

Resolution GA/3/2.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Co-sponsors: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Canada, People's Republic of China, Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of Finland, Republic of France, Hellenic Republic, Republic of Iceland, Republic of Italy, Democratic People's Republic of North Korea, Republic of Palau, Republic of Portugal, Democratic Republic Sao Tome and Principe, Republic of Singapore, South Africa, South Sudan, Kingdom of Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Republic of Zimbabwe A, and Republic of Zimbabwe B.

Topic: Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

Deeply disturbed by the amount of people discriminated against because of race, nationality, ethnicity, and or religious affiliation,

Recognising that a child's view of the world is largely influenced by what they are taught in school, and that their parents or guardians still affect their mindset,

Affirming that some events of racism, discrimination and xenophobia occur from economic and political change,

Fully aware that the introduction of global citizenship would improve equitable conditions worldwide, Fufilling laws and regulations against all forms of discrimination such as racial, gender, ethinicity, sexuality and religious discrimination,

Deeply concerned with the statistics that demonstrate how women of color have a higher chance of facing violence, poverty, and aggravated forms of discrimination,

Furthermore noting with regret that women of color suffer disproportionately in terms of labor practices in informal sectors,

Fully aware of the disproportionate amount of gender inequality as well as recognizing that female refugees and migrants are more susceptible to violence due to the lack of representation and protection, Concerned that educational institutions frequently do not address issues of racism and discrimination, Keeping in mind that racism and discrimination has affected and continues to affect communities and individuals of marginalized groups,

Noting with regret that discriminatory acts are still customary in classrooms and other educational settings,

The Awareness and Correction of Racism within Educational Institutions

- Calls upon member states to create a school subject on human rights including the study of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- 2. Endorses the creation of global cultural appreciation day within educational institutions supported by the NGO, International Movement Against all forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMDAR);
- 3. Emphasizes that the role of a parent impacts the actions and wellbeing of a student.
- 4. Further invites educational institutions to be mindful of cultural representation and harmfulness of all stereotypes in classes and school;
- 5. Recommends the implementation of a policy that applies to educators of all levels in order to teach the dangers and the history behind discrimination;
- 6. Requests that educational institutions ensure that their teachers are properly trained and qualified as well as teaching without biases;

Racism and Discrimination within Citizens

- 7. Encourages the introduction of global citizenship by incorporating global narratives and implementing exchange programs with different nations;
- 8. Recommends member states to collaborate with cultural organizations;
- 9. Requests member states enact governmental support for victims of discrimination;
- 10. Further recommends the formation of a committee that discusses discrimination and its elimination;
- 11. Calls upon all member states and governments to collaborate on the elimination of social issues to reach an inclusive milestone;
- 12. Requests the creation of programs to eliminate discrimination and to promote equal opportunites for education and employment;

13. Expresses hope for the eradication of discrimination in the criminal justice system;

Cultural and Gender Discrimination

- 14. Endorses the collaboration of member states to work towards bills and resolutions that protect women of all races;
- 15. Encourages member states to enact laws against religious discrimination;
- 16. Requests the revision of Western centric curriculums in order to increase inclusivity and awareness;
- 17. Considers the implementation of a law for equal pay regardless of gender, sexuality, religion, or ethnicity;
- 18. Requests the application of curriculums that educate about all forms of discrimination;
- 19. Calls upon nations to better enforce and strengthen laws against hate crimes and racially motivated violence:
- 20. Requests the fulfillment of a better process to bring justice to victims of hate crimes;

The Elimination of Racial Discrimination

- 21. Encourages adding extracurricular activities that will promote equality for all to schools curriculums;
- 22. Highly recommends the implementation of accessible resources on cultures and religions in educational institutions;
- 23. Endorses organizations to broadcast ideas and solutions from individuals on the prevention of microaggressions and prejudice;
- 24. Encourages funding to create more accessible opportunities and resources surrounding race;
- 25. Further invites governments and NGOs to fund resources or assets to those discriminated against, as well as resources for marginalized communities;
- 26. Strongly advises children to express discomfort from any discrimination faced;
- 27. Recommends schools open discussions on prejudice and racism while promoting diversity amongst individuals and communities.