ii) add what one lacks to the other and vice versa
 - c) form a refined combination of the two, with the additions deemed necessary called the Systematic Framework for Cultural Preservation (SFCP) within UNESCO;
- 6) Urges the necessity to restore cultures of their heritage by combating the issue of stolen artifacts, art, and valuables from these communities in order to preserve the legacy and heritage of these cultures in the creation of the Rightful Owner's Agency (ROA) to:
 - a) Ensure these unique aspects of cultures aren't displaced from their true homes in order to be displayed in museums or other venues unless rightfully obtained:
 - i) as a result of colonialism, hundreds of thousands of artifacts from multitudes of different African cultures are being displayed in museums and other tourist attractions, but aren't truly benefitting the nation of which it derived, and were stolen from them
 - ii) a recent example is how The British Museum has allegations for stealing one of its most noteworthy artifacts; one of the renowned Rapi Nui statues from Easter Island, and it had been taken unlawfully
 - b) advertise the diverse cultures and artifacts of these communities in their home nation(s), unless lawfully retrieved or gifted to the museum, nation hosting it, etc.;
- 7) Considers the need for more cooperation amidst the growing number of uncontacted peoples and tribes and:
 - a) takes into account past mistreatment of these communities:
 - i) the Acre Indians were massacred and forced to flee from Peru only to be found in Brazil
 - b) respects each tribe of their own rights to live freely unharmed:
 - i) the Sentinelese of India's Andaman Islands and the Yora Tribe of Bolivia and Peru are notorious for being aggressive against those who veer to close to their camps and villages, but have claimed they act out of fear of colonial society
 - c) realizes there are still hundreds or thousands of uncontacted peoples remaining on the face of this planet and that their cultures must be preserved;
- 8) Confident that cultural heritage can be preserved in a way that benefits all nations fairly.
- 9) Calling for the creation of more UNESCO world heritage sites to be created and protected by:
 - a) holding festivals and events,
 - b) forming clubs,
 - c) establishing heritage villages,
 - d) establishing and maintaining museums;
 - e) constructing and maintaining religious centres; (UAE)

