



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Model UNESCO Conference  
1<sup>st</sup> session, 2014

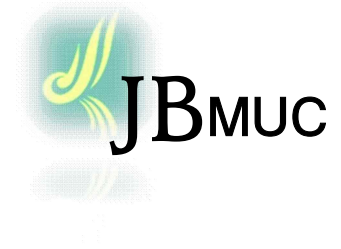
# 2014 JBMUC

Jeon Buk Model UNESCO Conference

The Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Event of Armed Conflict



# Table of Contents



## **I . Jeon Buk Model Unesco Conference**

1. Synopsis of the JBMUC
2. Overall Procedures for the JBMUC
3. Summary of the Committee
4. Agenda
5. Summary of the Delegations

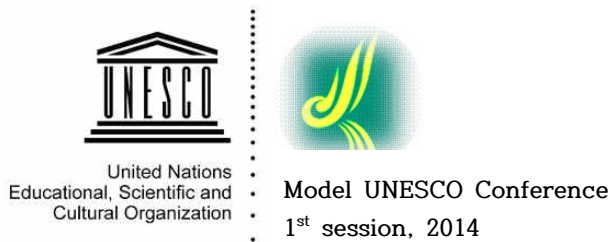
## **II . Form of Position Papers**

1. Form of each Nations' Position Papers(8 Nations)

## **III . Appendix**

1. Rules of Procedure of the JBMUC
2. Sample Position Paper
3. Sample Draft Resolution

# Jeon Buk Model Unesco Conference



## 1. Purpose

### ○ The present made by the future generation

- Empowering the participation of youths for the discussion and practice of continuous development

### ○ The integration of attention and capability of youths on international activities

### ○ Awareness as a Global Citizen

- The realization of the supranational cooperation and the need of coexistence through experiencing the decision making progress of the international society

### ○ Promotion on the connectivity between worldwide problems and personal lives

- Realize through experience facts which the worldwide problems such as continuous development, cultural diversity and environment destruction are linked to our personal lives, and should be rendered as problems which we have to solve. Youths shall fulfill the voluntary practice of having the conscious of oneself being the first to act instead of postponing duty to another.

“We wish for students who have neither had interest in the relevance between worldwide problems and one's life nor the direct and indirect experience of a global conference to have a chance to earn the knowledge of the decision making process of the international society and be aware of the societies and cultures of different nations. Which, therefore will result in assisting the realization of students that the problems of the globe and ours have no irrelevance, and the need to start small practices to change their lives.”

## 2. About the JBMUC/Content

Classification	Content
Participants	Students of Jeon Buk Girls' High School
Place/Locale	Jeon Buk Girls' High School
Term of Conference	20 <sup>th</sup> September 2014
Working Language	English
Agenda	The Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Event of Armed Conflict
Main Activity	Orientation, Gathering of the Nations, General Conference

## 3. Delegation Awards

Three levels of delegation awards:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Outstanding Delegate
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Distinguished Delegate
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Honorable Delegate



## **4. Overall Procedures for JBMUC**

### **Statement of the Nations**

The delegates of the Nations shall state the position of the corresponding nation over the overall agenda.

### **Plenary Session 1 (Official Meeting)**

The Conference is opened in accordance with the Agenda. Nations shall share the situations of the nations through the Conference, and shall arrange the foundation for drafting decisions. Speeches shall be requested by lifting their nameplates, and shall speak in the order of the list of speakers.

### **1st Lobbying (Informal Meeting)**

The delegations shall discuss and meditate proposals without limitation.

### **Plenary Session 2 (Official Meeting)**

The Conference is opened in accordance with the Agenda. Delegations shall share the situations of the nations through the Conference, and shall arrange the foundation for drafting decisions.

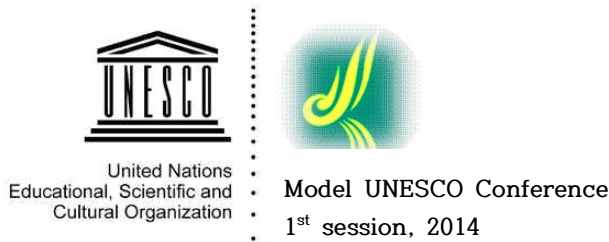
### **2nd Lobbying (Informal Meeting)**

The draft for the Decisions is completed.

### **Plenary Session 3**

The draft for the Decisions shall be discussed, and amendments will be made by the meditations of proposals. A vote for the decisions shall be taken after discussion. If the decisions are taken in accordance by simple majority, the corresponding decision shall be discussed in the plenary session. The rapporteur shall make a report on the overall content of the discussions of the committee. The Delegations of the participating nations of the Jeon Buk Model Unesco Conference shall debate on the adopted discussions. The final vote for the Decisions shall be taken after sufficient discussion.

# The Committee



## 1. Bureau

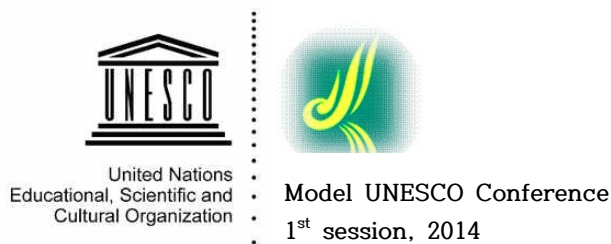
	Name	Grade/Class	Email Address
Chairperson	Hwang So-Yeong	2 <sup>nd</sup> Grade Class 3	ayla97@naver.com
Vice-Chairperson	Choi Yun-Ji	2 <sup>nd</sup> Grade Class 1	christine207@naver.com
Vice-Chairperson	Kim Ha-Ram	1 <sup>st</sup> Grade Class 7	haram980412@naver.com
The Rapporteur	Seok Hae-Min	1 <sup>st</sup> Grade Class 6	eight818@naver.com

## 2. Summary of the Committee

The Committee shall be composed of the Chairperson, the Vice-Chairpersons and the rapporteur and shall discuss on the given Agenda.

### The Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Event of Armed Conflict

The Agenda, shall be the composing body of the Conference, requests full knowledge of the agenda from the delegates. The Committee shall hold primary responsibility over the Protection of the Cultural Heritage, and shall take decisions which binds the Member states of the United Nations. The Conference shall be composed of the 8 Nations: the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the French Republic, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Mali, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the United States of America. The Committee shall identify the status of Cultural Heritages potentially in jeopardy, and shall draw up measures for the protection and continuous conservation of the Cultural Heritages.



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1 MUC/DR.

20<sup>th</sup> September 2014

Original: English

## **Agenda**

### **: The Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Event of the armed conflict**

In today's interconnected world, culture's power to transform societies is clear. Its diverse manifestations – from our cherished historic monuments and museums to traditional practices and contemporary art forms – enrich our everyday lives in countless ways. Heritage constitutes a source of identity and cohesion for communities disrupted by bewildering change and economic instability. Creativity contributes to building open, inclusive and pluralistic societies. Both heritage and creativity lay the foundations for vibrant, innovative and prosperous knowledge societies.

Over the past years, cultural heritage has been under attack in many conflicts, such as in Libya and Mali as well as in Syria, where we have reached a point of no return in the destruction of the cultural heritage. World heritage sites have suffered considerable damage and many of them are used for military purposes. The destruction of cultural heritage affects people over the long term, attacking a collective sense of identity, as well as trust and social cohesion, weakening efforts for reconciliation and peace.

Today we are fighting in a country which has contributed a great deal to our cultural inheritance, a country rich in monuments which by their creation helped and now in their old age illustrate the growth of the civilization which is ours. This statement and other protective measures for cultural heritage were a direct result of concerted efforts by governments, the military, and cultural heritage professionals of many of the Allied nations to protect cultural heritage potentially in jeopardy. Nonetheless, countless icons of our shared cultural heritage were damaged, looted, or destroyed during the conflict. In response, the nations of the world gathered in the Netherlands to draft the 1954 Hague Convention, in an attempt to ensure that such losses of cultural heritage during war would never again occur.

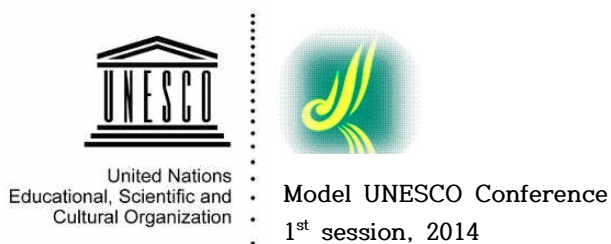
However, recent conflicts in Bosnia, Afghanistan, and Iraq demonstrate that cultural heritage remains vulnerable during armed conflict. In recent years, in Sarajevo the national library was burned, and the facade of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina was pockmarked by snipers; in Afghanistan, objects in the Kabul Museum were defaced, destroyed, or looted and sold abroad, and the great Buddhas at Bamiyan were obliterated; and, the Iraq National Museum was looted, and the ongoing lack of security elsewhere in the country allows the continued looting and destruction of thousands of archaeological sites.

Cultural heritage is increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction. Besides, deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world.

Damage to any cultural property is damage to the cultural heritage of all humanity. Protection of this heritage at the national level often remains incomplete. It is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural heritage of outstanding universal value, by the granting of collective assistance which, although not taking the place of action by the State concerned, will serve as an efficient complement thereto. Therefore, UNESCO shall demonstrate the importance, for all the peoples of the world, of safeguarding this unique and irreplaceable heritage and adopt new provisions in the form of a conference establishing an effective system of collective protection of the cultural heritage organized on a permanent basis in accordance with progressive methods.



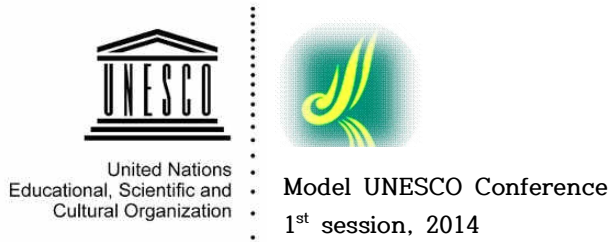
# Delegates



Name of Country	Delegates	
Afghanistan		
Cambodia		
Egypt		
France		
Mali		
Republic of Korea		
Syria		
United States of America		

# Position Paper

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1. Afghanistan

2. Cambodia

3. Egypt

4. France

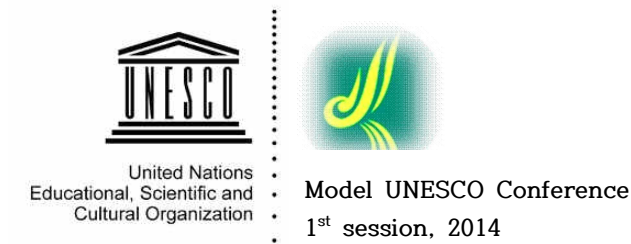
5. Mali

6. Republic of Korea

7. Syria

8. United States of America

# Afghanistan



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1 MUC/DR.

20<sup>th</sup> September 2014

Original: English

## Position Paper

Name of  
country : Afghanistan

Delegates' Name



# Cambodia



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Model UNESCO Conference  
1<sup>st</sup> session, 2014

# inf

1 MUC/DR.

20<sup>th</sup> September 2014

Original: English

## Position Paper

Name of  
country : Cambodia

Delegates' Name





United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



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1<sup>st</sup> session, 2014

# inf

1 MUC/DR.

20<sup>th</sup> September 2014

Original: English

## Position Paper

Name of  
country : Egypt

Delegates' Name





United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Model UNESCO Conference  
1<sup>st</sup> session, 2014

# inf

1 MUC/DR.

20<sup>th</sup> September 2014

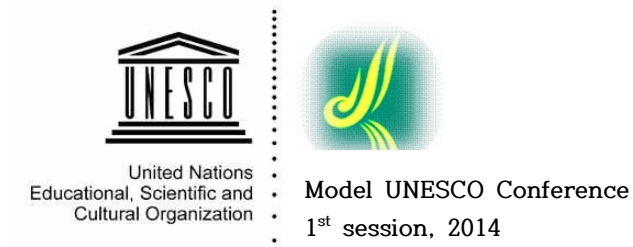
Original: English

## Position Paper

Name of  
country : France

Delegates' Name





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1 MUC/DR.

20<sup>th</sup> September 2014

Original: English

## Position Paper

Name of  
country : Mali

Delegates' Name



# Republic of Korea

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United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
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Model UNESCO Conference  
1<sup>st</sup> session, 2014

# inf

1 MUC/DR.

20<sup>th</sup> September 2014

Original: English

## Position Paper

Name of  
country : Republic of Korea

Delegates' Name







United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Model UNESCO Conference  
1<sup>st</sup> session, 2014

# inf

1 MUC/DR.

20<sup>th</sup> September 2014

Original: English

## Position Paper

Name of  
country : Syria

Delegates' Name



# United States of America

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Educational, Scientific and  
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Model UNESCO Conference  
1<sup>st</sup> session, 2014

# inf

1 MUC/DR.

20<sup>th</sup> September 2014

Original: English

## Position Paper

Name of  
country : United States of America

Delegates' Name



# Rules of Procedure



Model UNESCO Conference  
1<sup>st</sup> session, 2014

## I. SESSIONS

### Rule 1 Frequency and opening date

1. The General Conference shall meet every year in ordinary session.
2. The opening date of the session shall be fixed by the Director-General, after consulting the Members of the Executive Board, the authorities of the inviting country and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, taking into account any preference which the General Conference may have expressed at the previous session.

### Rule 2 Venue

On the proposal of the Executive Board, the General Conference, during its ordinary session, shall fix the venue of the next session.

## II. AGENDA

### Rule 3 Provisional Agenda

The provisional agenda of the sessions of the Committee shall be prepared by the managing committee.

## III. PARTICIPANTS

### Rule 4. Delegation

1. Each State member of the Committee shall be represented by one delegate
2. States members of the Committee shall choose as their representatives persons qualified in the field of cultural or natural heritage. They are strongly encouraged to include in their delegation persons qualified in both fields.
3. States members of the Committee shall transmit to the Secretariat in writing the names, designations and qualifications of their representatives.

## IV. BUREAU

### Rule 5. Bureau

The Bureau of the Committee shall consist of the Chairperson, the Vice-Chairpersons and the Rapporteur. The Bureau shall co-ordinate the work of the Committee and fix the dates, hours and order of business of meetings. The Vice-Chairpersons and the Rapporteur shall assist the Chairperson in carrying out his duties.

#### **Rule 6 Duties of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur**

1. In addition to exercising the powers which are conferred upon him elsewhere by the present Rules, the Chairperson shall open and close each plenary meeting of the Committee. He shall direct the discussions, ensure observance of these Rules, accord the right to speak, put questions

to the vote and announce decisions. He shall rule on points of order and, subject to the present Rules, shall control the proceedings and the maintenance of order. He shall not vote, but he may instruct another member of his delegation to vote on his behalf. He shall work, with the assistance of the vice-chairpersons at his discretion, to anticipate and address potentially contentious issues, including out of session. He shall exercise all other functions given to him by the Committee.

2. Should the Chairperson be absent during a meeting, or any part thereof, he shall be replaced by a Vice-Chairperson. A Vice-Chairperson acting as Chairperson shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairperson.

3. In addition to exercising the powers which are conferred upon him elsewhere by the present Rules, the Rapporteur shall certify that the Secretariat has accurately recorded the Committee's decisions. He shall work with the Secretariat to monitor and record Committee debate on amendments.

### **V. WORKING LANGUAGES AND REPORTS**

#### **Rule 7 Working languages**

The working languages of the Committee shall be English.

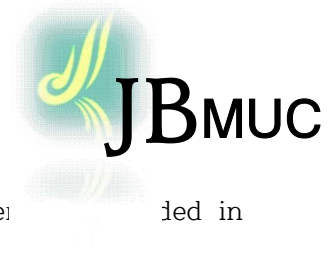
### **VI. RECORDS OF THE CONFERENCE**

#### **Rule 8 Verbatim records and sound recordings**

Verbatim records shall be made of all plenary meetings of the General Conference.

#### **Rule 9 Circulation and safe keeping of records and sound recordings**

At the end of the session, the verbatim records, duly corrected, shall be distributed to all Member States and Associate Members



## **VII. PUBLICITY OF MEETINGS AND RESOLUTIONS**

### **Rule 10 Public meetings**

Meetings of the Conference shall be held in public except where otherwise decided in these rules

### **Rule 11 Private meetings**

1. When it is decided, in exceptional circumstances, to hold a private meeting, all persons shall be excluded except the members of those delegations which are entitled to vote, representatives and observers entitled to participate without vote in the deliberations of the bodies concerned, and the members of the Secretariat whose presence is necessary.

2. Any decision taken at a private meeting of the Conference, its committees, commissions or other subsidiary organs shall be announced at an early public meeting of the organ concerned. At the close of each private meeting, the presiding officer may issue a communique through the Secretary of the General Conference.

### **Rule 12 Circulation of resolutions**

Resolutions adopted by the Conference shall be circulated by the Director-General to the Member States and Associate Members of the Organization.

## **VIII. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AND RIGHT TO SPEAK**

### **Rule 13 Quorum**

The President of the General Conference may declare a plenary meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one third of the representatives of Member States participating in the session of the General Conference are present. The presence of a majority of the Members participating in the session shall be required for the purpose of taking decisions.

### **Rule 14 Speeches**

1. The President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their wish to speak.
2. No one may address the General Conference without having been called upon by the President.
3. The President may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
4. The Chairperson or the Rapporteur of a committee, commission or other subsidiary organ may be accorded precedence for the purpose of submitting or upholding the report of the committee, commission or subsidiary organ.

### **Rule 15 Time limit on speeches**

The General Conference may limit the time to be allowed to each speaker on the proposal of the President.

### **Rule 16 Closing of list of speakers**

During the course of a debate the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the General Conference, declare the list closed.

### **Rule 17 Right of reply**

Notwithstanding Rule 72, the President may accord the right of reply to a speaker whose speech delivered after he has declared the list closed makes this desirable. Any reply made pursuant to the present rule shall be made at the end of the last meeting of the day or at the conclusion of the consideration of the relevant item. The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.

### **Rule 18 Points of order**

In the course of a debate, any Member State or Associate Member may raise a point of order and such point of order shall be immediately ruled upon by the President. An appeal may be made against the ruling of the President. It shall be put to the vote immediately, and the President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the Member States present and voting.

### **Rule 19 Suspension or adjournment of the meeting**

During the discussion of any matter, a Member State or Associate Member may move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated, but shall be immediately put to the vote.

### **Rule 20 Adjournment of debate**

During the discussion of any question, a Member State or Associate Member present may move adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion.

Any such motion shall have precedence. In addition to the proposer of the motion, one speaker may speak in favour of, and one against, the motion.

The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.

### **Rule 21 Closure of debate**

A Member State or Associate Member may at any time move the closure of the debate, whether or not any other speaker has signified his wish to take part

in the discussion. If application is made for permission to speak against the closure, it may be accorded to no more than two speakers. The President shall consult the General Conference on a motion for closure. If the General Conference is in favour of the closure, the President shall declare the closure of the debate.

The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.

### **Rule 22 Order of procedural motions**

Subject to Rule 74, the following motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:

(a) to suspend the meeting;

(b) to adjourn the meeting;

(c) to adjourn the debate on the item under discussion;

(d) for the closure of the debate on the item under discussion.



## **IX. VOTING**

### **Rule 23 Voting rights**

Each State member of the Committee shall have one vote in the Committee.

### **Rule 24 Simple majority**

38.1 Except where otherwise specified in the present Rules, all other decisions of the Committee shall be taken by a majority of the States members present and voting.

### **Rule 25 Two-thirds majority**

Decisions of the Committee on matters covered by the provisions of the Convention shall be taken by a majority of two-thirds of its members present and voting.

### **Rule 26 Counting of votes**

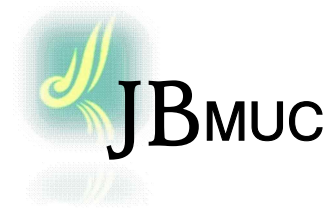
For the purpose of the present Rules, the expression "States members present and voting" shall mean States members casting an affirmative or negative vote. States members abstaining from voting shall be regarded as not voting.

### **Rule 27 Vote**

The normal method by which decisions of the General Conference are adopted shall be by a vote. Except as otherwise provided for in these rules, voting shall be by show of hands. The President may, if satisfied that there is a consensus on a proposal or motion, propose the adoption of a decision without a vote. However, a proposal or motion before the General Conference for decision shall be voted upon if a Member State so requests.

### **Rule 28 Roll-call**

1. When the result of a vote by show of hands is in doubt, the President may take a second vote, by roll-call.
2. Vote by roll-call shall be taken if it is requested by not less than two Members. The request shall be made to the President before voting takes place or immediately after a vote by show of hands.
3. When a vote is taken by roll-call, the vote of each Member participating shall be inserted in the verbatim record of the meeting.



### **Rule 29 Conduct during voting**

After the President has announced the beginning of voting, no one may interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting.

### **Rule 30 Explanation of vote**

The President may permit delegates to explain their votes, either before or after the voting, except when the vote is taken by secret ballot. The President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations.

### **Rule 31 Order of voting on proposals**

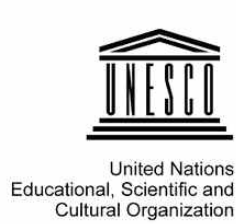
1. If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Conference decides otherwise, be voted on in the order in which they were submitted. The Conference may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

### **Rule 32 Separate vote**

Parts of a proposal shall be voted on separately, if a Member so requests. The resulting proposal shall then be put to a final vote in its entirety.



# Sample Position Paper



Model UNESCO Conference  
1<sup>st</sup> session, 2014

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1 MUC/DR.

date

Original: English

## Position Paper

Name of  
country     Australia

Delegates' Name



UNESCO: Traditions vs. Animal welfare Delegate: Carlos Contreras. UAB Research Group. Animals, Law and Society

Protection of Australia's environment is important for all Australians and for the welfare of our unique and diverse native wildlife. Animals play an important role in Australian daily life due to:

- An increased community recognition that animals have an intrinsic value
- The important role of animals in Australia's history and development as a nation
- Australia's diverse and unique native animals, many of which figure prominently in indigenous culture.
- The strong cultural and sporting significance of animals, including the use of animals as a subject across the arts and as icons for our sporting teams

The Australian Animal Welfare Strategy - AAWS, covers the humane treatment of all animals in Australia. The Strategy's vision is that: "The welfare of all animals in Australia is promoted and protected by the development and adoption of sound animal welfare standards and practices."

The Strategy provides direction for the development of future animal welfare policies, based on a national consultative approach and a firm commitment to high standards of animal welfare. There is also a lot of animal welfare self-regulation by industries such as the horse and greyhound racing industries, the meat and livestock industries, and the dairy and poultry industries. And we can't forget the impact of such organisations as Animals Australia and the Australian Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been immense.

The Goals of AAWS are to achieve:

- 1 an enhanced international approach and commitment to ensure high standards of animal welfare based on a concise outline of current processes
- 2 sustainable improvements in animal welfare based on national and international benchmarks, scientific evaluation and research, taking into account changes in whole of community standards,
- and 3 effective communication, education and training across the whole community to promote an improved understanding of animal welfare.

The goals, objectives and activities outlined in the AAWS are based on science, national and international benchmarks, and social and economic considerations, and has been developed to provide both national and international communities with an appreciation of animal welfare arrangements in Australia. It also outlines the future direction and improvements to animal welfare in Australia. The Strategy establishes a framework for sustainable animal welfare outcomes based on scientific evidence, in order to meet the expectations of the Australian community with a focus on achieving a balance between education, extension and regulation. Australia recognises that animal welfare is a complex issue. Science and ethics are both essential. Science provides the body of evidence about animals that is used for moral and ethical judgements about their welfare. At the same time, decisions about animal welfare are influenced by cultural, social, economic and occupational health and safety considerations. It is true, that in Australia Animals are used in traditional practices like: Bull Riding, Calf/steer roping, Team roping, Steer wrestling or bulldogging, Bareback and saddle bronc riding and Rodeos. For many people Rodeos are a cruel spectator sport, condemned by all animal protection organizations, in which bulls, horses and sometimes other animals are physically provoked into displaying 'wild' behaviour by the use of such devices as spurs, electric prods and flank straps. Rodeo animals suffer many kinds of injuries, and are sometimes killed or have to be destroyed. Due to cruelty, rodeos are completely banned in Britain and in parts of Europe and United States. It is time for us to move in this direction.

Australia recognizes that all animals have intrinsic value. The Australian approach to animal welfare requires that animals under human care or influence are healthy, properly fed and comfortable and that efforts are made to improve their well-being and living conditions. Australia's approach to animal welfare, through adoption of the Strategy, is to ensure that due consideration is accorded to a multitude of factors (including science, practicability, culture, economics, ethics, societal values of the whole community, education and awareness, innovation and international developments). These considerations are relevant to the establishment and promotion of sound animal welfare standards.

Australia emphasises in the importance of the care, uses and direct and indirect

impacts of human activity on all sentient species of animals. A sentient one that has the capacity to have feelings and to experience stress and pleasure. Sentience implies a level of conscious awareness. This includes animals used in research and teaching, animals used for the production of food and fibre and other products, companion and guide animals, animals used for recreation, entertainment and display, native and introduced wildlife and feral animals. The Strategy builds on the current animal welfare framework in Australia. Australia embraces a broad vision for the humane treatment of all sentient animals and with the AAWS provides a framework for sustainable improvements in animal welfare outcomes, based on scientific evidence and social, economic and ethical considerations. It reflects the high regard Australians place on the value, care and the well-being of animals. Australia wants to develop a communication plan to increase international community awareness and recognition of the importance of sound animal welfare standards and practices. The AAWS highlights the need for domestic and international benchmarking of animal welfare outcomes, as currently being discussed by the World Organization for Animal Health. Australia has been actively engaged in the establishment of national benchmarks for animal welfare and will continue to promote these Australian standards in relevant international forums and organisations like this one.

Australia conforms with all international conventions on endangered

*OIE Guiding Principles for animal welfare, that:*

- there is a critical relationship between animal health and animal welfare
- the internationally recognised 'five freedoms' (freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition; freedom from fear and distress, freedom from physical and thermal discomfort, freedom from pain, injury and disease, and freedom to express normal patterns of behaviour) provide valuable guidance in animal welfare
- the internationally recognised 'three Rs' (reduction in numbers of animals, refinement of experimental methods and replacement of animals with non-animal techniques) provide valuable guidance for the use of animals in science
- the scientific assessment of animal welfare involves diverse elements which need to be considered together, and that selecting and weighing these elements often involves value-based assumptions which should be made as explicit as possible
- the use of animals in agriculture and science, and for companionship, recreation and entertainment, makes a major contribution to the wellbeing of people
- the use of animals carries with it a duty to ensure the welfare of such animals to the greatest extent practicable
- improvements in farm animal welfare can often improve productivity and hence lead to economic benefits
- equivalent outcomes (performance criteria), rather than identical systems (design criteria), be the basis for comparison of animal welfare standards and guidelines.

Australia is taking these into account in developing its vision, international policies and input to relevant international goals for animal welfare.

# Sample Draft Resolution



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Model UNESCO Conference  
1<sup>st</sup> session, 2014

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1 MUC/DR.

20<sup>th</sup> September 2014

Original: English

## Draft Resolution

Submitted by

Co-sponsored by

**Agenda: The protection of cultural heritage from the armed conflict**

The General Conference of UNESCO,

Reminding ~ [use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]

Reaffirming ~

Noting ~

Stressing ~

1. Encourages ~ [use semicolons to separate operative clauses]

2. Urges ~

3. Requests ~

4. calls for ~

5. Stresses ~

6. Acknowledging ~

[end resolutions with a period]

## Draft Resolution

Submitted by GERMANY and JAPAN

**Agenda:** Draft strategy for the second half of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005–2014) including the Bonn Declaration

The General Conference,

1. *Recalling* United Nations General Assembly resolution 57/254 proclaiming the 10-year period beginning 1 January 2005 the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD, 2005–2014), with UNESCO as the lead agency for its implementation, and *further recalling* 171 EX/Decision 6, 172 EX/Decision 10, 177 EX/Decision 9, 34 C/Resolution 19, 181 EX/Decision 5(I) and 182 EX/Decision 8,
2. *Considering* the dramatic challenges humanity is facing with regard to the pursuit of sustainable development, including climate change, the financial and economic crisis, and global inequalities,
3. *Recognizing* that education is a powerful motor for change when reorienting societies towards sustainable development, and acknowledging DESD as a unique opportunity for Member States and for UNESCO to strengthen sustainable development through educational efforts,
4. *Reaffirming* that the Decade promotes quality education, which is one of the education for all (EFA) goals, and supports the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the field of education and other international development goals, 35 C/COM ED/DR.2 – page 2
5. *Invites* Member States to implement the Bonn Declaration actively and speedily, in particular in the light of the commitments, expressed in the Declaration:
  - (a) to promote ESD's contribution to all of education and to achieving quality education;
  - (b) to participate actively in promoting the goals of the Decade, especially by incorporating the vision and practice of ESD into their educational policies, plans and programmes in close linkage with EFA



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