



**Convitto Nazionale  
Paolo Diacono**  
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# CFMUNESCO 2015 BEST RESOLUTIONS

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CFMUNESCO

FORUM: UNESCO Committee

QUESTION OF: Development of Networks among sites declared by UNESCO World Heritage

SUBMITTED BY: Uganda

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Albania, Lithuania, Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Pakistan, Brazil, Estonia, Spain, Belgium, Republic of India, United Kingdom, Turkmenistan, Spain, China, Japan, Syria, Mexico, Benin, Argentina

The General Assembly,

Believing in the words of the Preamble of Incorporation of UNESCO, declaring that UNESCO contributes to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations, also through the important transmission medium of Networks,

Bearing in mind Article 15 of the seventeenth session of the General Conference of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization meeting in Paris from 17th October to 21st November 1971, establishing the creation of the Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value called “the World Heritage Fund”,

Alarmed by the absence of an organization aiming at controlling the existing Networks which operate in the field of UNESCO World Heritage Sites,

Noting the existence of many national or ad hoc Networks which operate only within their own country or in the framework of nearby UNESCO World Heritage Sites,

1. **Encourages** the various existing Nets operating in the framework of UNESCO World Heritage to strengthen relationships among themselves;
2. **Strongly affirms** that States with a minority of World Heritage sites should cooperate with other countries to create new Networks;
3. **Establishes** the creation of a Committee called “UNESCO Committee for the Evaluation of Networks Among Heritage Sites” (UNESCO CENAHS) which tasks are:

- a. Control and evaluation of the work of the Networks in the framework of UNESCO's sites,
  - b. Allocation of funds from "The World Heritage Fund" to the various Networks, according to certain criteria to be defined in the following Resolutions of this Committee
4. **Designates** the following as evaluation criteria to be used by the UNESCO CENAHS to assess the Networks:
- a. Internationality of different sites of UNESCO World Heritage;
  - b. the total amount of the UNESCO World Heritage sites that take part in the Net;
  - c. the presence of many UNESCO World Heritage sites from Least Developed Countries (LDC);
  - d. how the Net operate with the others especially about:
    - i. the work of maintenance carried out on different members,
    - ii. the promotion for the entry of new members,
    - iii. the advertising of the members in different economical situations;
5. **Delegates** the UNESCO CENAHS to claim for a certification from the Nets, containing the following data:
- a. how the Nets distribute the funds received from "the World Heritage Fund" through CENAHS,
  - b. the economical situation of the members of the Net,
  - c. how the Net cooperates with other Nets;
6. **Designates** as members of UNESCO CENAHS :
- a. five permanent countries with the highest number of UNESCO sites,
  - b. five countries with a small amount of World Heritage sites, making sure that all continents of the world are represented
7. **Proposes** that the members of UNESCO CENAHS will stay in office for a period of two years,
8. **Proclaims** that UNESCO CENAHS' session will take place in the office of the UN "Den norske UNESCO-Kommisjoner" in Oslo, Norway,
9. **Urges** CENAHS to hold at least two ordinary sessions per year:

- a. some extraordinary sessions can take place only in certain particular cases, as situations of danger to UNESCO sites;
10. **Incentivizes** the exchange of employees from different UNESCO sites for a short period of time, in order to further tighten international relations ties;
11. **Further invites** Member States and UNESCO Networks to organize conferences, fairs or expos allowing experts (e.g. scientists, historians, biologists and others) to get in touch and exchange information about how to preserve and protect our Heritage sites;
12. **Supports** Member States and Networks in the creation of an advertising campaign with the aim of skyrocketing the UNESCO sites and ensure greater awareness especially of less popular UNESCO Sites.

FORUM: Security Council

QUESTION OF: Measures to prevent terrorist attacks against civilians in great urban areas

SUBMITTED BY: Nigeria

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 62/272 of 5 September 2008, 64/235 of 24 December 2009, 67/99 of 14 December 2012 and 2178 of 24 September 2014, dealing with the institutionalization of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force,

Further Recalling the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 2013, which reaffirmed the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted on 8 September 2006, enhancing the overall framework for the efforts of the international community to effectively counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Noting with appreciation the pivotal role of the Security Council in agreeing measures to prevent terrorist attacks against civilians in great urban areas,

Further noting the importance of strengthening international cooperation to restrain, prevent and eliminate international terrorism,

Having discussed the grave situation regarding recent terrorist attacks, which not only have severe consequences on the civilians, but also on the destroyed cities affected,

Bearing in mind the terrorist attacks in Paris on the 13.11.2015,

Emphasizing that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or ethnic group,

Alarmed by the remaining threat to international peace and security,

Emphasizing the crucial need to offer extensive solutions, applicable at local, national, and international level to confront terrorist menaces current generations are facing,

Fully believing in the need to use necessary force to restrain and prevent the long-lasting terrorist activities and protect civilisations against rebel groups, who, by means of force, attempt to take complete power and control,

Viewing with appreciation the urgent need to refocus international efforts on a people-centric, community-based approach to ensure minimal human and economic damage,

Recognising efforts in West Africa by the new Nigerian Government in reducing the number of attacks,

Denoting the right for sovereignty, political independence and self-determination of all States involved, following the protection of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Deploring the perpetuation of acts of terrorism, regarding direct and indirect involvement,

Noting the efforts of organisations such as INTERPOL, Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and other external bodies in terms of the support given to areas responding to and defending against violent extremist actions,

Having examined past resolutions on the matter and reaffirmed the urgent need for international co-operation and agreements to counter the problem with terrorist attacks in great urban areas,

Noting with deep concern the lack of exchange of critical information between Member States and the absence of cooperation on counter-terrorism, which hinders Member States efforts towards the prevention of terrorism attacks,

1. **Firmly condemns** all kinds of terrorist practices as inexcusable security threats on the global agenda,
2. **Highlights** the importance for all Member States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted on 8th September 2006 which states the intention 'to enhance national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism';
3. **Requests** an improvement in the role of police such as:
  - a. border control,
  - b. develop transnational assistance in the framework of inter-agency, cooperation and coordination;
4. **Re-emphasises** the belief that no religious faith, belief, nationality or ethnicity can not and should not be associated with terrorism;
5. **Urges** the creation of an educational program for all the schools including:
  - a. Assemblies involving the participation of experts to raise awareness on current situations of individual states,
  - b. Lessons focused on the explanation of the different religious faiths and fundamentalisms,
  - c. Classes with the purpose of increasing communication skills and debates;
- ~~6.~~ **Highlights** with particular urgency the need for assistance from capable countries towards those lacking the appropriate strategies and means to combat terrorism;
- ~~7.~~ **Decides** to adopt and fully support the Terrorism Prevention Act (TPA) of 2011, to establish measures for the prevention, prohibition and combat of terrorist acts, and the Money Laundering Prohibition Act of 2011, interdicting the financing of Terrorism;
- ~~8.~~ **Reiterates** the need for synergy among agencies in the fight against terrorism to expand each Country capability and to respond accordingly;
- ~~9.~~ **Calls for** the setting up and development of an internationally united specific intelligence response force for civil protection in urban areas by:
  - a. Devising clear-cut strategies for gathering and unifying intelligence data on terrorism and related criminal activities at international level,
  - b. Creating a united international cybersecurity organization, specifically intended to track and respond to online communication between terrorist organisations and their affiliates;
10. **Urges** all Member States to find each bank accounts attributable to terrorists groups and freeze it in order to prevent terrorist attacks financing.

FORUM: Human Rights Committee

QUESTION OF: The integration of refugees into society respecting the cultures and traditions of both migrants and local people

SUBMITTED BY: Bosnia and Herzegovina

CO-SUBMITTED BY: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

The General Assembly,

Recalling previous United Nations resolution 55/76 (2001), resolution 2240 (2015), resolution 69/152 (2014), resolution 69/154 (2014), resolution 58/150 (2004) and resolution 69/83 (2014), which all concern the safety, wellbeing and treatment of refugees in host States,

Referring to resolution 217 (1948), The International Bill of Human Rights, and especially stressing Article 14, which states: "Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution",

Recognising the severity of the current refugee crisis in Europe, especially that regarding the influx of Syrian refugees fleeing the on-going Syrian civil war,

Having examined the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees which outlines the responsibilities of refugee host nations,

Reaffirming the need for refugees to be integrated into society for both the economic benefit of the host nation and the quality of life of the refugees themselves,

Expressing concern as to how refugees might be treated by host nations and the stigmas that refugees are often subjected to by their host nation,

Referring to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees Note on Refugee Integration in Central Europe (2009) which defines successful refugee integration as entailing housing, employment,



education, health, social security, language and cultural orientation, family unity/reunification, establishment of local-level networks and communication between refugees and society,

Aware of the concern that the intake and integration of refugees could create damaging levels of stress on the economies of many Member States,

Noting with concern that refugees who seek asylum in Member States often possess qualifications which are not recognised by said States, rendering these previous qualifications useless, and hampering the personal and professional development of the refugees,

Deeply concerned that Governments have the power to repatriate refugees which have not been recognised international protection through their own procedure, meaning that repatriation criteria is at the discretion of the host nation,

Acknowledging that the culture and traditions of refugees must be recognised and celebrated by host societies in order for them to be accepted and integrated into said society,

1. **Encourages** communication between States through the establishment of a specialised international body, funded by the UN, named the United Nations Committee of Refugee Integration (UNCRI) concerned with the integration of refugees into society, which facilitates:
  - a. Communication over the intake number of refugees for each State,
  - b. Organisation of refugee dispersion from States with high refugee intake that are economically unable to support these migrants to States with lower refugee intakes that are more economically sound;
2. **Suggests** Member States, through a future Human Rights Committee resolution, develop an internationally standardised procedure for refugee screening;
3. **Urges** the introduction of qualification bridging programmes which adapt existing qualifications of refugees that are not recognised in their host nation to meet said nation's required standards;

4. **Calls for** increased United Nations support behind language and cultural orientation programmes for refugees by providing, through UNCRI:
  - a. Funding,
  - b. Teaching staff;
5. **Further requests** the Human Rights Committee's backing of:
  - a. Mandatory awareness programmes in schools and other educational institutions,
  - b. Awareness campaigns targeting the broader community;
6. **Asks for** the House's consideration on the issue of refugee orphans seeking asylum by:
  - a. Ensuring that all orphanages/boarding schools reserve a defined percentage of places for orphaned refugees,
  - b. Including a mandatory information and awareness session on refugee children in the application process to become a foster parent;
7. **Implores** all Member States to recognise the culture of refugee members of society through advertising and encouraging with funding cultural activities and celebrations proposed by existing multicultural associations;
8. **Supports** the continuation of existing Regional Housing Programmes put forward by a number of Member States;
9. **Hopes** that Amnesty International pledge their support for this resolution and assist in the development of the specialised body UNCRI mentioned in Clause 1;
10. **Further requests** refugee medical support by:
  - a. Providing emergency medical attention for refugees;
  - b. Allowing equal access to health care as all other members of the host state;
11. **Encourages** the economic integration of refugees by providing job-seeking services through UNCRI in order to assist refugees in finding work;
12. **Requests** that any act of discrimination is properly punished by giving further protection to refugees by governments as they are more likely to be discriminated.

FORUM: Disarmament Committee

QUESTION OF: Establishing Nuclear-Weapon-Free zones in countries currently involved in conflicts, especially in the Middle East

SUBMITTED BY: Islamic Republic of Iran

The General Assembly,

Recalling the development upkeep of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons (TNP) and the encouragement of non-signatory States to do so,

Deeply concerned about conflicts in which nuclear weapons are used,

Alarmed by the catastrophic consequences of using nuclear weapons, as demonstrated in research, such as total destruction of peace in the Middle East and further conflicts in which lots of countries might participate,

Noting with regret that some countries in the region have not signed the TNP yet, thus disturbing further negotiations on establishing Nuclear-Weapon-Free zones in the Middle East,

Deeply disturbed by the actions of Israel against further negotiations in the region on grounds of national security, without showing understanding that Nuclear Weapons cause fear and prevent good political relations, which are fundamental for further negotiations with the United Nations members, especially with the Security Council members,

Reminding that Nuclear-Free zones does not represent an obstacle to further research in the field of peaceful nuclear science,

Pointing out that Nuclear-Free zones should be established appropriately, without discrimination and with strong foundation, which the TNP agreement is by all means,

1. **Expresses its satisfaction** for all the efforts the United Nations and some particular countries have already, and still, put into the problem of nuclear weapons;
2. **Urges** Member States to further negotiate and reconstruct their forces in a nuclear sustainable way;
3. **Recommends** that Member States work on nuclear disarmament as follows:
  - a. On a regional basis, by substituting nuclear weapons with non-nuclear ones in order to allow each State to protect itself,
  - b. On a global basis, by measures such as, among the others:
    - i. Promoting diplomatic forms of problem-solving to achieve disarmament,
    - ii. Encouraging non-signatory States to sign the TNP by offering them a non-discriminating treatment aiming at provisionally maintaining nuclear programs not used for military purposes;
4. **Calls upon** Member States to:
  - a. Peruse their own military management rearranging their facilities in order to replace nuclear weapons,
  - b. Participate in negotiations and interactions in order to solve problems peacefully,
  - c. Cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency, the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs and other States involved in the issue,
  - d. Be open to different peaceful strategies,
  - e. Not discriminate any States that use nuclear programmes for economic and scientific reasons;
5. **Suggests** that Member States consider rising investments in non nuclear protection systems;
6. **Invites** Member States to support disarmament process and peaceful cooperation, by contributing with the following measures:
  - a. Economic support to the States which are willing to substitute nuclear weapons with non-nuclear ones,
  - b. Diplomatic support in negotiations,
  - a. Improvement of non nuclear military forces for States that experience a lack of nuclear weapons in order to protect themselves;
7. **Proposes** the creation of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty (NWFZ) specific for the Countries of the Asian continent, and suggests to take into account this proposal in further resolutions of this Committee.

FORUM: Environment Committee

QUESTION OF: Disposal of nuclear waste deriving from nuclear power plants

SUBMITTED BY: The Russian Federation

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Panama, Egypt, Paraguay, Iran, Turkmenistan, Sudan, China, Greenpeace, The Republic of India, The United States of America

The General Assembly,

Recalling Resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, which established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR), and the subsequent resolutions on the subject, requesting the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Conscious of the increased knowledge and information on atomic and ionizing radiation and its effects on environmental surroundings and mankind,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from levels of radiation to which mankind and the surrounding environment are continuously exposed,

Acknowledging the dangers resulting from nuclear accidents and the potential and dangerous consequences caused by them,

Noting with regret the damages and casualties caused in past nuclear accidents at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant on April 1986 in the town of Pripyat, former Soviet Union, and, more recently, at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station following the earthquake and tsunami of March 2011 in Japan,

Viewing with appreciation how nuclear power provides over 11% of the world's electricity as a continuous, reliable base-load power, without carbon dioxide emissions,

Taking note with appreciation of the work of the UNSCEAR which provides increasing scientific knowledge about atomic radiation,

Considering that the high quality of the work and the scientific rigor of the UNSCEAR need to be maintained in the future,

Recognizing the importance of voluntary contributions to the general trust fund established by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to support the work of the UNSCEAR,

Recalling Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, stating that “Environmental issues are best handled with participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level”,

1. **Requests** the UNSCEAR to continue its work and activities aiming at increasing knowledge on the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources, and to report thereon the findings to the General Assembly;
2. **Supports** research on nuclear fusion by:
  - a. Strongly urging Member States to aid the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor led by the European Union, the United States of America, The Russian Federation and Japan with all available means,
  - b. Calling upon global collaboration as the best way to strengthen technological and scientific research and share its findings, in order to develop functioning fusion power plants within the foreseeable future;
3. **Encourages** where possible the use of recycled uranium in power plants to minimize the effects of nuclear waste;
4. **Advocates** the use of thorium to fuel reactors by:
  - a. Increasing awareness that there is less nuclear waste in thorium reactors than in uranium reactors, and this could reduce the need of large-scale or long-term storage,
  - b. Strongly affirming that thorium fuel cycles offer several potential advantages over uranium fuel cycles, including greater accessibility, superior physical and nuclear fuel properties, and reduced nuclear waste production,
  - c. Proposing the development of thorium power stations as cost-effective measure,
  - d. Noting that, while uranium based reactors produce plutonium as a byproduct which is then used to create nuclear weapons, the use of thorium based reactors eliminates the threat of nuclear weapons proliferation;
5. **Demands** for full transparency between Member States using reprocessing as their policy for disposal;
6. **Recalls** the strategy of UNSCEAR as example to improve data collection;

7. **Encourages** Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about levels, effects and risks of radiation exposure from various sources, which would greatly help in the preparation of future reports of the Committee to the General Assembly;

8. **Demands** the isolation of waste in secure places that are usually not involved in earthquakes or other violent natural events, such as:

- a. Deposits situated in the underground, in stable rocks,
- b. Cement deposits far from populated areas and surrounded by enclosure to keep people far from the radioactive wastes.

CERNUNESCO