

Country: Canada

Same-sex sexual activity was decriminalized in Canada as a result of legislation passed in 1969 with Pierre Trudeau, the 15th Prime Minister of Canada, famously commenting, “There's no place for the state in the bedrooms of the nation.”

Later, on July 20, 2005, Canada became the fourth country to officially sanction same-sex marriage nationwide after the enactment of the Civil Marriage Act.

According to the Constitution of Canada, it does not explicitly grant or deny any right to LGBT people, and Section 15 of the Charter prohibits the main types of discrimination to which LGBT Canadians may be subject. Section 15 reads, “ Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.”

Since the 1985 entrenchment of Section 15 of the Charter, Canadian LGBT people have achieved an astonishing range of judicially made rights gains in most policy areas, including immigration, housing, employment, health benefits, adoption, pensions, finances, hate crimes and marriage.

In 2008, Canada supported a declaration, co-sponsored by France and the Netherlands on behalf of the EU, which includes a condemnation of violence, harassment, discrimination, exclusion, stigmatization, and prejudice based on sexual orientation and gender identity that undermine personal integrity and dignity

Referred to as one of the most gay-friendly countries in the world, recent polls have indicated that two-thirds of Canadians support same-sex marriage.

In the conference, one of the importance our country wishes to place emphasis on is to sign agreement of LGBT transnational marriage with countries, which have already passed laws of same-sex marriage. The other importance is to emphasis on formulating laws condemning violence and discrimination against LGBT people by more education and campaigns.

Hoping that the conference can help increase the rights of LGBT people, and reach agreements with other countries, Canada looks forward to joining the conference.

Country: Cuba

As a communist country, Cuba is definitely more open and friendly in human issues of LGBT. Dating back in the pre-revolutionary times, it had strict laws criminalizing homosexuals and targeting at gays for harassment. After long times of endeavor and resulted from ideology revolution, people are distinguished in ideas to gender identities. Despite the contrary, Cuba has sponsored the declaration in support of LGBT rights in General Assembly of United Nation, showing our determination to countenance LGBT groups.

In 2008, Cuba parliament passed a bill to allow sex reassignment surgery. The major backstage planner was the current president Raul Castro's daughter, Mariela Castro. She is one of our most celebrated LGBT rights campaigner and feminist in Cuba and director of Cuba National Center for Sex Education. The organization is mainly contributed to "the cultural development of sexuality which is full, pleasurable and responsible, as well as to promote the full exercise of sexual rights". With her team, they drafted the bill and finally made parliament endorsed it. This is an inspiring and meaningful step to LGBT groups in Cuba. These years in Cuba, Mariela had also supported many rights campaigns, for instance, she had organized International Day against Homophobia and Transphobia (IDAHOT) for many years. This march have been holding for eight years in Cuba and all around the world and gained many approvals.

Of all the areas in which Cuba has changed since Fidel Castro left power, the steps towards improved gay and lesbian rights in Cuba are some of the most significant. Yet, there are several problems impeding Cuba from promoting same sex marriage. Without same sex marriage allowed or banned employment discrimination, LGBT groups are constantly suffering from stereotyped discrimination worldwide. The transition period between the conservatives and liberal processors may cause the most intricate issue in Cuba progressing society, however we are prepared in striving a long-term revolution to change the ideologies of people. Even though the same sex marriage bills aren't allowed yet, Cuban will continuously stand out for gay and lesbian groups.

Considering two ways might be feasible to change this situation, for example, peace march and reverse prejudice from social media. In these ways, our people will be substantiated to support and intimidate the parliament, since laws should be adjusted to keep up to the changes of society to serve people. With the globalization of LGBT campaigns, Cuban believes that it is time to build an equality society.

Although people around the world could not make sense of the idea between supporting communism and LGBT rights, we, Cuba, will keep our stand in promoting and actuate the equality in LGBT rights. We trust by approving this right will advance Cuban and reach true gender and sexual equality in humanity.

Country: Czech Republic

LGBT rights have been a significant canvass regarding the trend of human rights after WWII and in particular, in those European countries which had been under the dominance of USSR. Following this trend, the impact of so unprecedented a public topic lead lots of people in former communist countries to higher expectations of human dignity and such. What's more, a failure in arousing public's concern may trigger an ongoing situation in some countries, a negative aspiration will disunite the harmony of the society. Discrimination and bullying for instances. That severe cases take place around the world remind us the importance of LGBT rights.

Czech has been making effort to equalize the illegitimate situations the LGBT people might face such as decriminalizing the intercourse among gay people, equalizing the age of consent by 15 years old and the recent recognition of same sex relationships. In the recent years, with the assistances of NGOs, the LGBT rights is growing significant internationally seeing that not pride parades are being held but also the name Prague obtained, "Gays' heaven". The tourism accommodation concerning gays is springing up with the states surrounded.

Back in 1868, the first attempt to decriminalize same sex intercourse was addressed at which the Czech is now located. Ever since the Velvet Revolution, Czech has enlightened and affixed/recognized several treaties for the purpose of protecting human rights, including Yogyakarta principles, Lisbon Treaty, Brazilian Resolutions, where Czech was signed backed up. Czech government is exploring the potency of the treaties mentioned by adopting interior laws such as Law No. 198/2009, stating that any kinds of discrimination should be counteracted anyhow.

There are obstacles hindering Czech government to further achieve the equalization, to manifest, the Catholic Church stands for a strong opponent against the LGBT people, as well as the far right groups underway in Czech Republic, the bias against LGBT people are also leftovers of the communist party. Czech believes that the stable cooperation with neighboring EU members for discrimination is extremely urgent for the sake of human dignity.

According to recent survey, over 52% of Czech citizens strong support the complete same sex marriage (higher than the average of EU by 8%) and 60% strongly recognize same sex relationships. This is a significant progress for Czech citizens, with the promotion of both international organizations and NGOs, the equalization can be more effective than without cooperation.

Country: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Homosexuality is not de jure illegal in North Korea, but the government does not recognize LGBT rights, and official government propaganda views homosexuality as product of foreign decadence and moral degeneracy.

We do not permit comprehensive sexuality education to be taught, and State-controlled media does not depict same-sex couples as existing in our country. The media seems to only acknowledge the existence of homosexuality as an "aberration that exists only in a capitalist society".

Same-sex marriage is not recognized in our country, and thus "almost all gay or lesbian people are conditioned or coerced into heterosexual marriage and they live that way without ever understanding their conflicted feelings".

Since the 1990s, the North Korean government has reportedly been willing to "look the other way" with regards to premarital sex and adultery, although this degree of social liberalism does not seem to apply to LGBT people.

Though we don't agree with LGBT, we will try our best to accept gay and lesbian in the military. We need every single person to join our army. All we want to say is that we don't really forbid every LGBT, we still let them have some chance to live in our country.

Country: Egypt

In recent years, the rights of LGBT community has been long discussed in human rights issues.

Due to culture, traditional moralities, religions and customs, LGBT people can't be accepted in our country.

In Koran, Lot said to his people, "Do you commit such immorality as no one has preceded you with from among the worlds?". "Indeed, you approach men with desire, instead of women. Rather, you are a transgressing people." Above two examples in Koran has proved why homosexuality is immoral and unacceptable in Islamic countries.

A marriage consists of a man and a woman. It is the unchanging truth. The existence of LGBT people has broken this rule. In our society, LGBT people are regarded as threaten to our families and laws. Homosexuality is against public order and good morals.

Although the world is progressing, we must still uphold the traditions and principles of our lives. LGBT people will mislead us into wrong values and will make the society chaotic. Therefore, we will give them psychological guidance and education in order to change them into heterosexual.

Every country has their own history and culture. Simplicity in folkways and conservative views are our virtues. In short, LGBT community are not acceptable in our country.

Country : Finland

From the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, global social movements around the world have been asking for protection of LGBTs in marriage, civil rights, health care or even employment. They have fought for the equal treatment of LGBTs and promoted a variety of legislative or administrative measures. Legal recognition for same-sex couples in Finland has been available since 2002. In May 2009, the Parliament revised the law allowing couples to adopt the biological children of their partner and it proved that the rights of LGBT are being noticed over these years.

The main causes of the discrimination between approval and opposition to the idea are religions, local civilization and even social economic development. According to the study, with the decline of the influence of religions and enhancement of the social economic development, the level of acceptance of LGBTs in public will increase. To reach consensus on this sensitive topic, the committee can held a conference and countries of two groups can have an opportunity to communicate with each other.

As for LGBT people, moving to the countries that has passed the laws friendly to them might be the immediate aid, holding parades to require for passing drafts might be the long-term solution in order to improve the current situation. The president of Finland has signed the same-sex marriage affirmative draft and makes it into law that will be effective on March 1<sup>st</sup> 2017.

In the past two decades, the rapid growing world trend has been accepting ion instead identification or oposition. Though Finland is the last country to sign the draft in Northern Europe, the LGBT in Finland are having comparable rights in the near future. Finland offering its support to LGBT, after all, everyone have human rights, and the newly-assigned law ensures their lliberty to love who they love and be who they are.

Country : France

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT) rights were often neglected and even persecuted in many areas. It is considered that the harm to LGBT rights is a contravention of human rights and France has launched the activities to change status quo. The rights of LGBT have raised and be concerned by more and more countries nowadays. In 1791, same-sex sexual activities has been legalized during French Revolution; in 1985, laws in purpose of interdicting discriminations towards gender identity and sexual orientation were enacted in France. In addition, transsexuals were allowed to change their legal gender in 1992. France became the thirteenth country to legalize same-sex marriage in 2013. France has always endeavored to prohibit the discriminations toward gender identity and to advocate nations to value the rights of LGBT.

It is imperative to influence people's perspectives step by step since the gender discriminations were deeply embedded in some areas. France would like to provide financial support to establish educational system in countries in need. Children and youths are the future leaders so their notions should be well-concerned and ensure the correctness. The enactment of international laws about the rights of LGBT is also the

pivot of the long-term plan towards prohibiting the inequality of genders. France has been supportive to the establishment of laws for years and is willing to share the experience and methods to achieve the goal.

France would like to emphasize the importance of the rights of LGBT to the world and help countries that do not value the discrimination towards LGBT people confront the international trend.

Country: Germany

In the past few decades, the importance of our children and young members of the society has been slowly recognized. With birth rates rapidly decreasing in multiple countries and life expectancy increasing, never has the importance of the young generation been so eminent. More and more countries are starting to acknowledge children's rights and associations, laws and groups have been created to fight for young children's rights. Some examples of these are Children's Online Privacy Protection Act created in the United States in 1999 and the United Kingdom's Protection of Freedoms Act, 2012. Children are the shoulders the elderly rely on, the ones that will, in the future, offer the most to national GDP and GNI, they are our future so the government and the country has should be willing to invest in and protect.

Racism is also a problem that has been in the society for a long time, and it is happening everywhere. The causes of racism and related intolerance are complex, involving economic and educational disadvantage, social and political marginalization, and psychological victimization. There have been many victims of racial discrimination, which urges the globe to pay attention to this issue and come up with solutions.



Besides racism, LGBT would be one of the most noteworthy topics in the world. In Germany, while the new CDU/CSU-SPD government had to allow successive adoption by June 2014 as required by the 2013 Federal Constitutional Court ruling, the Court was expected to rule in 2014 whether registered partners must be allowed to jointly adopt children as well, but dismissed the case in February 2014 on procedural grounds.

In March 2014, the government approved the proposed law to allow successive adoption, with discussion on whether or not to implement full adoption equality. The Bundesrat recommended full adoption equality, and a Bundestag Committee held a hearing on the topic. On 22 May, the Bundestag passed the law while rejecting proposals by The Greens for full adoption equality. Another law to grant full tax equality passed unanimously in the Bundestag, finishing the required legal changes following the June 2013 court ruling.

Germany, a country formed by several different races, is eager to eliminate racism, and to come up with better solutions in cooperation with fellow delegates. Thank you.

Country : India

The rights of LGBT have been long time disputing through the whole world, and also have been a controversial issue in India since long time ago.

Throughout the colonial era, The British Raj banned homosexual relations under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, which entered into force in 1861. It was similarly instituted throughout most of the British Empire due to the Christian religious beliefs of the British colonial governments. And this law is still legal now in India, it punishes the carnal intercourse between same-sex relationship.

But the situation of unequal treatment to LGBTs has been improving day by day. On 16 February 2012, the Supreme Court, during a hearing of a bunch of appeals filed against decriminalisation of gay sex, observed that homosexuality should be seen in the context of changing society as many things which were earlier unacceptable have become acceptable with passage of time. Also, some political activism across political parties start to declare their support for the law's repeal.

Since more and more people claim the rights for LGBTs, this issue still complicated in India because it may not be that hard to repeal the law, but it's very hard

to change many people's view of LGBTs. Homosexuality is mostly a taboo subject in Indian civil society and for the government even now is a bit openly, and homophobia is prevalent in India. Lacking support from family, society or police, many gay rape victims don't report the crimes may encourage the circumstance that LGBTs now still be seem with discrimination.

So for now, India's standpoint on this topic is still very conservative, we won't have big actions because that throughout the history, some inveterate views of LGBT are very hard to be changed, and also, there's too many different opinions on this topic, but we still retain the possibilities of changing the standpoint of our country.

Country: Indonesia

Indonesia is concerned with the right of LGBTs. However, Indonesia owns lots of Muslims, who think LGBTs are unusual. As the government of the country which has the biggest amount of Muslims, Indonesia will not force them to accept this concept since we want to respect everyone equally. Being homosexual is legal for most of the territory in Indonesia except the Muslim region. There are many people is against the LGBTs, even trying to legalize the punishment of LGBTs. However, this is not what Indonesia expects, thus, we are trying to convince the people who opposite homosexuality not to threaten them. Indonesia is not ready for making a law to legalize the marriage of the same sex because once we do this, government of Indonesia will face a huge problem made by Muslims such as revolution. Indonesia is now trying to decrease the restriction regarding LGBTs since there are still a lot of people changing there mind and accept homosexuality.

Country: DPRK

Homosexuality is not de jure illegal in North Korea, but the government does not recognize LGBT rights, and official government propaganda views homosexuality as product of foreign decadence and moral degeneracy.

We do not permit comprehensive sexuality education to be taught, and State-controlled media does not depict same-sex couples as existing in our country. The media seems to only acknowledge the existence of homosexuality as an "aberration that exists only in a capitalist society".

Same-sex marriage is not recognized in our country, and thus "almost all gay or lesbian people are conditioned or coerced into heterosexual marriage and they live that way without ever understanding their conflicted feelings".

Since the 1990s, the North Korean government has reportedly been willing to "look the other way" with regards to premarital sex and adultery, although this degree of social liberalism does not seem to apply to LGBT people.

Though we don't agree with LGBT, we will try our best to accept gay and lesbian in the military. We need every single person to join our army. All we want to say is that we don't really forbid every LGBT, we still let them have some chance to live in our country.

#### Country: Iran

In the Quran, biblical of Islamic, homosexual is seen as a sin, and should be sentenced to death. In Iran, Islam is the state religion, laws of homosexuality in Iran are based on Iranian religious, Islam, which is a religious require absolute belief. Therefore, in Iran, as a Islamic country, strongly disacknowledge the right of homosexuality. According to the Islamic Sharia Law, sura 4 verse 15, homosexuality is mentioned as a crime and illegal and it is forbidden by the law and can be punished with the death sentence.

The Islamic Republic of Iran had initially co-sponsored the opposing homosexuality statement in 2008. Iran respect the human right of every individual, but not any behavior or sexual orientation such as homosexuality that is a sexual perversion and as such against the laws of Iran. Iran considers that all people which are homosexuals or have homosexual interests are deviant individuals which have deviated from the balanced and the natural human condition and need medical treatment.

As for the execution to Iran about forcing homosexualities to a transgender surgery, Iran denied the "force" part of the execution. In Iran, homosexuality is criminal. Therefore, only by transgender-surgery can help homosexualities free from the hard and strict punishment.

Iran, as a country that understand homosexuality as an illegal act, recommes sex disorder people to have therapy from both psychologist and sexual-specialty doctor. In order to have professional help, Iran suggests high class education should spend more time on educating this specific expert. Furthermore, Iran call on every country to develop much more about people with sexual disorder problem from different aspect, for example, socially, medically, physically, psychologically, etc. In addition to, Iran suggest all fundamental academy to teach student the right opinion about sex in their formative year.

#### Country: Ireland

In 2015, Ireland became the first country to legalize gay marriage. Just 22 years after decriminalizing homosexuality, 62.1% of voters approved changing the country's constitution to allow gay marriage. At the same time, a survey of 1000 individuals demonstrated that 78% of people support same-sex marriage and 71% of them think same-sex couples should be permitted to adopt.

After independence, Ireland became a conservative society ruled by the Catholic Church. During the time of Celtic Tiger economy, Ireland encountered a massive transformation economically and socially. The wealth of an average Irish citizen quadrupled along with the 15 years of EU membership helped to make this once religious society into an open one and pro-gay rights with a raft of pro-gay legislation.

In 2010, there was all-party support for the Civil Partnership Bill which provided for legal recognition for the relationships of same-sex couples. The Civil Partnership Bill would put in place a legal regime that reflected the many forms of relationships in modern Irish society. The Irish Council of Civil Liberties (ICCL) director Mark Kelly said the Bill would offer a 'solid foundation' for the recognition and protection of same-sex relationships which were previously denied to them.

In many ways, Ireland remains a heavily Catholic country. About 85 percent of people polled in Ireland's census in 2011 identified as Catholic. It's believed, however, the churches have the right to continue their teaching of their principles and beliefs, as civil law is a separate matter.

It is estimated that one third of Irish LGBT have been physically or sexually attacked while half have been harassed in the last five years. Ireland's Gay and Lesbian Equality Network (GLEN) has launched the "Stop LGBT Hate Crime" campaign that encourages people to report LGBT hate crimes and incidents directly to police and to log incidents they experience or witness at [the campaign website](#).

The Irish government launched draft legislation in 2013 regarding gender recognition for transgender people. Broden Giambrone, Director of Transgender Equality Network Ireland (TENI), explained that TENI had not been made aware of the government's plans to publish the draft legislation. Max Krzyzanowski, one of Ireland's most vocal LGBT activists, recounted speaking to Minister Bruton in 2011 about the bizarre proposals that the government's Gender Recognition Advisory Group (GRAG) had made, including requiring a married trans person to divorce. Another proposed requirement is that persons must be over 18, which has raised the concern of LGBT youth groups in the country. This restriction will have a big impact and will reinforce the extreme isolation, invisibility and vulnerability of trans young people.

It has taken Ireland years to resoundingly legalize gay marriage in the world's first annual vote on the issue, and the government recognition of LGBT rights has expanded greatly over the past two decades. Ireland will continue to use the Bill as a stepping stone to full gay marriage and proper recognition for both genders.

Country : Israel

Throughout history, plenty of persecutions of LGBTs never stop. As a result, there is a growing concern that we should guarantee the basic rights of LGBTs, including marriage, adoption, military service and so on. In this case, we, Israel, agree with joint statement on ending acts of violence and related human rights violations based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

LGBT rights in Israel have been seen as some of the most advanced in the Middle East and Asia. Same-sex sexual activity was legalized in 1988. Israel became the first in Asia to recognize unregistered cohabitation between same-sex couples, making Israel the only country in Asia to recognize any same-sex union thus far. Although same-sex marriages are not performed in our country, we recognize same-sex marriages performed elsewhere, making it the first and only country in Asia to do so. Moreover, same-sex couples are allowed to jointly adopt after a court decision in 2008. The oldest Israeli LGBT organization is the Israeli Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Association, founded in 1975. Tel Aviv Pride is an annual series of events that celebrate Israel's LGBT community life. On our honor, the most-attended event is Pride Parade, which is the largest parade in Asia.

However, homosexuality is still criminalized in some areas now. Palestinian society tends to be conservative with Muslim, Christian and secular families alike tending to see homosexuality and cross-dressing as immoral acts, deserving of condemnation. Some LGBT Palestinians have relocated to Israel, often fleeing harsh intolerance that includes physical abuse, death, or disownment.

In a nutshell, there are still some issues we have to learn and take action, but Israel will definitely coordinate and negotiate to the world to ensure the right of LGBTs. In order to maintain the true value of human rights, this issue has to be confronted and solved by all nations.

Country : Italy

Totally divides it into three sections (paragraph) which are

1,History of topic

Lesbians, gay men and bisexuals are found in all occupations, cultural groups, and social classes, can be any age and live in all areas of the country. It is estimated that one in 10 of the population are lesbian or gay. But conservative society assumes heterosexuality is the only natural and acceptable lifestyle. Many lesbians, gay men and bisexuals are forced to hide their sexuality at daily life because of discrimination. Not until 1960s, the atmosphere changed things. The sexual revolution made human sexuality an appropriate object of research. A new emphasis on social and intellectual history appeared. Although several useful syntheses of the world history of sexuality have appeared, much material, especially from Islam, China and other non-Western cultures has not yet been properly studied and published, so that undoubtedly these will be superseded.

2,History of your country's position on the topic

Since the ancient time, the LGBT in Italy was already noted in the society. However, as the time went, the progress of the issues is stagnated. Italy is one of the countries that go backward for LGBT right in the Western world, and that is still true. The Barilla incident bore a movement that has endured: "Remember Barilla" is still very active in society and continues to react to the daily episodes of institutionalized homophobia that insist in Italian media. Since the issue of LGBT in U.S is so intense that Italy is somewhat affected by the consequences, the Italian public is finally paying attention to LGBT.

### 3, Proposed solutions to the topic

Since the issue of LGBT in Italy is actively progressing, government should encourage and help citizens in propagandizing the quality among gender groups. In order to advocates the issue extensively, cooperation for countries will be extremely helpful. Government can also try to evoke consensus on LGBT issue by proposing discourse and lecture for people.

### Country: Japan

We think that LGBT people's rights should be admitted. To those countries that oppose LGBT's rights or discriminate LGBT, we Japan thinks, should be ameliorated. Since ancient times, we had set the LGBT legal; however, during Meiji Reformation, the western ideas spread into Japan and made it illegal, such as Sodomy criminalized in 1873. After 1881, we amend the LGBT legal again.

We enacted some laws to benefit LGBT, since 3/5/1947, military in Japan allow LGBT to participate and same sex marriage official. Since 2008, changing gender became legal with either parent's agreement or self-determination after 18 years old. We provide all the necessities normal people have to LGBT, too.

Although we seldom discuss the LGBT article in the conference, we still think that LGBT's rights are considerable, Japan encourage the countries that still set LGBT illegal or discriminate the LGBT to change their attitude toward the LGBT and make their rights legal.



Country : Kenya

In the past few years, the LGBT rights have been paid much attention. More and more people and organizations appeal to laws and politics for protecting the LGBT rights. The homosexual relationships in Kenya have been badly universal intolerance because of culture and faith. Sex between people of the same sex and transgendered persons are illegal in Kenyan and might be sentenced to a maximum penalty of 14-years imprisonment , and even 21-year imprisonment in certain distinct circumstances. The Constitution of Kenya doesn't proclaim to protect the rights of LGBT, and a majority of Kenyans would reject to accept their rights will be written in the constitution. Though most people are against this issue in Kenya, there were a number of pro-LGBT organizations established, among them, the largest group would be the Gay and Lesbian Coalition of Kenya in 2006.

Kenyans believe that homosexuality should not be accepted by the public. As for the view points of officials, in November 2010, Kenyan Prime Minister Raila Odinga

said “ The behavior of gay couples are unnatural” and that “Once the homosexuals are found, they should be arrested and taken to relevant authorities”. The stance of government and most of the citizens oppose to the LGBT groups. Although Kenya is not supportive of the discrimination, the same-sex unions are culturally unacceptable in Kenya. The recommendations of several countries are as follows : Take concrete steps to provide the protection and equal treatment for lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgender persons(Netherlands); decriminalize the activities between the same-sex consenting adults (Czech Republic); repeal all legislative decrees which criminalize sexual behavior between consenting adults (United States of America); decriminalize homosexuality by abrogating the legal provisions currently punishing sexual relations between consenting individuals of the same sex, and subscribe to the December 2008 General Assembly Declaration on sexual orientation and human rights (France), Kenya indicates the relationships of the same-sex and transsexuals are considered taboo in their country. The only way that these discriminations are accepted would be the long-term cultural changes. But there is strong opposition to the legalization of homosexuality.

Even though many arguments point out that Kenya’s constitution discriminating against LGBT persons are unconstitutional because of the constitution’s broad protection of civil and human rights. After all, a constitution is still based on the public’s views. Kenya wouldn’t rule out protecting the LGBT rights, but everything will be subject to the public opinions.

Country: Malaysia

“Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people are entitled to the same rights as everyone else. They, too, are born free and equal.” UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon made a historic statement in December 2012, affirming equal rights for LGBT individuals worldwide. Nowadays, the supports for LGBT are growing, however, due to traditional cultures or religions; there is still discrimination against non-heterosexuals in some countries, especially in Malaysia, Brunei these Muslim-majority countries. Verbally and physically assaulted, beaten, tortured or driven to suicide are some of the violence and discrimination against LGBT individuals. Therefore, the controversial issue of LGBT has led to ongoing arguments and objection concerning human rights worldwide.

In Malaysia, LGBT is illegal. In the beginning of 2015, Anwar Ibrahim who was once charged with corruption and sodomy was arrested again and is currently serving a five-year prison sentence. With 60 percent of Islamic, Malaysia is fully against with LGBT. Due to the anti- LGBT laws in Malaysia, there is no national organization committed to LGBT rights. However, there is an annual sexuality rights festival consists of a loose coalition of non-governmental organization that

advocates for independent sexuality, although the government has attempted to prevent these events from happening since 2011.

Although LGBT rights are one important part of human rights, however, the freedom to choose and respect the religious is one of the human rights, too. Therefore, Malaysia will not abandon the sodomy law and will not support any homosexual acts including same sex marriage due to the respect to our Islamic religion. However, Malaysia will tolerate secret acts of LGBT, but if they have any acts that effect social values will not be forgiven. And for the sexually transmitted diseases issues, Malaysia government will keep on promoting education and prevention methods to decrease the number of Malaysians infected with HIV.

Recently, many states in the France and United States of America have legalized same-sex marriage. “No custom or tradition, no cultural values or religious beliefs, can justify depriving a human being of his or her human rights.” said the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Ivan Simonovic. Consequently, Malaysia will respect other countries’ standpoints toward this issue; however, Malaysia will not support LGBT in any consequences. Malaysia hopes to reach a consensus among countries but also expects countries to respect Islamic doctrine and our rights to choose our religion.

#### Country: Nigeria

Since 2001 the Netherland to be the first country to announced that it’s legal for LGBT couples (which is the short for “Lesbians, gay, bisexual, and transgender) to get married, people have paid a lot of attention on this issue. To mention about this topic we have talk about the religions in Nigeria, Nigeria is nearly equally divided between Christianity and Islam. About 50.8% of the population is Christians, while Muslims make up 47.9%. Roughly speaking, Christians are spread at the south and middle part of Nigeria and Muslin in the North. Christian denominations hold a variety of views on the issue of homosexual activity. Although Most Christian denominations welcome people attracted to the same sex but tend that homosexual acts as punishable and sinful. While Islam believe homosexual activities as unnatural desire and unacceptable behavior. Which greatly influence the acceptability of LGBT people.

In 2011, the United Nations Human Rights Council passed its first resolution recognizing LGBT rights, and followed up with a report from the UN Human Rights

including crime, violence, harassment, and discrimination. In Nigeria's stance we still stand on the Opposing side in this issue, since the acceptance of LGBT rights remains low in Nigeria, to be exact about 97% Nigerian resident believes that LGBT shouldn't be accepted to the society.

We hope that our culture, tradition and religion could be understood and respected, and as well we are willing to give a friendlier and welcome attitude in this issue.

#### Country: Peru

Nowadays, everyone pursues human rights. All of us want to obtain equal treatment from the public. However, there's always one group in the society that suffers from discriminations. It is called LGBT. The difference of culture and religious factors may contribute to diverse situations in distinguishing regions.

Peru is located in South America. Firstly, in accordance with the declaration of United Nations that Peru had signed. The activity of same-sex sexual is legal in Peru since 1837. Besides, most of the countries in South America had signed this declaration except for Guyana. In addition, Anti-discrimination laws concerning sexual orientation mention that, Bans all anti-gay discrimination. Nevertheless, we are not sure how many people will follow the rules. The recognition of same-sex unions and same-sex marriage are still not legal.

Although the activity of same-sex sexual is legal, it is still a controversial issue. The age of consent in Peru has changed several times during recent years, and has been subject to political debates, but today it is fixed at 14, regardless of gender and/or sexual orientation,

in accordance with a 2012 decision of the Constitutional Court of Peru. Articles 173 and 176 of the Criminal Code are the relevant prohibitions against sexual conduct with children under 14. Consensual sexual acts with youth aged 14 - 18 are not illegal, although there is a prohibition against using deceit, abuse of power or use of the vulnerability of a teenager to gain sexual access to a minor under 18.

Until today, there are still numerous uncertain factors may change the situation for LGBT people. We hope that government can formulate the law more comprehensive to protect the rights for them.

Country: Philippines

Honorable chair, fellow delegates,

LGBT, represents of “Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, and Transgender.” For ages, LGBTs have been treated unfairly and suffered from discriminaitons, physical abuse, and moreover, been murdered by others who are considered themselves being a “normal person.” In some regions, LGBTs are regarded as criminals, and there are laws which have seriously violate their rights of living.

Cultural and religious stereotypes are the main factors that make homosexuality unaccepable, and some LGBTs worrying being treated unequally might choose to hide their sexual orientations in order to protect themselves from persecution.

The Philippines is a country with Christian majority, lies in the Southeast Asia. In spite of being one of the Roman Catholic countries, the Philippines has been ranked as one of the most gay-friendly nations in the world. The survey, “ The Global Divide on Homosexuality,” launched by the US-based Pew Research Center in 2013, showed that 73 percent of adult Filipinos said that homosexuality should be accepted by the society. In the year of 2011, the Supreme Court(SC),

has invalidated government regulations that invaded on the sexual relations of consenting adults, stating that those regulations violated the privacy rights and personal dignity of individuals. Nevertheless, there are still the citizens who are affiliated with a Christians or Islamic confession consider homosexuality as immorality. And yet there are laws have been used by some law enforcers to extort from and harass LGBT people. During homophobic raids, the LGBTs were threaten by the said law. Many of them pay the extrotion demanded by law enforcers and officers.

According to the UN charter, Chapter 1, Artical 1, which has mentioned “promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distiction as to race, sex, language, or religion.” There were countries submitted two resolutions to improve the LGBT rights in year 2011 and 2014 during the conferences at the Human Rights Council, though there were countries opposed to both resolutions, but they still passed because of the majority that voted “for”.

Considering the situation in the Phillipines, we regard the sexual relationship between same gender not to be crime, and do not wish to see them being persecution. But we won't have any further action to legalize the marriage between LGBT due to the domestic cultural and religious situation. However, the Phillipines would like to see the UN takes action to cease the violate actions which lead the LGBTs to tragic lives. Everyone should be treated equally no matter what gender, religion, or race they are. The Phillipines believes, through education and breaking down the stereotypes are possible make the world better and lead it to harmony.

#### Country: People's Republic of China

In China, homosexuality was decriminalized in 1997 and was declassified as a mental disorder in 2001.

However, while up and down, left and right, men and women are naturally opposite, we shouldn't break the natural rules. Therefore, homosexual marriage cannot be allowed, or else the natural rules will be destroyed.

In order to having babies and not to break the natural rules, we shouldn't allow the homosexual marriage. To achieve the things above mentioned, China thinks that setting a suitable law to avoid homosexuality getting worse.



Country: Qatar

Qatar is a devout country with a firm belief of Islam, since the creeds of Islam forbid homosexual, government and residents here mostly oppose it. For example, in December, 2008, United Nations first started to investigate the issue of sexual orientation, to overrule the positive proposal led by EU member states, Arab League and some conservative countries submitted another declaration to convey the different viewpoint, Qatar included.

As the strict doctrine is believed, some of the behavior, which is regarded as an abnormal conduct, is not avoidable. Such an absolute monarchy country as Qatar, still couldn't prevent the international scandal from happening. In 2005, our crown prince (now head of state) had been banned from joining the gay event in one of London's biggest night clubs. We felt shameful while the incident occurred. Fortunately, our headman reformed and started afresh, left the evil path at the end.

Our country is positive in striving for hosting international events, though sometimes bothered by our viewpoints regarding LGBTs. We successfully obtained the right to host the 2022 World Cup, despite the oppositions. They said that we're not equal to homosexual, thus some refused to attend the competition, other suggested they play in pink instead of their national color. Owing to these, we have launched an advertising campaign to educate proper clothing for men and women to wear in public.

So far, we have not set up any laws agree to LGBTs, but having specific legal system about sexual behavior between homosexual. There will be fine, up to seven years in prison, or even death penalty (for Muslims). Since we are Islam, we have our persistent and we will insist on our viewpoint.



Country: Russian Federation

Since its foundation in 1945, the United Nations has gone through struggles to eliminate all kinds of prejudice and discriminations in our world: whether it is the discrimination against women or the violence against race. However, it is not until recent years that the United Nations began to tackle this critical and long-neglected human rights issue - LGBT rights. Although judging by the current debate many countries still stand on different polarity, the politics in regards to LGBT rights are indubitably shifting fast. In 2005, statement expressed concern for the LGBT rights was first circulated at the United Nation and only 32 countries signed it, however, within a year that number grown to 54, 67 in 2008 and 85 in 2011. Yet Russia is among one of the countries that is more reserved and draconian on this issue.

Being gay is not a crime in Russia. Since 1990s, Russia had made efforts to assert that there is no such thing as criminal prosecution for homosexuality in Russia. Same-sex sexual activity in private was decriminalised in 1993; transgender people are allowed to change their legal gender through a sex reassignment surgery; homosexuality has been declassified as a mental illness since 1999. Although these policies subtly set Russia and those countries that still implement death penalty for homosexuality apart, it is imperative to note that the aforementioned are the utmost degree that Russia is willing to accept for LGBT issues by far. No laws prohibiting discrimination regarding sexual orientation or gender identity has ever been made in Russia. Russia has been a country prone to their own cultural thoughts and their own tradition; from the previous polls it is no secret that the Russian society holds a rather homophobic attitude towards non-traditionally oriented people. In 2013, Russia established The Russian LGBT propaganda law that seeks to protect children from being exposed to content that promotes homosexuality as being a norm in society. The law immediately sparked global criticism. Critics around the world believed that the law is discriminated against gays. However, the law is only intended to protect the right of children, whose young minds are still developing, from being exposed to propaganda about non-traditional sexual relationships. Russia is fully aware that each countries delves into matters differently and that it does not intend to discriminate against anyone. In fact, in 2014 Putin broadcasted on Russian TV channel that “now about the law on sexual minorities [...] Both traditionally oriented people and non-traditionally oriented people should get rid of their aggression, treat each other in a simpler way.”

It is unlikely though, for Russia to embrace a whole new perspective on the needs of LGBT rights shortly, however, it might in the future. Russia believes that every nations has the right for its own point of view and should all be taken for granted if it is for a rational and legitimate reason. As for today, there are still 70 countries that criminalised homosexuality and in 7 of those countries, death penalty is executed. In order to reach consensus for LGBT rights issue, the same level of scrutiny that was used for overcoming the deep divisions for previous human right issues is indeed vital and needed for promoting LGBT rights. We still have a long way to go on the debate of LGBT rights, no matter it is for Russia, or for every other countries in the world.

Country: Saudi Arabia

June 26, 2014, UN Human Rights Council adopted the resolution, Protect of the Family, rejecting homosexual agenda diffusion between nations. The continuation of the UN resolution to protect the spirit of the family values, emphasizing: First, the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society. Second, only the traditional family can provide an environment for children to grow up happily. Third, countries shall strengthen family-centered policies, protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of women, children and the elderly in order to implement the national and social duty that defend the traditional family.

There are twenty-six Islamic states declared that homosexuality is illegal behavior, including, Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Also, having sex with a person of the same sex is considered an unnatural crime in those countries. In Saudi Arabia, the penalty of the homosexuality to those men who are a married man is death by stoning, while the penalty for an unmarried man is 100 blows of the whip as well as banishment for a year. We believe that LGBT is not the natural behavior of human, and we regard them as the crime.

We strongly resist the supporting activities of LGBT rights, LGBT is illegal for Muslim. Basically, we can respect the so-called mainstream voice in this world, those who believe that LGBT is very important, but in the world of Islam, it is not so. Please respect our tradition and do not destroy our faith.

In short, the Islamic view on LGBT is opposed and prohibited attitudes. LGBT violates the original intention of human sexual function that Allah gave us. We must restrain sexual behavior between heterosexual, and also put an end to sex between homosexuality. So we will have good health, and healthy mind. That's what Quran once said to us. We must follow the holy Quran, which can attest our wisdom and the wisdom of Allah.

Country: Singapore

In 1824, we were one of United Kingdom's colonies. In 1963, we joined Federation of Malaya and completely broke away from United Kingdom's colonization. In 1965, we were expelled out from Federation of Malaya and we also became the member of United Nations in this year. According to our constitution, Singapore is a democratic country. Although we are a democratic country, there are still many people think we limit people's rights just because our three successive premiers are from the same party. Singapore against the rights of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) Community.

After the exhaustive Penal Code review in 2007, the sexual behavior between gay is still limited. On 29 October 2014, a Singapore Supreme Court ruling upheld the country's ban on same-sex relations between consenting adult men. Although many countries and many companies in Singapore support the rights of LGBT community, we still limited same-sex marriage. People in Singapore still have their human rights but right of LGBT community can't be allowed. In the past seven years, people in Singapore will hold a Pink Dot gay rights rally, it drew many people and many companies attention. Then a "Wear White" movement started by religious groups to counter Pink Dot has been for two years. To what our Prime Minister Lee Hsien-Loong said, Singapore was not ready for same-sex marriage.

Many countries let the rights of LGBT community became legitimation. But we don't know if the rights of LGBT community became legitimation, will it let the number of venereal disease increased. Also, the same-sex marriage is different from the tradition, it will derive from many society problems, such as the birthrate decrease. The world must set up a law to stop sexual behavior between LGBT and same-sex marriage from happening. All countries should not let the rights of LGBT community became legitimation before we could know that the problems we were worried about will never happened. Singapore recommends the UN members to support us in protect our people from being hurt because of the rights of LGBT community became legitimation. If the world is live to peace, we must keep rights of LGBT community from becoming legitimation.

Country: Republic of Korea

On the legislation, the definition on LGBTs means “Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender”, even though there has remained a vague status on defining this community. We still have a lot of cases left unsolved because of the discrimination against the LGBT people, the practice of treating one particular group in society in unfair ways, discrimination in employment, health care, education, on freedom of expression, association and assembly, and gender recognitions are all included.

LGBT people in South Korea face challenges and discrimination not experienced by non-LGBT residents. Male and female same-sex sexual activity is legal in South Korea, yet same-sex couples and households headed by same-sex couples are still not titled to the same legal protections available to heterosexuals. What so confused is that according to Article 31 of the Korean Human Rights Committee Law states “no individual is to be discriminated against on the basis of his or her orientation.” However, Article 92 of the Military Penal Code singles out sexual relations between members of the same sex as “sexual harassment”, punishable by a maximum of one year in prison. 2013 Gayup poll pointed out, about 39% of the people believe that homosexuality should be accepted by society, compared to 17% in 2007. Also, there’s a very large age gap on this issue: 71% of South Koreans aged between 18-29 said yes to be accepted homosexuality, compared to only 16% of South Koreans aged 50 and over. In 2013 Ipsos poll found that 26% of respondents were in favor of same-sex marriage and another 31% supported other form of recognition for same-sex couples. South Koreans have become more accepting of homosexuality even though conservative attitudes remain dominant.

Fortunately, the awareness of LGBTs had already been raised in ROK, and there have been several organizations, committees and NGOs are working on this topic of LGBTs rights with us government. ROK thinks that we can divide the issue into two parts that’d be more easily to discuss on this tough issue over the world: understand the understandable understandings and legitimize legislations. Knowing what they need and what they want will be the first priority to ROK government. We’ll also put the first part mentioned above (understand the understandable understandings) solution into two categories, educate people to solve the long-term understanding and hear the voices from LGBTs and non-LGBTs, and provide platforms to bridge the exiting gap. With the verbal assaults of “different type person” and “second-class citizens”, we aim at educating our citizens via mass media of the proper attitude toward them, because, after all, they’re ordinary like the rest of South Koreans. Also, the lack of visibility reflected in the low profile maintained by gay clubs, most of which are not under the rights stated in South Korea’s laws, most of which are owned by other non-native developers. We’re trying to negotiate with the South Korean Parliament adopted a new law to protect the LGBTs. The original proposal which was dropped due to the strong pressure from the citizens and the contents was not wild enough but shallow, which was not regarded as an effective way to truly improve LGBTs’ lives. Thus, we’ll scrutinize all the potential concerns and following issues, unbind the restrictions and old thinking, smooth the conflicts and arguments and thus elicit a more peaceful resolution to protect every South Korean.

Last but not least, in this conference, Republic of Korea wishes to have a full discussion with every delegate and thus find out effective ways to LGBTs and the following issues, and is also willing to cooperate with all the countries. We believe that we can create a much beautiful world and gradually eradicate the inequality as well.

Country: Spain

For the past thirty-five years, our country has conversed from a region that suffered a serious discrimination of the LGBTs to a friendly and open-minded country which accepts the diversity in genders with ease. Since 1979, the time we legalized same-sex sexual activity, we have made remarkable achievements along the way of guaranteeing the rights of LGBTs. Our country reached a significant breakthrough in 2005 when we passed the law of same-sex marriage, ensuring that lesbian and gay couples are secured with marriage equality. This represents the sustainable will of our country to pursue social justice treating every single person with respect, dignity, and equity no matter where they live or whom they love. Seeking for a better place for the entire human race, we are still putting more efforts in the LGBT field.

According to the recent survey released by Pew Research Center and conducted in 2007 and 2013, we can notice a rise of 6 percent (from 82 to 88 percent) in acceptations of homosexuality in our country within six years. This might not be a massive growth; however, we could no longer turn a blind eye to this affect since such a large number of people in our country agreed that LGBTs should be accepted by society. It is, of course, impossible for us to unify the diversity in views of genders among all people, but we believe that respect for love between all genders should be taken seriously. Although laws of LGBT rights have been passed over times, discrimination and violence against the LGBTs are still found in some regions, and cases of bullying LGBT students have been reported from time to time. Therefore, the correct education and publicity are urgently required since threats to LGBT people are mostly caused by either religion or bias.

We are now broadening the LGBT rights issue and hope to root it in all regions within all ages. We are especially focusing on the teen LGBTs which they are at the most crucial moment to develop a correct attitude for life. Establishing a positive attitude to approve oneself's gender identification during this critical period is much more advantageous than protecting them from discriminations by laws and policies. Toppling down the invisible barrier between genders and creating a comfortable environment for the LGBTs are the goals that our country is sticking to. We therefore add our voice to the call for justice and equality, looking forward to a LGBT friendly society not only in our country but all over the world.

Country: Thailand

In 1932, Thailand transformed from an absolute monarchy into a constitutional monarchy system of government. In the meantime, gay communities were forming and homosexuality became more visible. After World War II, more information was accessible, and western expatriates contributed the process. The gay-related materials like books and movies appeared. That led to the legality of homosexuality and sodomy in 1956.

At present, Thailand is viewed as a gay paradise, however, discussions of sexuality are still taboo and there is little sex education at campus, and some Buddhist laws prohibit gays from entering a temple or being a monk. Thus, promoting the rights of LGBT is an essential and urgent duty for Thailand. After Thai government along with the gay community's hard-work, the Thai Ministry of Health publicly announced that homosexuality was no longer to be regarded as a mental disorder. Before long, the Thai armed forces deleted the ban on LGBT serving in the military in 2005. According to Article 30 of the Thai Constitution of 2007, all unjust discrimination against a person on the ground of the difference shall not be permitted, including sex.

On 21-22 March 2013, The Thailand LGBT Community Dialogue was held in Bangkok in cooperation with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in addition to some non-governmental organizations working on human rights of LGBT, which was viewed as an important breakthrough of the issue.

To date, Thailand has been devoted to improving rights of LGBT and decreasing all forms of discrimination. Although there is no law against gays or lesbians in Thailand, there is still no complete legal protections for LGBT. Moreover, the traditional religious laws and the unfair treatments to LGBT such as lower pay to actors in cabaret shows make the policy difficult to be done. As Bangkok Post said in 2013, "But while Thailand is viewed as a tourist haven for same-sex couples, the reality for locals is that the law, and often public sentiment, is not so liberal." Both the government and organizations have to put efforts into realizing rights of LGBT, raising public sexual awareness, and controlling the spread of HIV in ways such as enacting new laws that completely protect LGBT, adding sexual education to school systems, etc. The delegate of Thai believes that Thailand will become the authentic heaven for LGBT in future by doing so.

Country: Vietnam

In recent years, many countries in the southeast Asia still haven't passed the marriage of the LGBT to be legal. Countries like Negara Brunei Darussalam even may be imprisoned if people try to participate in Same-Sex marriage. However, our country had abolished Same-Sex marriage Ban in 2015.

2012, the year that the Viet Pride first being held, with hundreds of people riding bicycles letting the rainbow flags waves all over the country. It is because of this parade that make the locals pay more concerns about the LGBT. And now the demonstration is held every year making the government consider about letting the same-sex marriage to become legalization.

As for the UN, in 2011, had grave concern at acts of violence and discrimination based on the sexual orientation and gender identity. To solve the problem they had adopted the first UN resolution on this issue and made the first intergovernmental debate on the United Nations Human Rights Council in the past few years. In 2013 July 26, they launched the "Free and Equal", a global campaign to design to raise awareness about the difficulty the LGBT are facing at.

Now we are putting effort to position ourselves as a tolerant and secure country. Besides the Viet Pride demonstration, lessons for children at schools and some speeches or lectures can all be a good opportunity for people make more understanding about the LGBT. Although the abolishment this time maybe still didn't really recognize the same-sex marriage but we couldn't admit that it can make this communist country have more acceptance for LGBT.

So we should try to protect the basic human rights of LGBT since they just only want to be who they are. To reach the goal, may more and more countries follow on to abolish the laws that have racism on them or even better to give the equal rights to LGBT. But it doesn't just require changes of laws and policy, but also taking changes of people's hearts and mind. So if we join together and speak out for LGBT people. Stop the violence and discrimination which against LGBT. We can build and share the world that is free and equal.