HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
Main Submitter: Republic of Lithuania
Co-Submitters: Republic of Korea, Republic of Ecuador, Kingdom of Spain, Federal Republic of Germany, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea
Issue: The question of same sex marriage

 The Human Rights Council,

 **Acknowledging** that the question of same sex marriage is controversial for various nations,
 **Bearing in mind** the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specifically Article 2, which prohibits discrimination among people and people, and Article 16, which discusses the right of all men and women to equality in marriage,
 **Observing** that majority of European Union members have allowed same sex marriage within the past decades,
 **Recognising** that there is a minor number in European countries, which still have constitutional ban upon same sex marriage,
 **Realising** that majority of LGBT people reside at such countries often initiate protests with main intention of requesting for the allow of same sex marriage,
 **Deeply concerned** about the detrimental effect of such displays of public information, especially when 84% of Lithuanians that the promotion of homosexual marriage may also promotes polygamous or unstable relations,
 **Taking into consideration** of the divorce pattern in European nations that allow and ban same-sex marriage,
 **Referring** to an article by Mary Plunkett of The Richest, stating that Belgium has a divorce rate of 71%, which is considered as the highest in the world,
 **Referring** to Chart SF3.1.E of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) – Social Policy Division, which displayed a rise of 650% in crude divorce rates from 1970 to 2008 in Belgium,
 **Recalling** that Belgian laws of marriage allowed same-sex marriage since 1 June 2003,
 **Applauding** Latvia for being the one and only OECD nation that displayed a fall of 650% in crude divorce rates from 1970 to 2008, according to Chart SF3.1.E of the OECD – Social Policy Division,
 **Recalling** that Latvian laws of marriage issued a constitutional ban upon same-sex marriage since 2006,
 **Further recalling** a statistic of the European Commission in 2006, in which displayed that 77% of Latvian population is either tend to be against or totally against towards the question of same-sex marriage,
 **Noting with deep observation** upon the patterns between the crude divorce rates in European nations that allow and ban same-sex marriage,
 **Convinced** that the allow or ban of same-sex marriage may be a potential factor towards the increases or decrease in crude divorce rates among European nations,
 **Bearing in mind** of the existence of such fallacy, titled correlation and causation,
 **Expecting** all members in the House to consider statistics with deeper observations to avoid such miserable fallacy to occur,
 **Emphasizing** the importance of utilising a delegate’s critical thinking skills to its maximum capability, especially when dealing with analysing such statistics, is a must,
Welcoming all parties of the House to further consider upon the question of same-sex marriage, thus, in order to seek the key that unlocks the question,

 1. ***Calls upon*** all UN member states to establish agencies, which specialise in dealing with cases involve lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT) individuals, due to following purposes, such as but not limited to:
 a. Protection of LGBT individuals’ rights according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, through various methods, such as but not limited to:

                                 i. Set up a hotline where homosexual people can report discrimination/abuse cases;
 b. Judgement of whether or not a relationship is stable enough to proceed to marriage and avoid divorces to be occurred,
 c. Advises upon methods to face any mental struggle that an LGBT individual experiences in daily life, such as but not limited to:
 i. Hate speeches
 ii. Minimise inequality in accessing to following fields, such as but not limited to:
 1. Access to employment
 2. Access to food
 3. Access to sanitation
 4. Access to medication
 5. Access to entertainment;

 2. ***Authorises*** the establishment of a monitoring commission, named as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights (LGBTR) under the body of Human Rights Council, in order to perform following tasks, such as but not limited to:

 a. Assess and document the progress of national LGBT movements,

                      b. Monitor the revocations of law and make adjustments or enhancements accordingly should the need arises,

                      c. Keep the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) updated regularly,

                      d. Hold general meetings for any further modification or suggestions;
 3. ***Urges*** the government to continue to engage in our nation’s endeavors to promote civil rights of minorities and to reconfirm its commitment to the leadership of International Human Rights integrate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights into national education system to avoid future violations of human rights and ease the legalisation of same-sex marriage, in which can be divided into three stages as following:
 a. Elementary education
 i. Introduces the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through various methods, such as but not limited to:
 1. Integrate articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights into the teachings of social science classes, discussions of monthly assemblies, activities of homeroom periods, etc.,
 2. Host drawing competitions with topics relevant to articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
 b. Secondary education
 i. Requires a year of Global Issue or other courses, which will cover contexts such as the following but not limited to:
 1. Introduce global issues to students, through various methods, such as reading articles, watching videos, viewing photographs, etc.,
 2. Analyse global issues from perspectives of various countries,Universal Declaration of Human Rights’ articles,
 4. Attempt to solve the global issues with the provided
 3. Connect the events, treaties, etc., of the global issues to background knowledge and analysis;
 ii. Allows student-led organisations to host events that emphasises the importance of human rights, in general, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specifically;
 c. Higher education
 i. Arranges field trips to venues of ongoing global issues in order to allow students an opportunity to witness the lives of the people there and develop their personal opinions based on their observations,
 ii. Host internships, in which students, who are majored in Social Science courses, will act as policymakers,
 iii. Invite guest speakers, who witnessed or was a victim of the violation of human rights, to share their personal experiences and opinions on how to reshape the world;
 4. ***Expresses its hope*** in terms of reshaping the more mature part of the world population’s beliefs upon LGBT, through various methods, such as but not limited to:

 a. Provides a reduced tax scheme or other corporate benefits for firms that maintain at least 20% of LGBT employees out of their current total work force; therefore, the heterosexual would gradually get familiar with the presence of LGBT in the community, would show sympathy towards the LGBT community, and would give consent to the legalisation of same-sex marriage;

                      b. Strictly condemns parts of religious texts, in which show hatreds towards the LGBT community as a way to protect the LGBT community as well as to promote a society lack of hatreds;

                      c. Establish information sessions about LGBT for mature people in order to provide them sufficient knowledge during the process of legalising same-sex marriage;

5. ***Asks*** UN member states, which already legalised same-sex marriage to assist LGBT activists and organisations in countries that consider same-sex marriage is a crime, through various methods, such as but not limited to:

 a. Funding activities that fight for the legalisation of same-sex marriages, such as but not limited to:

 i. Gay Pride

 b. Condemning discriminating activities in the countries that have not legalized same-sex marriage, such as but not limited to:

 i. Hate speeches

 ii. Public humiliation of LGBT individuals

 iii. Destruction of properties owned by LGBT individuals;