UTMUN

Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (EN)

DIRECTOR
Émilie Beaudoin

VICE-DIRECTOR
Louis Butt

MODERATOR
Benoit Janelle

Contents

UTMUN

Content Disclaimer

At its core, Model United Nations (MUN) is a simulatory exercise of diplomatically embodying, presenting, hearing, dissecting, and negotiating various perspectives in debate. Such an exercise offers opportunities for delegates to meaningfully explore possibilities for conflict resolution on various issues and their complex, even controversial dimensions – which, we recognize, may be emotionally and intellectually challenging to engage with.

As UTMUN seeks to provide an enriching educational experience that facilitates understanding of the real-world implications of issues, our committees' contents may necessarily involve sensitive or controversial subject matter strictly for academic purposes. We ask for delegates to be respectful, professional, tactful, and diplomatic when engaging with all committee content, representing their assigned country's or character's position, communicating with staff and other delegates, and responding to opposing viewpoints.

The below content warning is meant to warn you of potentially sensitive or triggering topics that are present in the formal content of this background guide, as well as content that may appear in other aspects of committee (e.g., debate, crisis updates, directives), so that you can either prepare yourself before reading this background guide or opt-out of reading it entirely:

> Some of the content discussed in this guide and this committee deals with sensitive subject matter. This content might include: violence, colonialism, discrimination based on religion and race.

If, because of this committee's content warning, you wish to request switching committees and you registered with UTMUN as:

a) part of a group delegation, please contact your faculty advisor and/or head delegate with your concerns and request.

b) an individual delegate, please email our Equity Officer at equity@utmun.org with a brief explanation of your concerns based on this committee's content warning and your request to switch. You will be contacted shortly regarding your request

UTMUN Policies

We ask for your cooperation in maintaining order, both inside and outside of committee session, so that we may provide a professional, safe, inclusive, and educational conference.

Throughout the conference, please note that delegates shall only:
1. Wear Western Business Attire (i.e., no costumes, no casual wear)
2. Embody their assigned country's/character's position, not their mannerisms (e.g., no accents, no props)
3. Use laptops or electronic devices during unmoderated caucuses to draft paperless resolutions/directives (subject to their committee director's permission)
4. Opt for diplomatic, respectful, and tactful speech and phrasing of ideas, including notes (e.g., no foul language, suggestive remarks, or obscene body language)
5. Make decisions that contribute to a professional, safe, inclusive, and educational space for debate

The rest of our conference policies can be found on our website at *https://www.utmun.org/* conference-policies. By attending all or part of a UTMUN conference, attendees agree to abide by all of our conference policies.

Furthermore, delegates' efforts to contribute to a culture of collaboration, inclusivity, and equity at our conference, both inside and outside of committee session, will be considered by the dais and Secretariat when determining conference scholarships and committee awards.

In cases of failing to adhere to any of UTMUN's policies, the Secretariat reserves the right to take any action it deems necessary, including rendering delegates ineligible for awards, taking disciplinary action, and prohibiting delegates from participating further in the conference.

Equity Concerns and Accessibility Needs

UTMUN 2020's Secretariat and Staff are committed to ensuring every attendee has an enjoyable, comfortable, and safe experience and is able to participate fully and positively at our conference.

If you have any equity concerns (e.g., concerns about barriers to participation) or accessibility needs now or during the conference, please do not hesitate to contact your committees' dais and/or our Equity Officer at *equity@utmun.org*.

A Letter from Your Director

Dear Delegates,

The dais and I are pleased to welcome you to the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) at UTMUN 2020!

My name is Émilie Beaudoin, and I will be your director of the OIF for this iteration of UTMUN. I am currently a second-year double majoring in International Relations and History, alongside a minor in Classics. Originally from New Brunswick, I lived around the east coast before settling in Vancouver, where I started my Model United Nations journey in high school. When not telling myself how I should begin practicing for the LSAT, I can be found either scrolling through Tiktok, getting bubble tea or actually doing my work at the library. Your vice-president is Louis Butt, a Political Science and History major and aspiring journalist. Louis is British and French-Canadian of African descent. Despite being near graduation, the question "where are you from?" remains a significant challenge for him. Benoit Janelle will be your moderator. He is a second-year International Relations and Archaeology major. He was born in Quebec and lived most of his childhood in Winnipeg before returning to la Belle Province to complete high school and CEGEP. He is willing and able to enter lengthy conversations on the emergence of agriculture in societies after and as a result of the advances in the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A.

The topics chosen this year are issues the Francophonie face due to various reasons, from local management to international sanctions. We will be discussing the Promotion of Cultural and Linguistic Diversity, which looks at the role of French in former colonies and its presence in the global world. Immigration and Immersion will focus on disadvantaged communities and discrimination, while Climate Change will ask you to come up with new solutions for this global crisis. Though these topics might seem vast, they nonetheless provide an excellent platform for debate and discussions that will lead the committee to find improved and innovative resolutions.
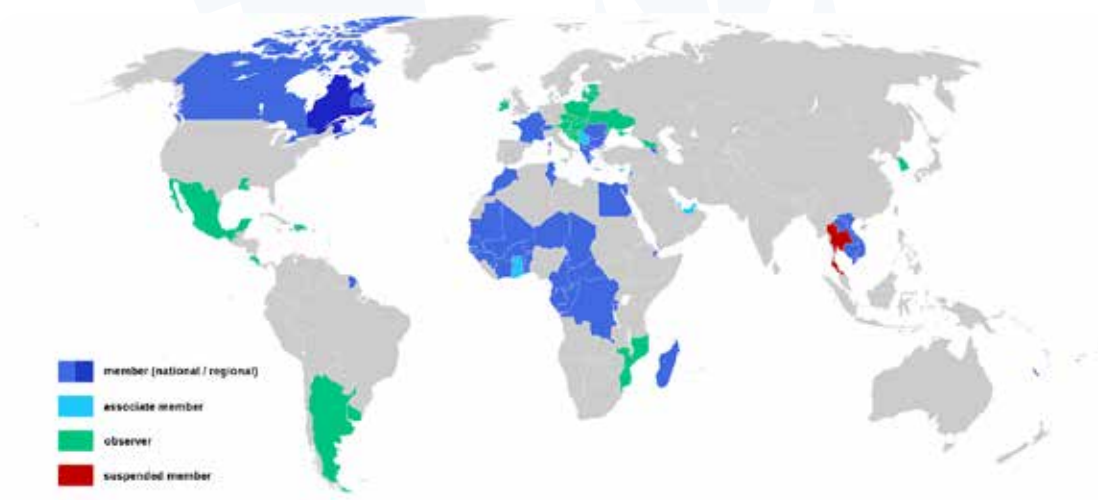
During my time in Model UN, I remember the difficulty I first had in learning the rules of procedure (ROP), as well as writing position papers and resolution papers. Our committee is bilingual; thus, we will be using ROP in both French and English. We plan on having papers with the translations of ROP throughout the committee, which are also available on the UTMUN website. Additionally, at the end of each topic will be a list of questions and links intended to help guide debate and hopefully guide your research. Again, if there are any issues, send us a message.

The dais and I look forward to meeting each and everyone one of you in February. Till then, good luck on your position papers!

Émilie J. Beaudoin
Director, Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF)
e.beaudoin@mail.utoronto.ca

Topic A: Promotion of Cultural and Linguistic Diversity

During the Middle Ages, the Kingdom of France spread from modern-day Netherlands down to Spain. Due to the Kingdom's large population, it was Europe's second most spoken language after Latin. The expansion of European powers through colonialism in the early modern ages placed many foreign territories under French influence, namely Eastern Canada, the Caribbean (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Haiti, Saint Martin et al.), and Eastern India. Through war with other European states, the French crown lost most of its overseas territories, and France began a new wave of expansionism in the 18th century, this time principally seizing North and West African territories, as well as Indochina (the Vietnamese peninsula).[1] These colonial conquests are the basis for French being spoken outside of France today, though its influence persists mainly in Africa, Canada, and the Caribbean. As of today, there are over 200 million French speakers (with rising numbers) around the world,[2] over half of which are in Africa.[3]

SOURCE: Bourrichon; derivative work Giorgi Balakhadze

Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie

The Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) has 88 member countries on all continents. Originally established as the Agence de Cooperation Culturelle et Technique in 1970, it became La Francophonie in 1997 when it adopted its charter (Charte de la Francophonie), which established its mission statement of:

---

1 Victor Kiprop, "Former French Colonies," WorldAtlas (World Atlas, May 14, 2018), https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/former-french-colonies.html

2 Laura Secorun Palet, "Is French the Language of the Future?," usatoday.com (ozy.com, May 31, 2014), https://eu.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2014/05/31/ozy-french-language/9781569/

3 "Why French Matters," Go to World Languages and Cultures., December 4, 2017, https://foreignlanguages.camden.rutgers.edu/french/why-french-matters/)

- Promoting the French language and cultural and linguistic diversity
- Promoting peace, democracy and the rights of Man
- Supporting education, formation, and higher education and research
- Developing economic cooperation in the pursuit of sustainable development

The OIF holds a summit every two years, where it discusses current events and unites its members to take on its objectives, which are closely linked to those of its mission statement. The summit is headed by the political leader of the country hosting it.[4]

The Francophonie has divisions within its 88 members and observers. Full members are countries with a significant French-speaking population or those with close ties to French culture. Associates are countries with lesser ties, whereas observers are countries with little to no historical interaction with France. All members are expected to uphold the OIF's core principles of peace, democracy, and education, and cultural diversity. Failure to do so may result in a suspension of membership. For example, Thailand, an observing member, had its status suspended due to its handling of its 2013 political crisis.[5] Nonetheless, countries with questionable human rights records have kept their positions, such as the UAE and Egypt. Considering this, is the Francophonie being used as a tool to maintain positive diplomatic relations?

https://www.francophonie.org/88-etats-et-gouvernements-125

4 "La Francophonie En Bref: Organisation Internationale De La Francophonie," La Francophonie en bref | Organisation internationale de la francophonie, accessed November 1, 2019, https://www.francophonie.org/la-francophonie-en-bref-754

5 Jonathan Head, "Thailand Crisis: Protesters Launch Bangkok 'Shutdown'," BBC News (BBC, January 13, 2014), https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-25708092)
 "88 Etats Et Gouvernements: Organisation Internationale De La Francophonie," 88 Etats et gouvernements | Organisation internationale de la francophonie, accessed November 1, 2019, https://www.francophonie.org/88-etats-et-gouvernements-125

Francophonie in former colonies

Members of the OIF find their ties to French culture through various elements. Most notable of these is colonialism, which, in many cases, has left undesirable effects on the territories in question. Though the Francophonie was established so that France could reconcile its ties with some of its former colonies, as well as to maintain a certain amount of influence on the global stage, its critics have argued that it is a form of neo-imperialism for France to ensure its international policy objectives. Others have praised its cooperative purposes and how it lets smaller nations voice their opinions. Nonetheless, French was imposed on these regions as a language with the purpose of instilling a more European way of life. The challenge now is to disconnect the French language from its colonial past.[6]

In addition, many countries where the French empire established institutions or whose political structures mimic those of France suffer significantly from poverty. Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Central African Republic are members that, despite having strong French cultural relations, are part of the world's poorest states.[7] Should the Francophonie play a bigger role in assisting their development? Should it further concentrate on reconciliation with these former colonies? Should this be addressed by the Francophonie as a cause of French expansionism? It is worth considering how Africa's majority share of the world's French-speakers will impact relations.

Anglicism

As the OIF aims to promote the use of the French on the global stage, there are some regions that feel its proper use is being corroded at the expense of English's propagation, most notably through the media. In other words, some French terms are often colloquially replaced by universally recognised English words, thus becoming anglicisms. An "anglicism" is generally understood to be an English word that has been borrowed by the French language.[8]

The French language often finds itself surrounded by English language and culture. As mass media and communication facilitate the spread of English terms and expressions, many feel that French is under threat of extinction, or that it is departing from its origins. In France, the Ferry laws of the 1880s were used to make the entire country speak a standard, uniform French. In 1994, the Toubon Law was enacted, which mandated the use of French in all public environments and institutions.[9] However, this effort did not take place to the same

---

6 Charles Forsdick and David Murphy, "France Must Acknowledge Its Colonial Past," The Guardian (Guardian News and Media, May 2, 2011), https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2011/may/02/france-colonial-exhibition-human-zoo

7 "COUNTRY COMPARISON :: GDP - PER CAPITA (PPP)," Central Intelligence Agency (Central Intelligence Agency), accessed November 7, 2019, https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2004rank.html

8 Paul Bogaards, On Ne Parle Pas Franglais: La Langue française Face à Langlais (Bruxelles: De Boeck-Duculot, 2008), p.57

9 "Terminologie Et Néologie," Accueil, accessed November 1, 2019, http://www.academie-francaise.fr/la-langue-francaise/terminologie-et-neologie

degree in other countries, where dialects and accents now differ.[10]

What is more is that many French-speaking regions, including France, have adopted English words in everyday language, notably "week-end" ¸ "shopping", and many more. In Quebec, l'Office québécois de la langue Française, created in 1961, is meant to protect the proper practice of French and ensure that linguistic policies in Quebec are respected. These policies include the Charte de la langue Francaise, or Loi 101, which confirms French as Quebec's official language. The law also maintains that everyone in Quebec has the right to be addressed in French when using a service.[11] This has led to many complaints, lawsuits, and fines towards businesses and individuals who have not followed this law.

On the other hand, many believe that anglicisms are not a noteworthy issue. Languages are a form of communication that has evolved and will continue to do so. Different regions have always borrowed from each other's terms. Many English words, for example, are directly taken from French, such as "entrepreneur" or "cliche", but are not considered threats to the cultural flourishment of English. How should the OIF approach the issue of anglicisms, if at all? Consider how effective attempts to preserve the French language can be in promoting cultural heritage, but also its consequences in a rapidly globalising world.

Questions to Consider

1. How can we promote French while acknowledging its usage as a tool of assimilation during colonialism?
2. How can French be maintained and protected in culturally distinct pockets, such as Quebec?
3. Should the OIF instill stricter requirements for membership? Why or why not?
4. Should other French-speaking areas put in similar measures to maintain the proper usage of French?
5. Considering that many linguists see language as an ever-changing form of communication, should anglicisms be seen as a threat to the French language, or just part of its evolution?

---

10 "French Language Law: The Attempted Ruination of France's Linguistic Diversity.: Trinity College Law Review (TCLR): Trinity College Dublin," Trinity College Law Review (TCLR) | Trinity College Dublin, October 8, 2018, www.trinitycollegelawreview.org/french-language-law-the-attempted-ruination-of-frances-linguistic-diversity

11 "À Propos De L'Office - Mission Et Role," Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), accessed November 1, 2019, https://www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca/office/mission.html

Topic B: Immigration and Immersion

Background

Through the usage of widespread media in recent decades, debates surrounding immigration and its policies have rippled across the globe. Whether these individuals come seeking refuge from conflicts in their nation or simply in pursuit of a better future, they will have to face several harsh and polarized opinions surrounding them.

Many nations currently require immigration to fight against a declining workforce and to sustain steady population growth.[12] However, there are conflicting views regarding the details of assimilation and adaptation refugees or immigrants should undertake. For example, Canada's Prime Minister Justin Trudeau accepted 25,000 Syrian refugees into the country during his first term.[13] As he entered his second term, however, the Legault government in Quebec voted to impose a "test of values" for skilled workers wishing to immigrate into the province.[14] The exam will take practice starting January 1st, 2020, and will require participants to achieve a minimum of 75% or to pass a 24-hour course entitled "Objectif Integration" to receive their certificate.[15] Practices like these are not uncommon and can also be found in Norway, in which asylum seekers must partake in classes to learn about 'cultural codes'.[16] Meanwhile, France's banning of certain religious wear, such as the burqa, could be categorized as rules explicitly targeting minority groups that are often mainly composed of immigrants.[17]

All these sanctions, courses, and exams that immigrants are required by the state to undertake in the hopes of becoming full-fledged citizens create an issue that is both social and political. Should the state be allowed to interfere with an individual's beliefs and cultural norms? Are these educational programs truly helping immigrants integrate society, or should they be banned? Future immigration policies and if states should follow certain sanctions to ensure the rights of the immigrants need to be discussed and hashed out in the face of this pressing and multidimensional issue.

12"Europe's Migrant Crisis Explained," YouTube (YouTube), accessed November 8, 2019.

13 Statistics Canada. "Results from the 2016 Census: Syrian refugees who resettled in Canada in 2015 and 2016", Statistics Canada, accessed November 9, 2019.

14 Jolin-Barrette présente son test des valeurs pour les nouveaux arrivants - La Presse, accessed November 8, 2019.

15 Ibid.

16 The Guardian. "Norway's Muslim immigrants attend classes on western attitudes to women." Youtube, accessed November 8, 2019.

17 Bergeon, Patrice and Plante, Caroline. "Quebec status of women minister calls Muslim head scarf a symbol of oppression." Global news, accessed November 8, 2019.

Key terms

Outlined below are specific terms and definition the OIF will use during committee session
:

- **Immigrant**: the act of going to live in a different country typically in hopes of gaining citizenship[18]
- **Refugee**: "a person who has escaped from their own country for political, religious, or economic reasons or because of a war"[19]
- **Migrants**: "a person that travels to a different country or place, often in order to find work"[20]
- **Asylum seeker**: "someone who leaves their own country, often for political reasons or because of war, and who travels to another country hoping that the government will protect them and allow them to live there"[21]
- **Assimilation**: "the process of becoming a part, or making someone become a part of a group, country, society, etc."[22]

Overview of current situations

Listed below are some of the key countries that will be taking on a large number of immigrants and refugees in the upcoming years. These nations—Canada, France, and Belgium—are also important and powerful nations within the global order and the OIF. They are the main cultural dictators of French language and culture, and are economic powerhouses. However, these nations stable economies' are facing a decreasing working population. The 'Boomer' generation is entering retirement and the current population demographics showcase a need for external help in order to continue being prosperous. The most commonly used system for economical immigration is the point-based, also known as merit-based, which grades applicants.

Canada: Currently planning to increase their intake of immigrants to 350,000 by 2021, the majority of these individuals are the product of "economic programs designed to address skills shortages and gaps in the labour market."[23] Canada uses a point-based immigration system that each province or territory tailors to their needs and requirements, while the federal government handles refugees and asylum seekers.

---

18 Cambridge Dictionary. "Immigration: Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary," Cambridge Dictionary, accessed November 8, 2019.

19 Cambridge Dictionary. "Refugee: Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary," Cambridge Dictionary, accessed November 8, 2019.

20 Cambridge Dictionary. "Migrants: Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary," Cambridge Dictionary, accessed November 8, 2019.
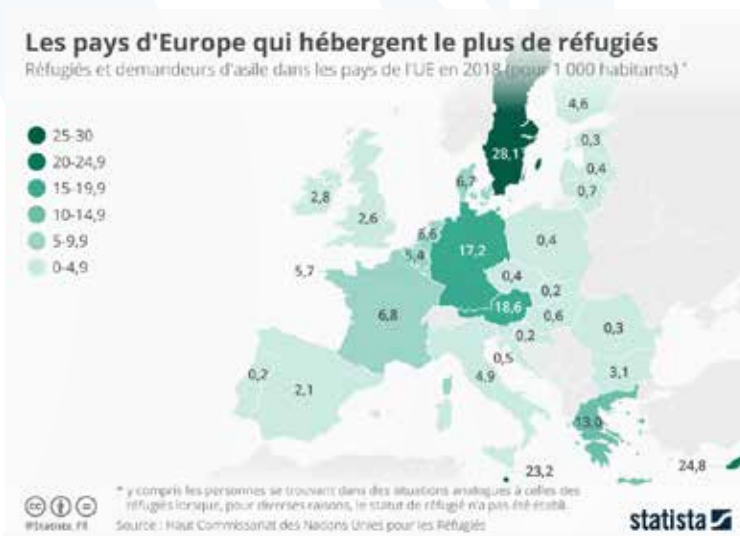
21 Cambridge Dictionary. "Asylum seeker: Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary," Cambridge Dictionary, accessed November 8, 2019.

22 Cambridge Dictionary. "Assimilation: Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary," Cambridge Dictionary, accessed November 8, 2019.

23 Canadian Press. "Canada to raise immigrant intake to 350,000 in 2021: Immigration minister." Global News, accessed November 8, 2019.

Belgium: At the 2018 UN Global Compact on Migration, Prime Minister Charles Michel declared that Belgium would be "on the right side of history" regarding the current migrant crisis in Europe. Belgium needs a flux of migrants to sustain their working population. However, many have critiqued the administrative system as lacking the proper infrastructure to handle the amount of migrants the country truly needs.

France: The Macron administration is tightening rules regarding immigration, and it will become harder than ever to seek asylum.[24] However, the country is still accepted an approximate 6.8 per 1,000 habitant refugee or asylum seekers in 2018[25] and continues to have a growing immigrant population.

https://fr.statista.com/infographie/18448/nombre-de-refugies-pour-1000-habitants-dans-union-europeenne/

Migrant Crisis: The European Union has been facing a migrant crisis that has resulted in thousands of deaths and constant media coverage in the last few years.[26] The migrants are mainly coming from the Middle East, most notably Syria and Afghanistan, and reach the continent via illegal and risky boat rides. The majority seeks asylum in various European nations. However, currently Hungary, Italy and Greece are hosting the most, due to being common arrival spots.[27] The intake of asylum seekers and immigrants is disproportionate to the state's population and the resources necessary to welcome such a large flux of individuals is creating tensions within EU member states.[28]

Point-based Immigration: Mainly known to be used by Australia and Canada, this is

---

24 BBC News. "France approves controversial immigration bill."BBC News, accessed November 8, 2019.
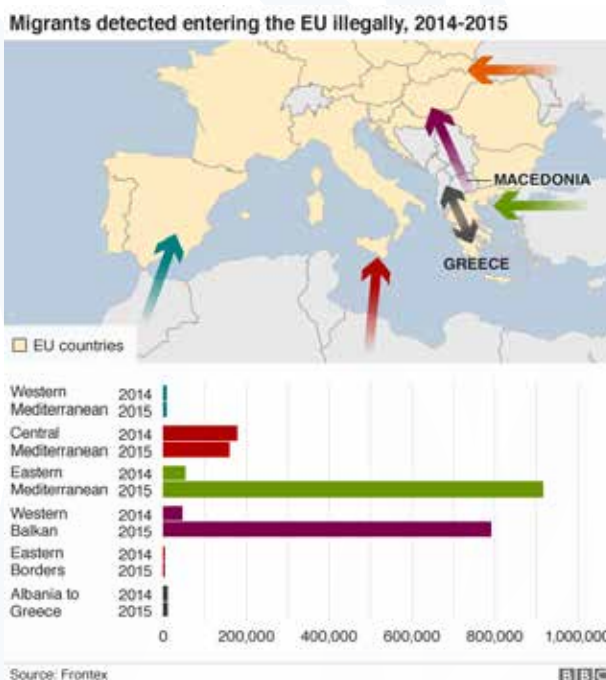
25 Gaudiaut, Tristan. "Les pays d'Europe qui hébergent le plus de réfugiés." Statista, accessed, November 8 2019.

26 Wall Street. "Europe's Migrant Crisis Explained", accessed November 8th 2019.

27 BBC News. "Migrant crisis: Migration to Europe explained in seven charts" BBC News, accessed November 8, 2019.

28 Ibid.

a system used by governments to rank the skills of an applicant seeking immigration. Also known as the merit-based system, the review process is skilled-based, testing and ranking applicants by "language skills, education, work experience, age, adaptability and if a job is waiting for them."[29] Additionally, marital status, criminal and medical records are checked, as well as a minimum of $300,000-$500,000 in savings per individual.[30] While many countries use this system, as it helps the economy by finding specific, skilled workers, it is highly criticized for favouring rich and educated individuals.[31]

https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-34131911Graph

Promotion of French in disadvantaged communities

"Education is the right of every child. It should be free and fair, with equal access for girls and boys." Article 28, Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989

The integration of immigrants must be one of the chief priorities of recipient nations. Nevertheless, integration does not occur without aid from the state and the community at large. One of the most pressing issues concerning immigration in French-speaking nations is the need for immigrants to learn and perpetuate the common vernacular. However, providing language services to immigrants presents its own set of unique challenges.
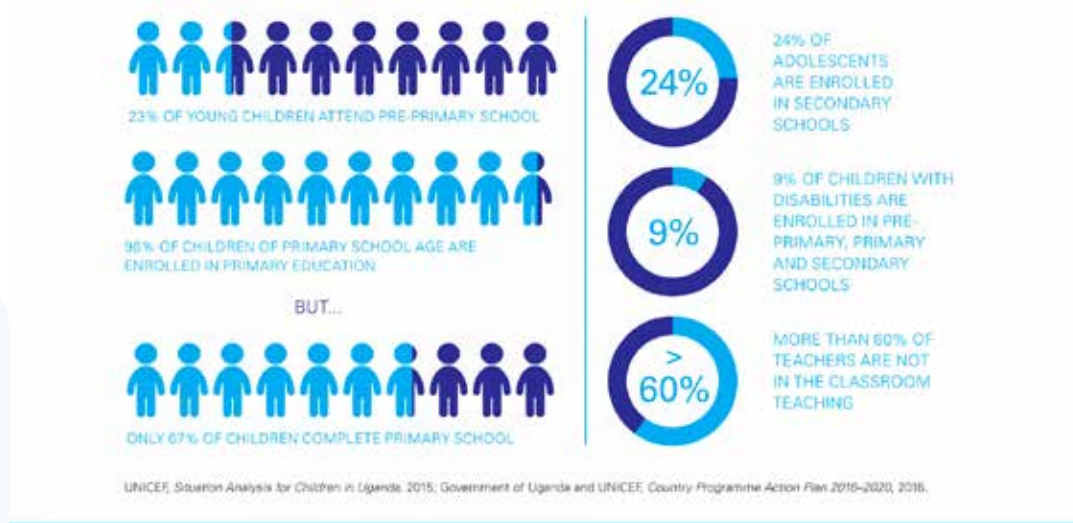
---

29 Shoichet, Catherine E. "What 'merit-based' immigration means, and why Trump keeps saying he wants it" CNN, accessed November 8, 2019.

30 Ibid.

31 Ibid.

Namely, immigrants require supplementary resources, in addition to the resources offered to a regular citizen. New speakers need specialized classes to learn French, a notoriously difficult language to perfect and teach, in addition to normal remedial aid expected when changing educational systems.[32] These new students can place a great strain on an educational boards' resources.[33] This level of support can present an insurmountable challenge to an economically disadvantaged school board.

School boards already face their own set of challenges when it comes to teaching french. Perfecting grammatical conjugation for past participle verbs is a challenge to even the most gifted student and teacher. The preservation of the French language is in many respects made harder by the language complexity. In addition, in many areas in which French is not the primary language, schools often receive less funding and have a hard time finding teachers. An example of this is Vancouver's growing French community who brought the British Columbia provincial government to the Supreme Court of Canada. The Supreme Court ruled the following: "French students in Vancouver do not have access to the equivalent educational services as their English counterparts."[34] The provincial government was told to buy land and ensure the building of new schools—instead, they sold the area to private developers.[35] Such an event happening in a developed nation, truly showcases the difficulty French communities can face. In order to preserve the language, the committee must ensure that the language remains accessible and intuitive.

https://www.unicef.org/uganda/what-we-do/education

32Cloutier, Josée. "L'intégration Des Immigrants Amène Son Lot de Défis," TVA Nouvelles, 2015, accessed November 8th 2019.

33 Abastado, Marie-France. "La francisation des immigrants, un défi pour le gouvernement Legault," Radio-Canada.ca, 2018, accessed November 8th 2019.
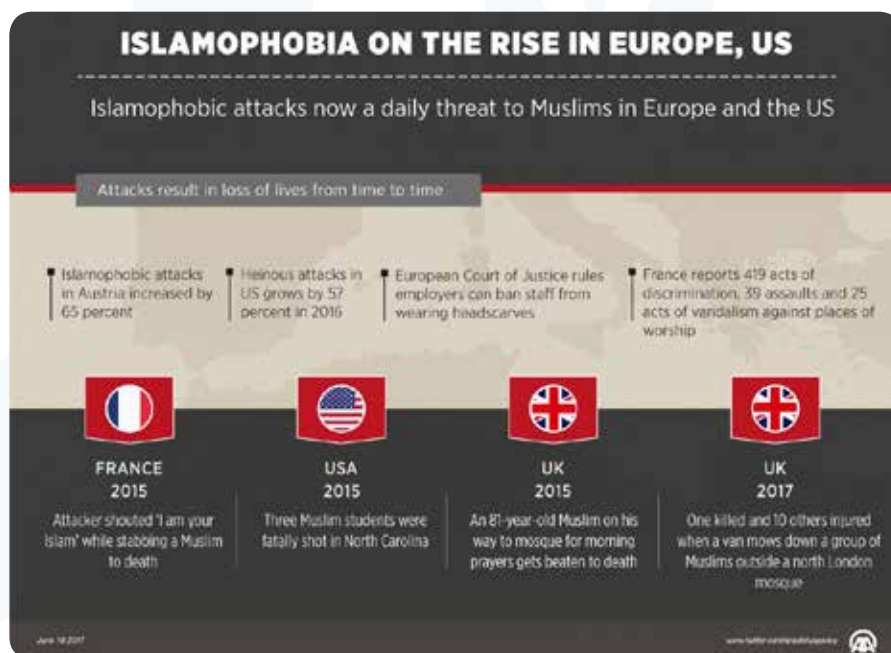
34 Sherlock, Tracy. "B.C. parents win Supreme Court fight for better French-language school in Vancouver," Vancouver Sun, accessed November 9th 2019.

35 Ibid.

Acts of terror and discrimination against minorities

While French-speaking nations have increased their intake of refugees and immigrants in the last decade, acts of terror and discrimination against minorities have also risen. For instance, on January 29, 2017, at the Islamic Cultural Centre of Quebec City, a mosque in the Sainte-Foy neighbourhood of Quebec City, Canada suffered an attack, leaving six dead[36]. This tragic event is a clear example of how minorities are facing a drastic increase of target violence in recent years. Similar events have plagued the globe, one of the most well known events being the Charlie Ebdo shooting, killing 12. The tragic event was linked to Al Qaida, an extremist Islamic organisation[37]. The event caused a snowballing effect and increased mistrust towards Islamic believers. After the events of the September 11 attacks and Charlie Ebdo, more and more acts of terror were committed towards members of Islamic communities, such as the Christchurch mosque shooting in New Zealand in August 2019, due to the growth of Islamophobia.

Islamophobia can be defined as "irrational fear of, aversion to, or discrimination against Islam or people who practice Islam[38]." It has been a growing issue in both Europe and the United States, as shown in the images below;

https://www.aa.com.tr/en/europe/islamophobia-growing-threat-in-europe-us/846205

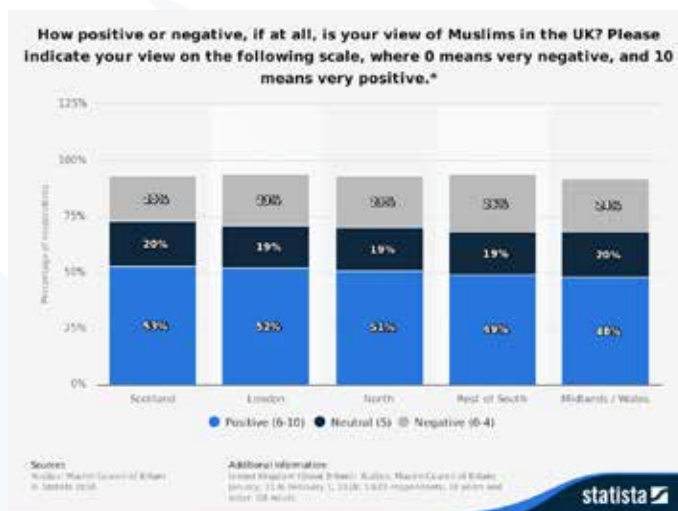36 Hinkon, Sabrina et al. "Six dead, 1 arrested and a province in mourning following Quebec City mosque shooting" CBC News, accessed November 9, 2019.
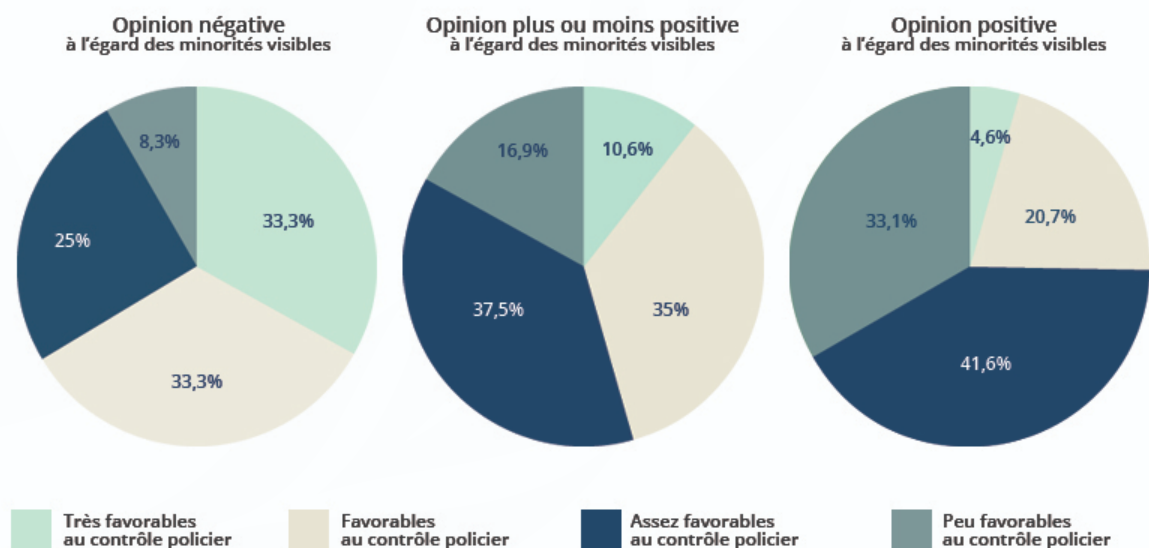
37 Le Parisien. "CHRONOLOGIE. Les attaques terroristes en France depuis janvier", accessed November 9th 2019.

38 Cambridge Dictionary. "Islamophobia: Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary," Cambridge Dictionary, accessed November 8, 2019.

How positive or negative, if at all, is your view of Muslims in the UK? Please indicate your view on the following scale, where 0 means very negative, and 10 means very positive.*

With the level of immigrants and refugees climbing every year in many Islamic nations such as Syria, programs and regulations must be imposed in order to break the cycle of violence and ignorance. International cooperation and sanctions are needed to not only find a solution to end this cycle of violence, but also to publicly address and denounce its causes. This committee will need to tackle the issue of handling differences in religious beliefs, ethnic tension, and prejudice—as the current infrastructure to mitigate this problem are clearly not enough.

Opinion négative à l'égard des minorités visibles

Opinion plus ou moins positive à l'égard des minorités visibles

Opinion positive à l'égard des minorités visibles

Très favorables au contrôle policier / Favorables au contrôle policier / Assez favorables au contrôle policier / Peu favorables au contrôle policier

Questions to Consider

1. How can we ensure proper funding for education in lower-income neighbourhoods?
2. What infrastructures can be imposed to ensure transparency regarding resources for French communities?
3. With the increase of refugees and immigrants in French-speaking nations, how can we ensure a smooth transition for their integration in society?
4. How do end the cycle of violence against minorities?
5. What are the causes leading to these acts of terror?

Topic C: Climate Change

Introduction

Climate change has become a defining issue of the 21st century; its threat to the planet coupled with the danger it poses to human life has made it unignorable. The urgency of this threat necessitates action on a regional, inter-regional, and international basis. However, is it the role of the OIF to implement and enforce climate change policies into the organisation's objectives? The OIF holds a unique position in that it advocates for the interest of a diverse set of nations. Each of theses nations will be affected differently and may not be best served by a "one size fits all" international resolution on the matter. OIF involvement may help improve the representation of these nations in international resolutions. Nevertheless, implication requires commitment. Who decides how much each country will commit? How will those provisions be enforced? These questions will have to be answered if the OIF decides that a pro-climate platform is right for its organisation and its vision.

Timeline

Climate change was first acknowledged in 1979 with the World Climate Conference, although its concerns were not mirrored in the collective consciousness.[39] However, the issue of climate change was ultimately brought to the UN in 1988 with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) being officially created.[40] With the help of the IPCC, the Kyoto Protocol emerged as the first large international action against climate change. Its success was limited though, as most countries did not adhere to the protocol. Finally, in 2015, the Paris Agreement was signed and ratified.[41] It is widely considered to be the most encompassing resolution on the issue to date although a states' ability to follow the convention and its lasting impact is still yet to be determined.

The OIF and Climate Change

Although the OIF is not directly involved in crafting international law to mend climate change, its sustainable development branch has provided frameworks that nations can incorporate to solve climate change. Among the most important work is developing systems and guides to ease nations into adopting green energy.[42] It not only provides these types of research and policy for energy but on all aspects of sustainable development. Furthermore, the OIF convenes panels and scholarly research on sustainable development in OIF states.[43] To combat the global climate crisis the OIF has released its mission for sustainable

---

39 Timeline - UNFCCC -- 25 Years of Effort and Achievement," accessed November 7, 2019, https://unfccc.int/timeline/

40 "Timeline - UNFCCC -- 25 Years of Effort and Achievement."

41 "Timeline - UNFCCC -- 25 Years of Effort and Achievement."

42 "IFDD : Accès à l'énergie Durable," accessed November 7, 2019, http://www.ifdd.francophonie.org/programmes/programme.php?id=56.

43 "IFDD : Accès à l'énergie Durable," accessed November 7, 2019, http://www.ifdd.francophonie.org/programmes/programme.php?id=56.
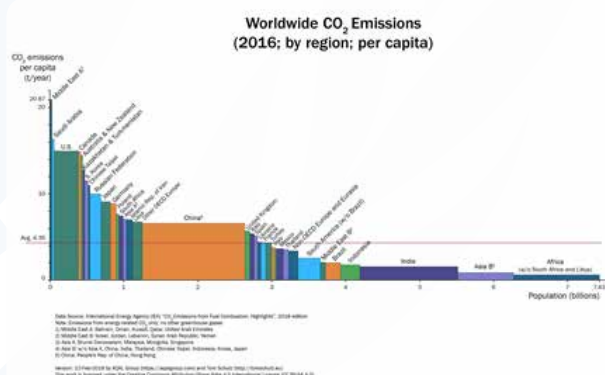
development:

- training and capacity-building in sustainable development of various categories of development players in French-speaking countries in the energy and environment sectors
- support for development players in initiatives to prepare and implement sustainable development programmes
- the promotion of the sustainable development approach in French-speaking countries
- the development of partnerships in the various economic and social development sectors, mainly environment and energy, for sustainable development[44]

Issues

CO2 emissions

Currently, the world's largest emitters per capita are developed nations, Canada being one of the largest.[45] However, this will not always be the case. As nations develop, their energy requirements grow. These nations lack the available capital necessary to construct large sustainable green technologies like nuclear or hydro power, and may instead opt for cheaper, dirtier alternatives.[46] In short, the financial position of developing states encourages the adoption of technologies that emit greenhouse gases. These states will be greatly impacted by climate change, which is why their involvement in the fight against it is so important.[47]The OIF, the majority which is composed of developing nations, has the opportunity to encourage the development and adoption of green technologies. This, however, will require the inflow of capital in order to be accomplished. How would the OIF fund green initiatives? How would it distribute the funds?

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_carbon_dioxide_emissions_per_capita

---

44 "IFDD : Profil : À Propos de l'IFDD," accessed November 7, 2019, http://www.ifdd.francophonie.org/ifdd/index.php.

45 Wikipedia, "List of Countries by Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita," Wikipedia, October 31, 2019, https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_countries_by_carbon_dioxide_emissions_per_capita&oldid=923898636.

46 D. Ahuja and M. Tatsutani, "Sustainable Energy for Developing Countries," Sapians 2, no. 1 (2009), https://journals.openedition.org/sapiens/823#quotation.

47 Ahuja and Tatsutani.

While international organizations can only bind nations to a certain extent, they can encourage action and cooperation on issues like climate change. Among the options available to nations to combat climate change, the two most popular have been a cap and trade system or a carbon tax. The carbon tax is perhaps the simplest of the options. The government sets a price on all carbon emitted and a company or potentially an individual will pay for the amount of carbon they emit.[48] While this is potentially the simplest to implement, it does present certain challenges. A carbon tax imposes large opportunity costs on smaller entities like small businesses, but may merely be the equivalent of a speeding ticket for large corporations.

Another alternative is the cap and trade system. In short, a cap and trade system establishes a maximum amount of carbon that a company can produce. Companies who will never utilize their entire allotment can sell a part of their carbon budget to companies in need.[49] This maximizes the benefit of everyone in society and may still lead to the same amount of carbon reduced as with the implementation of a carbon tax. While a carbon tax may lower the burden on small businesses, it fails to promote sustainable practices and industries producing high levels of carbon can still circumvent the need to "green" their business practices. This de-incentivises large corporations from investing in green technologies, instead designating that research and development capital can enhance their carbon budget. Should the OIF endorse one of these carbon pricing schemes to counter the threat of climate change?

As an organization that represents French interests in multinational organizations like the European Union or the United Nations, the OIF has a strong precedent of advocating for the interest of OIF members. This can also be done in new climate-focused organizations, such as COP 21 or Fridays for Future, which may be critical to the mission of the OIF. Climate change is global in nature, but its impacts vary depending on region. As a multinational organization comprising states in Saharan and Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as South East Asia, their interests must also be at the core of the OIF's mission. These warmer regions may see a large destabilization of food security, in addition to a growing presence of pathogens like the Zika Virus.[50] Is it in the OIF's best interest to work with other international organizations in order to represent its nations, or would greater autonomy allow for the most effective response to the novelties of climate change?

---

48 David Suzuki Foundation, "Carbon Tax or Cap-and-Trade?," David Suzuki Foundation, 2017, https://davidsuzuki.org/what-you-can-do/carbon-tax-cap-trade/.

49 David Suzuki Foundation.

50 National Geographic, "Global Warming and Climate Change Effects: Information and Facts," accessed November 7, 2019, https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/global-warming/global-warming-effects/#close.

Questions to Consider

1. Are cap-and-trade and carbon-tax good solutions for the current climate crisis?
2. How can we ensure sanctions are followed?
3. How can developing nations continue to grow their economies under carbon restrictions?
4. Should developed nations have stricter regulations/sanctions than developing nations?
5. How can we guarantee countries are developing green economies?
6. How can we identify when countries are not releasing accurate CO_2 emissions reports?

Advice for Research and Preparation

The backgrounder should be the stepping stone for your research. I highly recommend looking at the various sources we used before focusing on your nation's foreign policies. Don't forget to browse the OIF website to understand past resolutions and actions made regarding the topics we will be discussing.

Read the sources and watch the videos. After reading the backgrounder, check out the links under additional resources. They're a selection of hand-picked short videos related to the topics and act as visual aids to explanations. Don't forget to also look up any terms you do not know and note down or highlight the causes of the problems. By finding the core, both to the overall issue and your nation's role in it, solutions will be easier to find. The questions at the end of each topic and throughout the background guide are hints to some of these possible solutions, but we want to see your own ideas as well.

Finding your nation's stance. Once you understand the topic and its causes, you can begin investigating past actions taken by your nation, the OIF, or other groups. Using government websites and the OIF's past resolution papers and projects, you can observe not only your nation's stance, but additionally what has failed and worked regarding solutions. Looking for which sanctions and programs your nation has been a signatory or sponsor of can also help. Furthermore, keep an eye out for the position of any major player within the topic. This will help in knowing which countries you nation's actions align with, which will help later on during committee session when blocs are being formed. It also helps you to be prepared for possible opposition.

Position papers. Remember the saying 'quality over quantity' when writing your position paper. Respect the rules given regarding word-limit and focus on polishing your writing to clearly showcase your nation's stance. For beginners, I recommend the following format: introduction, country's stance, possible and realistic solutions, and conclusion. I also highly recommend reading your paper out loud, taking a break before editing, and if possible asking a friend to read it. All these techniques are commonly used by university students, as they truly help to improve the quality of your writing. And don't forget you can always contact us with any questions!

Topic A Key Resources

France 24. "French: much more than just the language of love." Youtube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hzeNNfExOSo

Report on how French is currently being used around the world.

Europe 1. "Le débat : faut-il bannir les anglicismes?" Youtube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=27SuIR46Nn4

While this is a small part of a long debate, it showcases two strong stances regarding anglicisms.

OIF. "L'OIF en un coup d'œil." Youtube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=flFxqidBeSU

Posted on the official OIF youtube channel, it outlines the organization's goals.

Telecrayon. "La langue française dans le monde. Dans quels pays parle-t-on français?" Youtube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sE6eaxS1ZFY

Shows the location and statistics of French speakers around the world.

Topic B Key Resources

BBC News. "EU immigration rules - in 90 second." Youtube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uQqmRkhuMWU

As the title explains, it summarizes current EU regulations for asylum seekers.

France 24. "Immigration : quel impact sur l'économie ?" Youtube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aXzif8iWSCw

Discusses the economical impact of immigration and migrants 'quotas' in France.

OECD. "Discrimination and poor job prospects hit children of immigrants." Youtube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TGaUJSdsqe0

Breakdown of statistics and social perceptions regarding children of immigrants.

Repond, Catherine. "Comment le Québec et le Canada choisissent-ils leurs immigrants?" Youtube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V1ai5Wns6dw

Explains the difference between provincial and national immigration requirements, mainly focusing on Quebec.

Topic C Key Resources

Earthfixmedia. "Carbon tax, explained with chickens." Youtube. https://www.youtube.com/
watch?v=zD64kaTY5Vg

An interesting way to explain the difference between carbon tax and cap-and-trade through the life of a chicken.

National Geographic. "Causes and effects of climate change." Youtube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G4H1N_yXBiA

A quick video explaining climate change.

Our Changing Climate. "Why climate strikes matter." Youtube. https://www.youtube.com/
watch?v=sP9TGpBGy08

Showcases the rise of active and peaceful demonstration, which relays the increasingly urgent need to address climate change.

Vox. "The green new deal, explained." Youtube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GxIDJWCbk6I

A visual breakdown of the Green New Deal.

Bibliography

Topic A

"88 Etats Et Gouvernements: Organisation Internationale De La Francophonie." 88 Etats et gouvernements|Organisation internationale de la francophonie. Accessed November 7, 2019. https://www.francophonie.org/88-etats-et-gouvernements-125.

Bogaards, Paul. On Ne Parle Pas Franglais: La Langue française Face à Langlais. Bruxelles: De Boeck-Duculot, 2008.

"COUNTRY COMPARISON :: GDP - PER CAPITA (PPP)." Central Intelligence Agency. Central Intelligence Agency. Accessed November 7, 2019. https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2004rank.html.

Forsdick, Charles, and David Murphy. "France Must Acknowledge Its Colonial Past." The Guardian. Guardian News and Media, May 2, 2011. https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2011/may/02/france-colonial-exhibition-human-zoo.

"French Language Law: The Attempted Ruination of France's Linguistic Diversity.: Trinity College Law Review (TCLR): Trinity College Dublin." Trinity College Law Review (TCLR) | Trinity College Dublin, October 8, 2018. https://trinitycollegelawreview.org/french-language-law-the-attempted-ruination-of-frances-linguistic-diversity/.

Head, Jonathan. "Thailand Crisis: Protesters Launch Bangkok 'Shutdown'." BBC News. BBC, January 13, 2014. https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-25708092.

Kiprop, Victor. "Former French Colonies." WorldAtlas. World Atlas, May 14, 2018. https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/former-french-colonies.html.

"La Francophonie En Bref: Organisation Internationale De La Francophonie." La Francophonie en bref | Organisation internationale de la francophonie. Accessed November 1, 2019. https://www.francophonie.org/la-francophonie-en-bref-754.

Palet, Laura Secorun. "Is French the Language of the Future?" usatoday.com. ozy.com, May 31, 2014. https://eu.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2014/05/31/ozy-french-language/9781569/.

"Terminologie Et Néologie." Accueil. Accessed November 1, 2019.
http://www.academie-francaise.fr/la-langue-francaise/terminologie-et-neologie.

"Why French Matters." Go to World Languages and Cultures., December 4, 2017. https://foreignlanguages.camden.rutgers.edu/french/why-french-matters/.

"À Propos De L'Office - Mission Et Role." Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie . OIF.

Accessed November 1, 2019. https://www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca/office/mission.html.

Topic B

Abastado, Marie-France. "La francisation des immigrants, un défi pour le gouvernement Legault," Radio-Canada.ca, 2018, accessed November 8th 2019. https://ici. radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/1133129/francisation-immigrants-integration-societe-quebecoise-defi-legault-nouveaux-arrivants.

BBC News. "France approves controversial immigration bill."BBC News, accessed November 8, 2019, https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-43860880

BBC News. "Migrant crisis: Migration to Europe explained in seven charts" BBC News, accessed November 8, 2019, https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-34131911.

Bergeon, Patrice and Plante, Caroline. "Quebec status of women minister calls Muslim headscarf a symbol of oppression." Global News, accessed November 8, 2019. https:// globalnews.ca/news/4931098/quebec-status-of-women-minister-calls-muslim-head-scarf-a-symbol-of-oppression

Cambridge Dictionary. "Immigration: Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary," Cambridge Dictionary, accessed November 8, 2019, https://dictionary.cambridge. org/dictionary/english/immigration)

Cambridge Dictionary. "Refugee: Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary," Cambridge Dictionary, accessed November 8, 2019, https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/ english/refugee)

Cambridge Dictionary. "Migrants: Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary," Cambridge Dictionary, accessed November 8, 2019, https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/ english/migrant?q=migrants)

Cambridge Dictionary. "Asylum seeker: Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary," Cambridge Dictionary, accessed November 8, 2019, https://dictionary.cambridge. org/dictionary/english/asylum-seeker)

Cambridge Dictionary. "Assimilation: Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary," Cambridge Dictionary, accessed November 8, 2019, https://dictionary.cambridge. org/dictionary/english/assimilation)

Cambridge Dictionary. "Islamophobia: Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary," Cambridge Dictionary, accessed November 8, 2019, https://dictionary.cambridge. org/dictionary/english/islamophobia)

Canadian Press. "Canada to raise immigrant intake to 350,000 in 2021: Immigration minister." Global News, accessed November 8, 2019,) https://globalnews.ca/news/4616768/

canada-immigration-2021/

Europe's Migrant Crisis Explained," YouTube (YouTube), accessed November 8, 2019, https://
www.youtube.com/watch?v=12FT7cOLaZ4)

Gaudiaut, Tristan. "Les pays d'Europe qui hébergent le plus de réfugiés." Statista,
accessed, Novermber 8 2019, https://fr.statista.com/infographie/18448/
nombre-de-refugies-pour-1000-habitants-dans-union-europeenne/

Hinkon, Sabrina et al. "Six dead, 1 arrested and a province in mourning following Quebec City
mosque shooting" CBC News, accessed November 9, 2019. https://www.cbc.ca/news/
canada/montreal/quebec-city-mosque-gun-shots-1.3957686

Josée Cloutier, "L'intégration Des Immigrants Amène Son Lot de Défis," TVA Nouvelles,
2015, accessed November 8th 2019. https://www.tvanouvelles.ca/2015/12/14/
lintegration-des-immigrants-amene-son-lot-de-defis.

La Presse. Jolin-Barrette présente son test des valeurs pour les nouveaux arrivants - La
Presse, accessed November 8, 2019. https://apple.news/AeJceCZcmS_eYGpBjeYeKkA

Le Parisien. "CHRONOLOGIE. Les attaques terroristes en France depuis janvier", accessed
November 9th 2019. "http://www.leparisien.fr/faits-divers/chronologie-les-attaques-
terroristes-en-france-depuis-janvier-22-08-2015-5027459.php

Sherlock, Tracy. "B.C. parents win Supreme Court fight for better French-
language school in Vancouver," Vancouver Sun, accessed
November 9th 2019. http://www.vancouversun.com/news/
pnts+Supreme+Court+fight+better+French+language+school+Vancouver/11000933/
story.html

Shoichet, Catherine E. "What 'merit-based' immigration means, and why Trump keeps saying
he wants it" CNN, accessed November 8, 2019. https://www.cnn.com/2019/05/16/
politics/merit-based-immigration-explainer/index.html

Statistics of Canada. "Results from the 2016 Census: Syrian refugees who resettled in Canada
in 2015 and 2016", Statistics Canada, accessed November 9, 2019. https://www150.
statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/75-006-x/2019001/article/00001-eng.htm

The Guardian. "Norway's Muslim immigrants attend classes on western attitudes to
women." Youtube, accessed November 8, 2019. https://www.youtube.com/
watch?v=oKY600o3CXw

Wall Street. "Europe's Migrant Crisis Explained" accessed November 8th, 2019. https://www.
youtube.com/watch?v=12FT7cOLaZ4&t=27s

Topic C

Ahuja, D., and M. Tatsutani. "Sustainable Energy for Developing Countries." Sapians 2, no. 1 (2009). https://journals.openedition.org/sapiens/823#quotation.

David Suzuki Foundation. "Carbon Tax or Cap-and-Trade?" David Suzuki Foundation, 2017. https://davidsuzuki.org/what-you-can-do/carbon-tax-cap-trade/.

IFDD. "IFDD : Accès à l'énergie Durable." Accessed November 7, 2019. http://www.ifdd. francophonie.org/programmes/programme.php?id=56.

IFDD. "IFDD : Domaines d'intervention 2015-2018." Accessed November 7, 2019. http://www. ifdd.francophonie.org/programmes/programmation.php?id=21.

IFDD. "IFDD : Profil : À Propos de l'IFDD." Accessed November 7, 2019. http://www.ifdd. francophonie.org/ifdd/index.php.

National Geographic. "Global Warming and Climate Change Effects: Information and Facts." Accessed November 7, 2019. https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/ global-warming/global-warming-effects/#close.

UN. "Timeline - UNFCCC -- 25 Years of Effort and Achievement." Accessed November 7, 2019. https://unfccc.int/timeline/.

US EPA, OAR. "Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data." Overviews and Factsheets. US EPA, January 12, 2016. https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/ global-greenhouse-gas-emissions-data.

Wikipedia. "List of Countries by Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita." Wikipedia, October 31, 2019. https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_countries_by_carbon_ dioxide_emissions_per_capita&oldid=923898636.