**WORKING PAPER 2.1**

**Committee:**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

**Topic:**Improving the Conservation of Cultural Heritage with Innovative Technology

**Sponsors:**Iraq

Considering that the issue of humanitarianism and safety can’t be separated from culture heritage protection. Many countries and regions discovered new methodologies, and Iraq believes that using proper science measures is the base of solving mutual issues and specific demands.

To that end we propose：

**Part 1 :Definition**

The following definitions shall be applied throughout this working paper:

1. Cultural heritage is facing mutual challenges among many countries and regions
2. Clear and feasible structures of monitoring organizations and precise usage of technology is serious lacking
3. Stable and safe societies aren’t guaranteed among the Mideast member states

**Part 2 :Summary of the Previous Discussion**

1. Clarified basic understanding in main issues existing in cultural heritage conservation
2. Mutual challenges, such as climate change, social stability, poor technology, lacking financial or other resources
3. Elaborating demands and aids of each member state
4. Advocates for more support from developed countries
5. A variety of accurate type of technology should be applied in each stage of cultural heritage conservation
6. Digitization in data collection, processing, presenting and popularization with various methods is needed
7. Real-time comprehensive investigation by video collection and wireless transmissions applying to collection
8. Establishment of a big data-assisted decision-making platform applying to restoration
9. Virtual immersive experience, three-dimension simulation techniques and 3D techniques applying to presentation
10. Terminal technology innovation supporting the popularization
11. Monitoring for precise conservation through proper management, legislation and spacial technologies
12. Seizure forfeiture and return as much heritages through searching the data base combining with International Law legislation data to precise focus on those heritages that violate the most serious laws or in the most severe situations
13. The member states further discussed certain factors needed improvement to practicably applying technology in specific situations
14. Rescue and recovery under emergent situations are lack but essential especially for unstable developing countries
15. Mediation timely from partnerships or international organizations
16. Simple and effective routine actions, such as simultaneous exploration, construction and supervision
17. Establish temporary storage spots of cultural relics where are the most accessible and qualified, in use of digital data base
18. Seek for potential power in intrinsic resources

Iraq’s oil resources and the Arab world’s financial resources can be used to exchange other natural or civilian resources like talents, experts, rich experience or education from developed countries

1. Cooperation is basically formed in each and among member states
2. Domestic cross department cooperation among humanitarian relief workers, art dealers, international museums and law enforcement authorities in safeguarding heritage
3. Islam countries community formed, to enrich resource exchange basis and exchange talents
4. Cooperation with the UK, to introduce ready-made internet platforms for documentary production
5. Cooperation with China, to exchange China’s financial and technical support with our precisely refined oil with wider usage
6. The Belt and Road Initiative is highly effective under guidance of major responsible countries such as China

**Part 3 :Outlook of future discussion**

1. The humanitarian level discoveries of cultural heritage conservation
2. Prevent terrorism attacks on cultural heritages
3. Precise educational methods to emphasize humanitarianism
4. Solving the unfairness in stages of cultural heritage conservation by humanitarian awareness
5. Deeper insight of firm cooperation between member states leading to sustainable development