



Submitted: Republic of Ireland**Topic : Working together to apply the responsibility to protect**

The Security Council,

Recalling resolution 47/135 of December 18th, 1992 adopted by the General Assembly, as well as its subsequent resolutions on the Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

Recognizes that minority rights are essential to protect those who wish to preserve and to develop values and practices that they share with the members of their community,

Reaffirming article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) stating that in every State in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, or to use their own language,

Recognizing the need to strengthen the important role of the United Nations in protecting the sovereignty of minorities,

Reinforcing the definition of minorities under international law in a subjective way, as there is no concrete definition of all existing minorities, as a group numerically inferior to the rest of the population of a State, in a non-dominant position, whose members -being nationals of the State- possess ethnic, religious or linguistic characteristics differing from those of the rest of the population and show, if only implicitly, a sense of solidarity, directed towards preserving their culture, traditions, religion or language,

Taking into account, indigenous people, who as minorities, are not precisely defined but are introduced as communities, having a historical continuity with pre-invasion and pre-colonial societies that developed on their territories, considering themselves distinct from other sectors of the societies now prevailing in those territories, or parts of them, and non-dominant; they are determined to preserve, develop and transmit to future generations their ancestral territories, and their ethnic identity, as the basis of their (continued) existence as people, in accordance

with their (own) cultural patterns, social institutions and legal systems. Alike in Ireland, the Travellers community whose origins go back more likely before the Tudor invasion of Ireland and towards the Gaelic community,

Deeply concerned by the pandemic effects on minorities and indigenous communities,

Bearing in mind the United Nations primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Assuring, its current issue which is to focus its efforts on the resolution of state sovereignty issues to help minorities;

1. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to make available, at the request of the Governments, concerned and qualified expertise on minority issues, including the prevention and resolution of disputes, to assist in existing or potential situations involving minorities;
2. *Urges* the elaboration of a comprehensive and integrated strategy in every country composed of minorities if any actions are taken which has the aim to deprive them of their integrity, discussions with the Security Council, other organizations and key Member States should be undertaken to secure commitment for the resources and support required to implement that strategy which would include:
 - a) identifying all minorities present in the State and thus make all the necessary legislative or administrative measures to give effect to the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities. Keeping in mind that cultural diversity is important and that recognizing Indigenous minorities does not take away their right to equality but enhances it. As stated in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, if minorities want to be recognized they are in the right to do so under International law,
 - b) organizing discussions groups with minorities within governments to hear their concern and wishes in all aspects of the political, economic, social, religious, cultural life of society and in the economic progress and development of their country;
 - c) organizing awareness campaigns to promote tolerance and intercultural dialogue;
 - d) building or enhancing durable institutions conducive to peace with the minorities along with the help of the United Nations (UN), such as more inclusive schools;
3. *Welcomes* the intervention of the UN peacekeepers when minorities rights are at stake, focusing its efforts on African countries with the lowest income

who have among the highest rate of COVID-19 cases, to work alongside medical staff there to help every communities access to proper health care while keeping peace;

4. *Encourages* all countries to work closely with the United Nations Secretariat and United Nations regional offices in the implementation of a monitoring cell aimed at securing peace, security and sustainable stability with the minorities.