**FORUM:** General Assembly

**QUESTION OF:** The question of ethnic cleansing and measures taken to eradicate it

**SUBMITTED BY:** The Russian Federation

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Nigeria, Ireland, UK, Niger, European Union, Turkey, Nepal, Poland, Tajikistan, Australia, Canada

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the definition of ethnic cleansing as, “*… rendering an area ethnically homogeneous by using force or intimidation to remove persons of given groups from the area*.", stated in a United Nations Commission of Experts report on humanitarian law violations in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (resolution [S/25274](https://undocs.org/S/25274)),

*Expressing deep concern* for the increased amounts of online and social media hate targeting minorities and ethnic groups,

*Recognizing and expressing grave concern* forfalse accusations against Member States regarding the conduction of systematic ethnic cleansing within their sovereign state,

*Recalling* United Nations (UN) resolutions[47/135](https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/63/308), [63/308](https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/63/308), [63/174](https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/63/174), and [25/277](https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/75/277), attempting to tackle the issues surrounding ethnic cleansing and its implications on local populations,

*Recognizing* that genocide is a term under the International Court of Justice (ICJ) associated with mass killings and is one way of achieving ethnic cleansing,

*Taking into account* the subsequent social and economic implications that ethnic cleansing can have, primarily through the refugee or internally displaced people crisis and the inability for Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) to withstand the flux of refugees and displaced people,

1. Reccomends governments of Member States’ to strengthen preventative mechanisms against ethnic cleansing through the development of an early warning and prevention system by means such as but not limited to:
   1. The creation of a framework of analysis in order to collect information of risk factors within the Member State to find warning signs of ethnic cleansing crimes and to analyze the information to develop further policies regarding the issue, with focus on:
      1. Political developments,
      2. Humanitarian developments,
      3. Social developments,
      4. Economic developments,
   2. The further development and continuation of preventive diplomacy by individual states and the UN with the aim of hindering the spread of further ethnic cleansing and coming to peaceful resolutions which can achieved by the dispatchment of envoys under the power of the United Nations Security Council to the areas affected by the ethnic cleansing to:
      1. Build trust between the parties in disagreement,
      2. Strengthen and support peace-building structures,
   3. Revising the Member State’s crime reporting program with the aim of having a standardised system of collection, analysis and reporting of incidents in order to improve accuracy of data and to gain a more complete understanding of ethnic cleansing crimes,
   4. Providing assessments by the government regarding ethnic cleansing crimes and events that have been reported or performed against citizens of the nation to the international community as soon identified so that early action can be taken;
2. Requires bi-annual reports written by Member States’ governing bodies in collaboration and validated for accuracy by a non-biased United Nations body such as the Human Rights Council (OHCHR), regarding violations of ethnic cleansing within their borders, that is labelled on how serious the situation is considered to be, which will then be recommended as an issue for debate in the United Nations Security Council if deemed as very serious, in order to investigate the dispute that may lead to further international issues and deploy a UN peacekeeping operation;
3. Calls upon Member States to allocate economic resources and collect funds from the World Bank with discretion to the governmental bodies of Member States, with special concern for LEDCs, in order to aid the prevention of ethnic cleansing by helping to provide funding for:
   1. Anti-ethnic cleansing prevention programs that include:
      1. Pre-existing anti-ethnic cleansing programs that do not have sufficient funding,
      2. The creation of new programs in the Member States’ framework,
   2. A more extensive law enforcement network in affected areas,
   3. Providing required humanitarian assistance to those in affected regions through the government and UN based organizations such as the World Health Organisation (WHO),
   4. Building infrastructure to provide care and accommodate internally displaced people or refugees,
   5. The spread of information to citizens on reporting ethnic cleansing crimes through means such as but not limited to:
      1. Websites and digital resources,
      2. Pamphlets,
      3. News broadcasting;
4. EncouragesMember States’ governmental bodies to form a team of professionals tasked with monitoring online platforms, with special focus on prevalent social media platforms and online news platforms, in order to:
   1. Identify any form of dishonest comments that are deemed to be derogatory made against any of the following demographic groups but not limited to different:
      1. Races,
      2. Ethnicities,
      3. Nationalities,
      4. Sexual orientations,
      5. Occupations,
   2. Immediately take down the instances of dishonest news, to hinder further spread,
   3. Collaborate with social media platforms to create a strong hate detection algorithm that would utilize a list of derogatory terms that are commonly used in hateful messages,
   4. Flag the website or account that has published the aforementioned information and can pose a threat of publishing further information in the future,
   5. Aid the establishment of policies regarding the promotion of accurate information on major online platforms,
   6. Collaborate with journalists and other prevalent social media figures in order to promote the spread of accurate information;
5. Establishes the implementation of educational workshops and classes which shall empower the interconnection of different communities by promoting the inclusion of ethnic minorities, in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. Promoting collaboration among innovators from different ethnic communities,
   2. Developing workshops with activities targeted to the public, teaching about the importance of diversity in the community,
   3. Encouraging the inclusion of ethnic minorities, to break down barriers between them,
   4. The creation, development, and implementation of the International Ethnic and Minority Cleansing Awareness History Curriculum (EMCAHC), developed with the help of leading educational philosophers and historians, which shall educate the public with the goal of raising awareness on past ethnic cleansing in human history and their resulting travesties, including, but not limited to:
6. The Holocaust (1941-1945),
7. The Cambodian Genocide (1975-1979),
8. The Rwandan Genocide (1994),
9. Bosnian War Ethnic Cleansing (1992-1995),
10. Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army attacks;
11. Strongly urgesfor the proper evaluation of ethnic cleansing crimes to hinder false accusations being made against a Member State regarding systematic ethnic cleansing within the sovereign state;
12. Emphasizes the need to internationally perceive and recognize all of parts of ethnic cleansing as a crime and punishable by the country’s own measures;
13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.