



GENERAL ASSEMBLY / A

Globalization has opened walls around the world and has united all countries, ethnicities, cultures and races. With all this progress and collaboration great things have come, but with the implications of multiculturalism come the problems of division, segregation and creation of prejudices around different aspects or characteristics of the people. A problem that has surged all from the beginning of the human kind and that emerges just from the un-similarities between one another.

INTRODUCTION

Marking a new beginning in this century and having all the background of an intolerant international and national perspectives arise the need of new compromises between the collaborators of international relationships and the new builders of the democracies in today's countries all around the world. With the recent acquisitions of office in some nations by extreme nationalist and all-right movements the urge erupts of the replantation of values that promote justice, equity, acceptance and tolerance. All this so that the world can set its course to a complete inclusive unity instead of the return of injustice based on ethnicity and race.

The roots of this severe problematics are not easy to track, like stated before the creation of prejudices has come a long way. Although this problematic has been happening for a long period of

time, we can trace a big and worrying incrementation at the endings of the XIX and the XX century. With the rise of fascism, taking over in Europe, the spread of imperialism with the exploitation that came in the colonies, and all the implications that came along the way started a global ideology that produced racial and ethnic prejudice and thus creating global crisis.

With the fall of the big nationalist policies all around the world and the spreading of globalization humanity entered a new era of integration in which everyone could participate in international collaboration in order to achieve a greater good. With these new thoughts came not just social acceptance, but rather also economical interdependence, global markets, supranationalist organizations and military alliances that guided the world and humanity itself to tolerance, acceptance and unity. These values and ideas that are so basic for the coexistence of everyone were once forgotten but now with globalization once again retaken.

In today's politics appears a new trend of far right, extreme nationalism and populism, this focused into the exploitation of the population's anger towards the generalized minorities that, due to the differences and the misconceptions of extremist groups, are the target groups of new unfair and dehumanizing policies. It appears that the same values that united all cultures and made nations be able to have diversity and share values with no alikes were responsible of the division and intolerance of certain sectors of the population towards one another.

Today's international relationships are heavily damaged by the actions of belligerent and extremist groups that, with their degrading and belligerent actions, make the collaboration between nations and the solving of world wide problematics harder every day. Examples of this now big problematic are the effects that the immigration crisis, where 1.3 million people sought asylum, in 2015 had on the population of Europe and how all those situations now trigger a series of events leading to a great variety of misconceptions and generalizations that create unease in the population and create collective anger that take everyone to make extreme decisions.

That crisis alone got the international community worried about all the damages that the extensive movement of masses and immigration can cause, and with that it reinforced the common taken prejudice that all the people that practice Islam are all planning to make attacks on cities and to create and spread terror within the population. The result of the spreading of this misconception was the big presence of Islamophobia in countries that receive immigrants. In 2015, the EU Minorities and Discrimination Survey found that around 1 of 3 Muslims are discriminated and that 11% have experienced a hatred crime.

The implications previously mentioned had a big impact in today's society and specially in politics. After all the incidents and attacks on major cities in Europe, the international community started to fear, and the people of these countries all resided in the words of the new electoral candidates that were running for political positions in the previously mentioned countries. During this period and with high influence of the fear for Islam came great democratic decisions in various nations and thus affecting and influencing the results of elections.

This crisis created massive changes in the focuses of today's politics and gave fuel to extreme nationalism and far-right movements to start taking more support and thus creating a new and worrying global perspective. This movements are worrying in many ways, not just because of the threat that they represent against globalization and international cooperation that now takes place. Also due to their intolerant bases and foundations they represent the rise of once again of an intolerant society that instead of building bridges prefers to make walls.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Holocaust is an event that is well known to everyone. To briefly refresh your memory and attempt to summarize those horrific events, the Holocaust is the massive state-sponsored killing and prosecution of nearly 6 million Jews perpetrated by the Nazi. This happened because of the Nazi, who came to power in Germany, believed themselves to be racially superior to the Jews, whom they described as a threat to their ethnic community. It is important to remember that Jews were not the only group deemed as inferior and thus targeted, so were gypsies, disabled, some slaves, and others were because of their beliefs and behaviors.

In 1944, the term genocide was conceived by Jew Raphael Lemkin for it to be a crime under international law. Four years later, the United Nations accept his definition and annex it to its Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, which goes into effect in 1951.

Cambodian Genocide 1975: The Khmer Rouge came to power after the end of the Cambodian civil war; they attempted to establish a communist regime focused on agriculture. They killed between 1.7 and 2 million citizens in their Killing Fields. Targets were doctors, teachers, students, intellectuals, rich, ethnic and religious minorities, artists, journalists, those who were no longer useful for the workforce and anyone who could be a political dissident, but anyone could be called an enemy of the State. Children and babies were also killed. The international response was nowhere to be found as countries stayed silent, even though intellectuals tried to bring the world's attention to the genocides.

The term hate crime was created by journalists in the United States in the 1980s to refer to a series of attacks against Jews, Asians and African-Americans.

Bosnian Genocide 1992-1995: During the Bosnian War, after Yugoslavia had broken up, Serbia killed approximately 100,000 people in an attempt to preserve their power over Bosnia, this was achieved through ethnic cleansing and by sending the Bosnians to concentration camps. All of this because the Serbs did not want the Bosnians to create a state in their territory. Four years after, when the Kosovo War broke out, the Serbians attempted once again to do an ethnic cleansing (of Albanians) but the world intervened and prevented a major genocide.

Rwanda Genocide 1994: The Hutu killed approximately 800,000 Tutsis in 100 days, this rivalry between tribes occurred when the Belgians colonized Rwanda and created the polarization of these tribes, which had co-existed along with the Twa for centuries. The rivalry was deepened in the 1950s when Rwanda's independence was discussed at the UN, and the Arusha Accords were signed. However, it was not until the plane of their President was shut down that the Hutus started the massacre of the Tutsis and opposing Hutus. The world declared it as internal issues and did not intervene tremendously.

CURRENT RELEVANCE

According to the United Nations' University (1), prejudice is a global security threat given the fact that it seems that some radical right-wing groups are seizing occasions to fuel the public discontent that has resulted from eight years of economic hardship. People's discontent is fuelling extremist and anti-immigrant parties everywhere in Europe and the world. This situation is not at all new but has been ongoing for more than a decade now. Yet, so far, the rise of anti-immigrant governments does not seem to have improved the situation of citizens or of migrants. And the fear is that citizens will start looking at even more extremist solutions, as Karl Polanyi showed happened before World War II.

Burundi

The violence between Hutu majority and Tutsi minority after the independence from Belgium in 1962. President Pierre Nkurunziza would run for a third term in the 2015 elections. Opposition parties in Burundi claim that this is a direct violation of the 2000 Arusha Peace Agreement and Burundi Constitution, which limits presidents to two terms in office. While the current conflict is primarily political in nature, there is risk of it reigniting pre-existing ethnic cleavages.

Central African Republic

Violence between Christian majority and Muslim minority militias, which are being victims targeted for their religious identity. Muslims

are escaping to Chad, but are being pulled back by christian anti-balaka gangs. The absence of food, water and shelter has created a humanitarian crisis.

France

In May, the world held its breath as the French gathered to vote for their next president, the contenders were Emmanuel Macron and Marine Le Pen. Le Pen represented the rise of the alt-right in France, her party called National Front is known for its nationalist inclination with populist rhetoric and their anti-immigration and anti-European Union policies. Former party members had been accused of anti-Semitism and racism. Le Pen had actual chances of winning, having passed the first round of the presidential elections along with Macron. However, Macron won the election and all around the world people celebrated. Macron is a centrist liberal, who believes in freedom of religion, in equality and in immigration. Yet France has been known to be quite racist, especially towards Muslims. The loss of Le Pen didn't quite symbolize an enormous loss for the far right, given that she won about one third of the votes in the second round of the election, ergo it can be concluded that the alt-right is rising in France and her message, as wrong as it is, has started to spread.

Germany

In 2013, the Alternative for Germany party was born to protest against the Euro. It has stated that it is anti-establishment, anti-liberalization and anti-European. Their policy platform states that Islam isn't in Germany and plans to ban the construction of mosques. They won up to 25% of the votes for the German state elections. In September of this year, the world will see Germany have its federal elections and the party has been one of the strongest contenders to win. Many coincidences can be found with Trump's campaign such as hostility to the media, an anti-immigration stance and have been accused of being a host home for Neo Nazis.

Greece

Golden Dawn in Greece, is a neo-fascist party that has been called by the Council of Europe's Human Rights Commissioner as neo-nazi and violent. They are currently the third largest party in Greece, even considering that their leader and some of their members were arrested for forming a criminal organization and others charged with murder. They have extreme anti-immigration views, are anti-Euro and they support ethnically clean states.

Hungary

In Hungary, there used to be a far-right party called Jobbik, they had maintained a strong hold in this position, however with the recent events in the world, their position has swayed and the party's leaders have focused on softening the party's image for the upcoming national elections in 2018.

Iraq

IS fighters have driven out Christians from their homes in northern Iraq and the United States has called this situation as “a humanitarian disaster”. The latest victims of the Islamic State are the Yazidis killing between 2,000 people and forcing 200,000 to flee into the mountains without resources, nearly 50 children have died from dehydration and more than hundreds are at risk.

Myanmar

The Rohingya a ethnic minority of Muslim that live in Rakhine State which have been facing discrimination for a long time. In 2012 violence increased against them because they aren't recognized as an ethnic group.

Somalia

Somalia has been in complex civil conflicts, along with devastating periods of drought over the past two decades and has been lifted as a failed state. The human development program considered Somalia as “worst humanitarian disaster”. The instability of Somalia has led to many human rights violations, being performed by the major parties involved in the conflict.

Sudan

The regions of South Kordofan, Darfur and Blue Nile from the Republic of Sudan have been suffering from a long economic and political decline. The result of the genocide and atrocities are the consequences of Sudan's regime's policy to become an Islamic Arab State. 246,500 people along from South Kordofan and Blue Nile have taken refuge in South Sudan and Ethiopia, because of the conflict amidst the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the (SPLM-N) Sudan People's Liberation Movement- North (SPLM-N).

Syria

The Syrian state, the al-Assad regime and its allied militias, the Free Syrian Army, and ISIS, after the last years have been committing genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes daily. These crimes have caused the biggest refugee crisis in history, many countries that have been previously mentioned, have been faced with the task of accepting millions of refugees and aiding even more. Not all countries have been responsive, some like Turkey and Greece, have closed their borders while others, like Germany, have opened them. The opening of borders has let people stream freely throughout the European Union and the all-right has used this as an explanation for the recent and past attacks that have struck countries that have intervened in the Syrian conflict and against the Islamic State.

The Netherlands

The Party for Freedom is anti-European Union, anti-Islam and they have called for the closing of Islamic schools and the creation of a record of the ethnicity of all Dutch citizens. Their leader, Geert Wilders is currently on trial for hate speech against Moroccans.

In November of 2016, they were leading the polls for the parliamentary election this year.

United States

In the United States, only 49 out of 51 states have hate crime legislations, some even have hate crime task forces but the protected groups vary by state. In the United States, with Trump as their leader it is difficult to believe that such issues go way back.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

With the referendum voted on 2016, and with the majority of votes the UK began its path of separation from the EU and with that several repercussions are still to come. The popular decision and votes were influenced by some major factors including the immigration crisis and how that could implied the expansion of extremist groups in the country's territory. One of the major situations that today day's Europe is suffering is the continuous threat of attacks made by these groups.

The decision to leave the EU by the people was in a great majority just based on popularity rather than critical analysis. The bad information of the implications of the decision were merely based on the hatred that the population has to specific immigrant minorities entering their country. In the past months the capital city of the country has had suffered plenty of assaults but stands out one made on June 19th. This assault represented the reaction of a citizen that, through the creation of religion based prejudice, ran over a group of Islam practicing people taking away the life of one and injuring 11 other. This feeling of worrying and hate can be captured by the phrase "I want to kill all Muslims - I did my bit" made by the aggressor.

Another result of the decision was the separation of the population based on the uncertainty created by the deal and the rise of different parties running for the power both for Prime Minister and the Parliament. With the decision of the prime minister Theresa May to open elections for her position the only thing she managed to prove was the separation of ideologies and goals in the population and how that damages the unity and determination that was said they had and that would represent the people's perspective after Brexit.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS

The European Network Against Racism (ENAR)

This organization is the only pan-European network that tries to put an end to racism, discrimination in Europe and to improve the life of the minority groups. It was initiated in 1998 and since then, ENAR has grown. The mission is to achieve full equality, well-being and solidarity. They do that by bringing together skills, knowledge and campaigning experience for better anti-racism policies and legislations. They monitor trends in racism and tries to find

solutions. Create bridges between the different ethnic and religious communities, and the cooperation of the private sector, academia and NGOs to prevent racism and discrimination.

In 2016, the ENAR launched the first pan-European report on afrophobia. This report contributed to raise awareness of how specific is the racism and discrimination of African descent in Europe.

The International Movement Against all forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR)

The IMADR is an international non-profit, human rights, and non-governmental organization. Founded in 1988 by the Buraku people, a minority group in Japan, the organization works around the globe works with committees and partners in different nations.

They focus in the grassroots empowerment, building of awareness shares information and experiences, and more. They carry out research that supports advocacy on international and national levels, for example the survey of the discrimination of women in minority communities and the NGO is one of the few that supports the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD).

SOS racism

Founded in 1984 in France, this association fights against racism, anti-Semitism and discrimination. Now this NGO has spread all around Europe. They try to obtain a society where people can develop on equality.

SOS racism supports victims of racism and radical discrimination and provides them assistance. They also help migrants and refugees providing advice and legal assistance to overcome administrative barriers. Other main activity is the approach to youth, they belief that the young people are the future of Europe and with new education it will be easier to combat discrimination.

UN ACTIONS

The creation of the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide in 1948 by the General Assembly gave a new step in the respect of race, nationality, ethnicity, and religion. With the establishment of the regulations to punish such international crime and to prevent the repetition of the genocides present before and during the Second World War. This convention counts with nineteen articles that help the correct identification, handling, prosecution and punishment of such crimes.

On February first 2017, the UN Secretary General António Guterres made a clear statement on the legality of the immigration bans

done by the United States' president. While addressing the issue he stated that all border policies in any country that are grounded on race, ethnicity or religion are "against the fundamental principles and values on which our societies are based"; while enforcing his worries that developing countries are making a greater effort in addressing border policies than developed ones. He also stated "This [border management responsibility] cannot be based on any form of discrimination related to religion, ethnicity, or nationality because... that is against the fundamental principles and values on which our societies are based."

"We need to fight xenophobia, antisemitism and hatred of Muslim communities. It is not enough to fight nationalism, but we must also address root causes. Many people feel left behind by globalization." On May tenth 2017, the UN Secretary General also contended that there is an extreme urge to continue with the ideas of multiculturalism and to emphasise the need to protect human rights and tolerance among non alike. "We are seeing the human rights agenda losing ground to the national sovereignty agendas. We see more and more irrational behaviours, including an aggressive nationalism."

On March thirteenth 2017, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights had a session regarding human rights violations and situation with specific member countries. It tackled out the topics of the Myanmar victims of human right violations (press freedom), and the call for a Commission of Inquiry in the nation's territory to investigate and determine the actions to be taken regarding the Rohingya Muslims in Rakhine state.

There were claims made about crimes against humanity (murder, rape and torture), and attempts of ethnic cleansing as well as the assassination of human rights activists and journalist in the area. United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide

POINTS TO DISCUSS

The consequences of the rise of far right movements in the past years and influence over these factors:

- Economical
- Social and Cultural
- Security

Hatred crimes generated by racism and how does the society react up to this.

- Law reaction
- Popular reaction

The economical advantages and/or disadvantages of a multicultural society in present day.

- Making emphasis in trade agreements and international organizations that promote and facilitate this interna
- Making emphasis in international organizations that

The effects of social media concerning prejudice towards different races and ethnicities. Focusing in:

- The involvement that this type of media puts at hand to all citizens with campaigns and other type of advertisement and it`s limitations.
- The effects of fake news and how that affects the perspective of the general population.

Creation of fear and prejudice by fundamentalist groups around the world:

- The foundations of prejudice in society and generalization of automatically linking and the steps to be taken in order for this to stop.
- The rise and presence of extreme nationalism in governments around the world and its impacts on racism and prejudice.
- The growth of unconformity and resent against certain races.

These are the points in which the delegates will must focus and of where the debate will be focused on, so it is VERY IMPORTANT (they are usually established as a question but can be keywords)

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