



HaarlemMUN 2010

Result Booklet

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COMMITTEE: GA1:THE DISARMAMENT & INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE
QUESTION OF: THE NUCLEAR THREAT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The General Assembly,

Recognizes that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has consistently been under suspicion of creating nuclear power for the possible use as weaponry,

Understanding that North Korea has a right to sovereignty in all its internal matters, however when the international community is threatened action must be taken,

Pointing out the fact that North Korea violated the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and eventually withdrew from it all together,

Confident that all nations that are a party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty disapprove of those who have withdrawn or are not a party,

1. Urges all nations, who have not already signed on to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to do so immediately in order to ensure international peace and security;
2. Proposes that the DPRK allows International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors into the country in order to:
 - a. ensure that all surrounding nations of the country, and all of the international community for that matter, will be secure in case of conflict with the DPRK,
 - b. help the DPRK to improve their technological advancement and use this updated technology effectively,
 - c. confirm that nuclear power stations will not be used for the production of nuclear weapons, but rather only for nuclear energy production;
3. Asks the DPRK to gradually dismantle any nuclear weapons or stockpiles of materials they may currently be holding with regards to these guidelines:
 - a. encouraged to do so within the next twenty years,
 - b. encouraged to safely dispose of the nuclear components with regards to the environment, while obeying the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty guidelines;
4. Recommends that developing countries, specifically the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, do not use nuclear energy for any purpose, but efficient and environmentally friendly energy;
5. Calls upon the DPRK to consider other forms of energy such as, but not limited to, solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal energy with funding assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, which would help the DPRK with:

- a. job opportunities,
 - b. improving their environmental situation,
 - c. having an alternative to nuclear energy,
 - d. improving international relationships,
 - e. improving their economic situation;
6. Encourages the DPRK to consent to open dialogue with willing nations and to return to the Six-Party Talks so that we can reach an agreement that will hopefully lift there sanctions if they agree to reasonable monitoring of their nuclear affiliations;
7. Requests all neighboring and associated nations to engage in peace treaties or agreements with the DPRK in order to reduce the danger of invasion the DPRK believes is upon them;
8. Advocates all nations, specifically the DPRK to abide by the nuclear energy policy which is an international policy concerning issues, such as:
- a. mining for nuclear fuel,
 - b. removal and purifying of nuclear fuel from the source,
 - c. generating energy by nuclear power,
 - d. enhancing and accumulating nuclear fuel,
 - e. nuclear fuel reprocessing;
9. Advises other members of the Six-Party Talks to be urgent and committed to the negotiations and to continually respect the DPRK's position and policy on the subjects.

COMMITTEE: GA2: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE
QUESTION OF: STIMULATING THE INDEPENDENCE OF ECONOMIES IN LEDCS BY
INCREASING AGRICULTURAL DIVERSITY

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the importance of diversifying agricultural crops in order to stimulate economic growth because a bad season or an insect infestation could hinder the country's economic progress for an entire year,

Recognizing that the International Chamber of Commerce is taking great steps towards helping lesser economically developed countries diversify their agricultural crops,

Noting with approval the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on its four key dimensions that aims to sustain crop production through an ecological approach,

Alarmed at the estimated sixty-four million more people worldwide falling into extreme poverty, as defined by the \$1.25 power purchasing parity, due to the economic crisis,

Noting with deep concern the need for countries to continue contributing 0.7% of their GDP to development in order to improve the overall economy;

1. Encourages nations to rotate crops in order to maintain and sustain the soil's fertility so that crops can grow in the best possible circumstances which would maximize the possible profits from the crops;
2. Finds it desirable for the international community invest more money into research of crop modification such as hybridization and artificial selection in order to boost crop yield and create a more durable crop, however acknowledges the difficulties of certain nations with the current agricultural system, and allow certain countries additional time in order to make their transition more effective;
3. Requests that nations begin subsidizing farmers who produce non-cash crops to:
 - a) Encourage the farmers to use different crops rather than to continue growing the same cash crops in order to provide a living for themselves and their families,
 - b) Boost participation by farmers and suppliers to grow the best crops through sound agricultural practices and management,
 - c) Maintain sustainable agricultural practices so as to continue feeding a growing world population
4. Supports continued investments in improved varieties and technology so that farmers are able to plant and harvest the crops more efficiently than they currently do;
5. Promotes nongovernmental organizations come into developing nations and hold seminars to educate the populace about good farming practices such as:

- a) No-tillage and soil recovery strategies to help maintain soil fertility,
 - b) Genetic diversity selection and utilization that will ensure healthy crops, which would not be possible with current agricultural practices,
 - c) Assessing the surrounding environment and coming up with potential preventative measures in response to common environmental events such as predisposition to droughts, floods, temperature increases, etc.;
6. Calls upon the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to continue overseeing the use of pesticides on crops in order to ensure such chemicals are not overused due to reports of negative impacts on crop associated biodiversity and human health and send annual reports of agricultural situations in the various countries to the WTO, the AUPSC and the WHO;
7. Supports the use of incentive programs in order to encourage LEDCs to carry out measures that increase agricultural diversity including:
- a) Cost-share programs that help defray the cost of creating riparian buffers around streams or restoring wetland, grassland, and woodland areas,
 - b) Long-term easements that can help protect priority habitat from damage or development,
 - c) Extension services, resource conservation districts, and other local groups that can offer technical assistance to get LEDCs started and help along the way such as:
 - i. Biodiversity Partnership,
 - ii. Farm Bill conservation programs,
 - iii. The Nature Conservancy, and
 - iv. Wild Farm Alliance;
8. Approves of the installation of native grasses and hedgerows as a means to stimulate biodiversity in LEDCs by:
- a) Planting native plants on odd-shaped pieces of land or along ditches, fences, and roads that harbor weeds and are problem erosion sites,
 - b) Increasing the use of native plants, grasses, and shrubs as they support pollinator and predatory insects and other wildlife beneficial to the farm,
 - c) The use of perennial vegetation which is good at filtering runoff, stabilizing soils, modifying wind, and controlling dust;
9. Requests that LEDCs restore native habitats in wilder margins through:
- a) Restoring degraded habitat on property based on native species and ecosystems present on the land before it was turned over to agriculture,
 - b) Using nearby intact ecosystems to model after,
 - c) Revegetating riparian areas and wetlands, which have the ability to breakdown nitrogen and toxins, and which recharge groundwater and protect against flooding,
 - d) Restoring and maintain other wild margins using a high diversity of native plants that then will support a diverse array of wildlife;
10. Encourages nations to place strict price controls on such agricultural crops in order to

ensure that the prices for these food crops are fair and do not inflate or deflate astronomically;

11. Invites NGOs to come in and help the farmers set up an irrigation system which would help them water their crops;
12. Further requests that nations pass certain legislative measures that would encourage farmers to grow crops native to their land rather than change the entire ecosystem to grow certain cash crops;
13. Calls upon MEDCs to assist LEDCs with both financial and educational aid to help expand and diversify their crops.

COMMITTEE : GA3: SOCIAL HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL COMMITTEE.
QUESTION OF : REDUCING DRUG ABUSE AND ADDICTION IN MEDCS AND LEDCS

The General Assembly,

Acknowledging that drug abuse is a tremendous issue in both MEDCs and LEDCs,

Aware of the fact that previous campaigns, such as UNODC that have been implemented, had unfruitful results,

Reminding that drug abuse can lead to disastrous effects on the user's body, such as : brain disease, altered gene expression and brain circuitry, which can affect human behavior. Other effects include cardiovascular disease, and lung cancer, both can lead to fatal consequences,

Understanding that in many cases , drug industries and trafficking are a large part of a country's infrastructure, and that without this base many LEDCs may suffer more than they already do from the consequences of change,

1. Suggests to start an awareness campaign in aid of drug education:
 - a) Starting from the young age of 8 and onwards, both in MEDCs and LEDCs to begin regular lessons on the consequences and effects of drug abuse, when this is not available in primary schools, that it would be given in the community centre, described in clause 3,
 - b) An awareness campaign aimed at parents, about their children, through the method of the national or regional media,
 - c) Inducing the drastic effects that drugs, used to whatever extent and measure can have on any one person's life;
2. Advises that major investigations be held into the issue of a country's black market, if information or cause for worry is found, action should be taken in the direction of elimination of the current problem;
- 3 Urges that the idea of a local community centre be put forward, open for all local people and free of charge;
 - a) The employees of the community centre will be those citizens who are momentarily or permanently unemployed, though they will only be paid a minimum wage,
 - b) As the centre will belong to the community, it will be free to all and thus accessible for any who wish to use it,
 - c) The centre will hold a children's department, as a campaign to retain them from the street, and thus provide them with an alternative lifestyle, should they want it,

- d) The centre will also include a rehabilitation centre, we understand that these centers can cost a large sum of money, and thus if an inhabitant of the city would wish to make use of its facilities, they would be obliged to also work in the centre, as a method of repayment;
4. Calls upon all member states to consider the legalization of soft drugs inside their country, to be used for medicinal purposes only;
 5. Stresses the need for more intense investigations concerning:
 - a) When entering or leaving a country, possessions and body must be checked for illegal substances,
 - b) When one has a criminal or untrustworthy record, his or her house must be searched and suspicious objects be confiscated and looked into;
 6. Strongly urges that in the case of a criminal found guilty of drug dealing, he or she will be prosecuted immediately;
 7. Proposes that member states investigate the possibility of reducing the amount of drugs ,if any at all, being produced inside their country, and then urges NGOs and other associations, both currently existing and for future regards, to fund the replacement of such with other, hopefully equally substantial and providing crops;
 8. Encourages the implementation of rehabilitation centers within prisons so that drug abusers can be cured of their addictions and reintegrate into society after prison.

COMMITTEE: GA4: Special Political and Decolonization
QUESTION OF: IMPROVING GLOBAL MONITORING OF ELECTIONS

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that election monitoring is defined as the observation of an election by one or more independent parties,

Alarmed at the number of national elections deemed to have been “tampered with” in some way,

Conscious of the importance of national elections and the fact that the systems of elections in any nation are the fundamentals of any democratic government,

Deeply convinced that democracy is the best way to preserve freedom,

Fully aware that not every election is without fraud,

Convinced that the monitoring of elections will aid these elections,

Noting that unstable countries often have a broken or completely non-existent election system,

Further noting that the works of the election system can be taught,

Realizing that people in some nations do not know what “fair” elections are,

Aware that it is impossible to be sure that all monitors are objective,

Welcoming positive changes to this resolution,

1. Recommends that all elections of major national and international importance in all United Nations Member States be monitored by at least ten representatives of nations outside the one holding the election and from non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
2. Encourages the use of unbiased monitors to:
 - a. monitor all major elections of UN Member States,
 - b. ensure that the results of these major elections are valid;
3. Requests that monitors be qualified through a series of examinations prepared by the selection committee including:
 - a. a purposely fraudulent “fake” election, in which they would have to determine both the cause and the effects of the fraud,
 - b. a minor election in their home country (such as a mayoral election) in which they would determine the validity of the election independently;

4. Considers it desirable that the following criteria be used to select the Global Election Monitors:
 - a. each monitor must have taken and passed the practical examination as stated in operative clause 3,
 - b. each monitor must be experienced in the field of international politics, to be judged at the discretion of the selection committee,
 - c. each monitor must be educated in the customs and traditions of the country in which they operate, in accordance with operative clause 5;
5. Suggests that each long-term monitor be educated about the culture, governmental system, current problems, and history of the nation in which they are to operate by their local embassy of that country;
6. Stresses the need for these election monitors to come from nations which have little to no political or economic ties to the nation holding the election in order to maximize the objective nature of the monitoring operation;
7. Urges UN Member States to support an educational program concerning the structure of their election system to both youth and adults in order to:
 - a. educate citizens about the election process in their respective nations,
 - b. allow citizens to better understand their local election process and thereby create an environment more conducive to a fair and valid election;
8. Recommends establishing an international standard for determining the validity of an election, to be defined as follows:
 - a. based on a scale in which:
 - i. elections would be rated by percentages (0-100), 0% representing the absolute lowest quality of an election and 100% representing the highest,
 - ii. the rating an election receives would be based on factors including, but not limited to, the margin of victory for a candidate, the reliability of the vote-casting system, the ability of citizens to vote, and the amount of time required to count the votes,
 - iii. ratings of 70% or less would cause the election to be invalidated and invite an investigation by the monitoring entities to determine the source(s) of corruption in the election,
 - iv. a rating of 80% to 90% would allow the election to stand as valid, following an optional investigation by the monitoring authorities,
 - v. a rating of 100% would allow the election to stand as valid with no investigation by the monitoring entities,
 - b. the scale rating would be determined by the mode (most frequent number) of the individual ratings from each monitoring representative;
9. Requests that an investigative body be created to determine which of the criteria listed in operative 8a.ii. are of importance in each country for the following reasons:

- a. the factors that are important in one country (such as the reliability of the vote-casting system) may not represent as significant a portion of the election validity in another country,
- b. this body could identify problems in the election system before the election, allowing the monitors to focus on specific issues should the election be invalidated,
- c. the findings of this body would allow the country to repair any problems within the election system (and for other countries that have the same problems) by making the information publicly available.

COMMITTEE: SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
QUESTION OF: IN COOPERATION WITH PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES, PROVIDE AFFORDABLE ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL DRUGS IN LEDCS

The Special Conference,

Keeping in mind that properly used, essential medicines save lives, reduce suffering and improve health,

Aware of the fact that by improving access to essential medicines and vaccines, up to 10.5 million lives could be saved every year worldwide: 4 million in Africa and South-East Asia alone,

Deeply concerned that a third of the world's population lack access to the medicines they need – rising to 50% in parts of Asia and Africa,

Noting further that up to 50% of medicines in LEDCs are inappropriately prescribed, dispensed or sold, leading to wasted resources and potentially resulting in patient harm and resistance,

Observing that in developing countries, medicines account for 60% - 90% of household expenditures on health, while inappropriate prescription, high prices, low quality and improper use mean that the poor often receive little health benefit for their spending on drugs,

Taking into consideration that a countries' trade policies and patent laws may not allow the use of public health flexibilities available in World Trade Organization rules governing intellectual property, potentially affecting the ability to import or produce copies of patented medicines- also known as generics,

Alarmed by taxes and tariffs on medicines, which, along with distribution chain mark-ups, can raise prices by up to 50% – 80%, posing serious barriers to access,

Recognizing that the growing trade in substandard and counterfeit medicines is a major problem where access to health services is low, contributing to an increase in drug resistance and resulting in ineffective and often unsafe treatment,

Seeking raised awareness of provider, community and patient about medicines in order to address overpricing, poor prescribing and quality,

Bearing in mind that accelerated progress requires explicit national and global targets in a number of areas,

1) Emphasizing that concerted action is needed to ensure fair and sustainable financing, affordable prices, reliable health and supply systems, and the rational use of medicines,

2) Recommends partnership between developing country governments and healthcare providers, donors, international agencies, non-governmental organizations, pharmaceutical

and biotechnology companies and the broader private sector, as well as consumers and health researchers,

3) Requests efforts to develop new vaccines, drugs and other health technologies that meet developing country needs,

4) Declares accordingly that there is a critical need in many countries to strengthen health and procurement systems, and to improve poor people's access to health services,
a. Investment is therefore required from governments and donors,
b. Barriers, such as a lack of skilled health workers, and the brain drain from LEDCs must be addressed,

5) Urges all pharmaceutical companies to work cooperatively and transparently with the Access to Medicine Index for it can act as a promoter of competition in order to lower prices on drugs,

6) Calls upon efforts at the national level;
a. To soften taxes and duties on essential medicines,
b. Update national policy on medicines,
c. Update the national list of essential medicines annually,
d. Adopt generic substitution policies for essential medicines,
e. Seek ways to reduce trade and distribution markups on prices of essential medicines,
f. Ensure adequate availability of essential medicines in public health care facilities,
g. Regularly monitor medicine prices and availability,
h. Encourage the consumption of nationally produced drugs,

7) Calls upon pharmaceutical companies to abolish patents created by pharmaceutical companies on specific necessary medicines in specific countries,

8) Further proclaims at the global level;
a. Encourage pharmaceutical companies to apply differential pricing practices to reduce prices of essential medicines in developing countries where generic equivalents are not available;
b. Enhance the promotion of the production of generic medicines and remove barriers to uptake;
c. Increase funding for research and development in areas of medicines relevant to developing countries, including children's dosage forms and most neglected diseases,

9) Requests that the drugs without patents be tracked by the pharmaceutical companies to ensure that these drugs do not end up on the black market or in the hands of corrupt governments,

COMMITTEE: SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON GENDER EQUALITY
QUESTION OF: ENHANCE THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT AND IN OTHER DECISION-MAKING POSITIONS IN THE JUDICIARY, THE PRIVATE SECTOR, CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE MEDIA

The Special Conference,

Congratulating the governments for the steps made toward a possible solution to the topic at hand,

Acknowledging that the problem in most of the countries is the self-perception of women, as well as the prejudice against a modern, more career-oriented woman figure, most women chose to commit to the traditions and become mothers and housewives instead,

Convinced that proper promotion, and an awareness of the lack of women in the aforementioned sectors can make a difference, and women will soon earn the role they deserve in decision-making processes,

Reminding the nations of the world, that since 1948, the declaration of universal human rights, acknowledges that women's opinion and points of view is pivotal in every aspect of today's politics, media and day-to-day life.

1. Encourages the increase of the guideline of the gender quotas to a minimum of 15% in the private sector, public sector and service sector;
2. Supports the creation of child-care centers and after-school programmes to allow the mothers to maintain a family whilst having a job for a steady income;
3. Urges the establishment of an Information and Service Center for Women (ISCW) which would provide:
 - a. counseling and skill-evaluations, taking into consideration the type of job and position depending on the country's economic standard,
 - b. information and resources necessary to fully integrate women into potential job opportunities,
 - c. temporary shelter and supplies for women in need,
 - d. Equal rights for economic resources including inheritance and control over property and income,
4. Proposes the implementation of the legislation supporting women in every nation, including:
 - a. an equal salary income for both genders,
 - b. having an equal basic standard working condition for women and men,
 - c. punishment for employers that discriminates against a women's role in matters such as maternity and health care;

5. Urges giving micro credit to women in order to:
 - a. give women chances to create successful businesses that will boost the economy of impoverished nations and supplement their annual income,
 - b. allow women to get the skills from primary education before given micro credit with which to start businesses,
 - c. provide women with tools from non-profit international organizations such as KIVA,
 - d. give women the opportunity of earning financial independence by giving them micro credits as a start;

6. Further encourages the dissemination of the current state of affairs of women by:
 - a. using pamphlets and media sources such as radio to promote equality,
 - b. integrating women into media careers in areas where media are male-dominated to provide equal representation and normalization of women as leaders in society and politics
 - c. a local campaign on encouraging the employment of women by featuring women in the media who are successfully integrated into the job sector.

COMMITTEE: WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION
QUESTION OF: THE FUTURE ROLE OF NEWLY INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY AND COMMUNITY

The World Trade Organization,

Recalling that the particular situation and status of each country must be seen in the light of all relevant conditions and that it is difficult to categorize a country due to the diversity of circumstances impacting upon and conditioning the pattern of each country,

Recognizing the dynamic development of some countries, including the BRIC countries,

Aware that a sustainable, durable and stable international economy is needed,

Keeping in mind that the world's current economic situation is caused by the collapse of the financial system of only one country which has had a major impact upon other countries,

Recalling that the reduction of poverty is a necessary condition to free the economy from the dependence of external markets,

Recalling that the biggest weakness for NICs is the high demand for manufactured goods from their population,

Keeping in mind that too large a trade deficit has a negative effect on NICs economies,

Recognizing that special and different treatments for developing countries shall be an integral part of all elements of the negotiation,

1. Encourages NICs to promote a diversified industrial base, a middle class without which there would be no market for consumer products, and a sound basis for the development of channels of international trade, keeping in mind that real benefits from international trade arise in respect of countries with a prosperous and balanced economy;
2. Calls upon all Member States to build their economy on proper long-term planning, paying due regard to the desirability of accumulating reserves and limiting debts in foreign currency;
3. Urges all Member States to make such adjustments to their economic policies so as to their products in order to have a strong position by balancing payments and low debt rates;
4. Draws attention of NICs to the need to implement policies to reduce poverty;
5. Urges MEDCs to invest in LEDCs in order to incorporate green industries in both developed and developing economies;

6. Recommends to NICs to increase the strength of their industries by encouraging their companies to invest in the closest states from developed countries;
7. Urges all Member States to contribute to liberalization of international trade by reducing its import duties and applying a special preferential regime to imports from the developing countries;
8. Stresses that not MEDCs should encourage their private companies to invest in LEDCs, but that LEDCs should make it more attractive for private companies to invest in them;
9. Advises Member States to fund the development of technologies in NICs in order to decrease the number of discriminatory problems, between MEDCs, NICs and LEDCs;
10. Proposes to find an investment fund to finance and facilitate infrastructural projects such as sea ports, canals, railroads and tunnels in LEDCs, while NICs should finance this with the import tax lowering in MEDCs, and meanwhile, the NICs could stimulate access to their internal markets for the emerging economies and the fund will be overlooked by the WTO, while the NICs and the LEDCs jointly administrate this fund;
11. Proposes that countries have complete control over their national resources essentially nationalizing them until they gain the ability to compete in the international community;
12. Proposes that the focus will mainly be on industrializing their nation;

COMMITTEE: WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION
QUESTION OF: ENCOURAGING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY TRADE POLICIES

The World Trade Organization,

Recognizing that the environmental requirements are critical to market access,

Keeping in mind that the tough economic climate made any trade dispute alarming,

Recalling that the relationship between trade and environment is a complex and highly debated issue,

Reminding that, as a result of the increasing global economic inter-dependence and further trade liberalization as well as a growing pressure on the environment and the use of natural resources, there is an ever-growing inter-face between trade and environment,

Aware of the fact that an important element of the WTO's contribution to sustainable development and protection of the environment comes in the form of furthering trade opening in goods and services to promote economic development, and by providing stable and predictable conditions that enhance the possibility of innovation,

1. Calls for a proactive approach to take full advantage of the trade and development opportunities generated by increased environmental and health requirements of private-sector standards;
2. Urges all Member states to ensure that markets are pro-poor and that efficient allocation and use of resources lead to the alleviation of poverty in developing countries and economies in transition;
3. Encourages all Member States to cut taxes for small and medium businesses on the condition that they buy environmentally friendly ways of production by lowering import taxes from 2%;
4. Recommends All member States to construct boats with steel cages to transport oil so no oil disaster will occur,
5. Calls for all Member States to ensure that the trade liberalization process is paralleled with the development and strengthening of effective and non-protectionist environmental legislation;
6. Suggests that trade tools could be instrumental in making progress towards more sustainable consumption and production patterns;
7. Calls upon all Member States to promote the simultaneous progress in many areas of science, technology and innovation policies in order to achieve sustainability and

competitiveness;

8. Supports the elimination of environmentally damaging subsidies and the promotion of environmentally friendly goods and services;

9. Encourages all Member States to fund the development of green solutions;

10. Encourages MEDCs to invest in developing nations environmentally friendly trade policies under the condition that recipients:

- a) provide the investors with special prices on their national products,
- b) use wisely the money taken from the benefits of the investments;

11. Recommends that all transport methods become more fuel efficient and cleaner

COMMITTEE: WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION
QUESTION OF: ENCOURAGING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY TRADE POLICIES

The World Trade Organization,

Acknowledging that trade and environmental policies are linked in important ways,

Confident that the right trade policies can help ensure that trade sustains environmental goals such as the fight against climate change,

Remaining aware that trade policies also need to reflect the potential effects of trade on the environment,

Noting that managing these challenges requires global cooperation, between individual trading partners and between different governments,

Pointing out that Germany and its EU partners have always argued that WTO rules on open trade should not undermine international environmental agreements, this condition was the main advocate for ensuring that sustainable development featured clearly in the mandate agreed by WTO members when they launched the Doha Round of world trade negotiations in 2001,

Confident that environmental considerations are increasingly being introduced within the European Union and global trade community agreements as part of strengthening their contribution to sustainable development,

Emphasizing the need of cooperation between negotiators and researchers in order to reach a common agreement of the possible effects,

1. Calls upon the European Union and international trade partners to carefully examine the potential effects of trade on the environment in agreement with the Sustainability Impact Assessments (SIAs) requirements,
2. Urges countries to adopt an 'Energy Performance Certificate' program, which would be available to public institutions, in order to evaluate how trading organizations and businesses could become more environmentally conscious,
3. Encourages the update of the EU's 2008 Waste Shipment Regulation, which controls procedures for transporting waste into and out of the European Union,
4. Suggests that developing countries that have ratified and implemented global environmental agreements can receive special tariff rate cuts when they export to global trading blocs,
5. Supports the increasing use of renewable energy in LEDCs such as wind, water and solar power in conjunction with the impartial financial support of MEDCs,

6. Congratulates the members of the Doha WTO trade negotiations for pushing for more open trade in environmental goods and services such as renewable energy products, waste water management and energy efficient construction services to encourage the spread of these new technologies around the world,

7. Proposes that a committee called the Environmentally Friendly Group (EFG) to be established in order to :

- a. develop infrastructures for developing countries,
- b. monitor developing countries in their contribution to our environment,
- c. raise awareness on new methods for environmentally friendly production,

8. Confirms that Russia, China and other countries should also play a major role in all previously named clauses

COMMITTEE: COMMITTEE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
QUESTION OF: PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY IN OCEANS AND DIMINISHING POLLUTION OF OCEANS

Committee on Sustainable Development,

Congratulating the UN on the International Day for Biological Diversity (IDB), 22nd of May,

Recalling that oceans are the source of all life,

Deeply disturbed by the irretrievable loss of extinct species,

Viewing with appreciation that 4/5 of all the living bodies inhabit the ocean,

Reaffirming that up to 80 percent of ocean pollution comes from land-based sources,

Acknowledging the activity of the scientific community which can resolve the ocean pollution problem,

Bearing in mind that about 450 cubic kilometres of wastewater reach global coastal waters by rivers and streams each year from untreated or partially treated sewage, industrial effluents and agricultural runoff,

Reminding the house that the marine biodiversity is damaged by the pollution of oceans,

Pointing out that pollution is seen as the second biggest threat to its oceans after extractive marine living resource use,

Believing that sea life is affected in several ways through different types of pollution, that the individual organisms can be affected directly by pollution and that sometimes even an entire ecosystem such as the coral reefs can be affected by it,

1. Urges governments, UN, UNEP and other UN-related NGOs to come together in a developing nation with a high rate of biodiversity and discuss the necessary measure to be taken in order to preserve marine biodiversity and decrease the amount of pollution in the oceans;
2. Suggests that the aforementioned parties in the first clause decide upon rules on the preservation of marine biodiversity which will:
 - a. put into action immediately,
 - b. include limitations for fishing by:
 - i. prohibiting the fishing of any endangered fish species,
 - ii. setting certain fishing seasons for certain fish types accordingly to their breeding seasons,
 - iii. closing some coasts and coral reefs to fishing at all times and to the usage of these areas by people during the breeding seasons,

- iv. adopting more severe punishments like monetary or even imprisonment if there is a mass fishing or the same crime is repeated,
 - c. also contain measures to:
 - i. prohibit the sale of the meat of any endangered marine animal
 - ii. find ways to decrease the sale of that meat in black market by getting the help of locals;
- 3. Recommends the establishment of National Coast Guard Service everywhere in the world which will:
 - a. make sure that the aforementioned limitations are complied with,
 - b. work against any kind of Illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU),
 - c. consist of guards who are:
 - i. well-trained on the importance of the protection of marine culture,
 - ii. aware of the damages caused by humans,
 - iii. allowed to arrest those who do not comply with the aforementioned limitations;
- 4. Calls for immediate enhancement of national awareness programs targeting local communities with the aim of increasing consciousness and knowledge as well as the urgent need for a wide range of basic skills among persons who are in first contact with oceans and rivers;
- 5. Supports research on local fishing as a section of development aid in order to teach the local fishers how to fish without damaging the environment;
- 6. Invites the WWF, UNEP and World Bank to open nature parks on the coasts of important seas, oceans etc. which will:
 - a. be open to everyone,
 - b. not cost more than the majority can pay,
 - c. include samples of local marine animals and plants and interactive shows and documentaries for all to watch,
 - d. host some speakers and experts to raise public awareness;
- 7. Welcomes the celebrations of the International Day For Biological Diversity (IDB) which will:
 - a. be held on the 22nd of May,
 - b. be arranged by the students and the employees of the aforementioned nature parks,
 - c. include a meeting of the UNEP and WWF experts in order for them to list the progress of the year since the last IDB and their new solutions for the preservation,
 - d. include some sort of and action like a theatre play or a show organized by the students,
 - e. hopefully draw attention to the importance of biodiversity;

8. Calls upon the Commission on Sustainable Development to set an international, acceptable limit to each factory for the dumping of their waste;
9. Further suggests financial help as a section of development aid to make educational measures to improve the education of seafarers and off-shore miners affordable in order to reduce unnecessary marine debris and its damage by:
 - a. setting up centers to educate the seafarers and off-shore miners more about the harm caused by different factors,
 - b. send volunteers to complement the professionals role;
10. Requests setting certain measures such as, all ships travelling the high sea are to be registered digitally and that shipping routes are to be revealed to the UN, in order to establish an agency which will control the disposal of waste by ships on international waters and reduce it to the lowest level possible;
11. Expresses its hope that all member states act upon the aforementioned clauses as soon as possible in order to protect biodiversity in oceans and diminish pollution of oceans much more efficiently in both MEDCs and LEDCs.

COMMITTEE: COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
QUESTION OF: PROMOTING ECOTOURISM

The Commission on Sustainable Development,

Noting with regret that the public lacks understanding of our ecosystem and the horrendous impact of carbon dioxide emissions on our environment,

Persuades all the member states of the UN to increase the public's awareness on environmental issues, and on the impact overshooting- turning resources into waste faster than waste can be turned into resources- has on the world's environment,

Noting with agreement that ecotourism can be very beneficial in the future if investments and programs are held with respect to the characteristics and criteria that ecotourism follows,

Noticing that ecotourism also promotes the protection of biodiversity,

Deeply concerned about the governments' and the tourists' lack of awareness and the horrific magnitude of the MEDC's ecological footprint,

Realizing that the first steps towards a more eco-friendly world should follow Agenda 21, which is based on the ideas of recycling, reusing and reducing,

Stresses that eco-friendly ways of life are ways of life that follow the main principles of Agenda 21, which are reducing, reusing and recycling,

- 1) Encourages the respect of tourists towards nature by increasing public awareness through numerous awareness campaigns;
- 2) Further encourages the concept of guided tours, which are direct mediums to communicate awareness and in which local inhabitants can be directly involved;
- 3) Endorses the idea of the Green Star System, which grades touristic institutions on their eco-friendliness according to the:
 - a) institutions' treatment of the environment as to:
 - b) the usage of water, the amount of electricity used, the way waste is being dealt with,
 - i) institutions' carbon dioxide emissions,
 - ii) extent to which the institutions benefit the local community,
 - iii) extent to which the local staff is educated and trained;
- 4) Calls for the creation of monitoring systems to prevent possible misuses of the international non-profit fund; the aforementioned fund will be the responsibility of the National Environmental Guard, to which a certain percentage of the governments' spending on eco-tourism will be given;

- 5) Urges all the member states to also subsidize eco-friendly ways of life, again, following the guidelines of the Kyoto Protocol;
- 6) Strongly urges the development of national non-profit institutions, which are responsible for, inter alia:
 - a) targeting touristic areas of each nation,
 - b) determining which energy sources are most environmentally friendly and beneficial to the nation,
 - c) leading some major campaigns with the goals of increasing individuals' awareness,
 - d) increasing the involvement of local communities by
 - i) setting up centers to train the local communities
 - ii) create job opportunities
 - iii) reward private enterprises that build or develop the local capacity,
 - iv) help the local communities to build partnerships with local communities
 - v) provide a greater access to markets;
- 7) Expresses its hope that all member states understand that this resolution is a long-term plan, and therefore act upon the aforementioned clauses in order to create a global system that promotes ecotourism;
- 8) Calls for the establishment of monitoring systems to measure the impact of ecotourism, both economical and environmental, with the goal to provide feedback and improve ecotourism programs.

COMMITTEE: COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
QUESTION OF: GREENHOUSE GASES

The Commission on Sustainable Development,

Alarmed by the world's critical situation of rapid increase in temperatures, 1.4 degrees Fahrenheit (0.8 Celsius) and the disintegration of certain natural habitats,

Pointing out that this is a dilemma affecting our world today, primarily the LEDCs,

Expressing its hope that all individuals will work together to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions,

1. Requests countries to follow the PRC and emphasizes that all MEDC's subsidize hybrids and an electric public transportation in all major cities;
2. Recommends imposing taxes as a necessary means of reducing greenhouse gases, including:
 - a. a tax on the purchase of non-environmentally-friendly vehicles,
 - b. a levy on car dealerships which advertise harmful means of transportation,
 - c. a new way of taxation for cars which is based on the fuel used and not on the ownership of a car;
3. Proposes that all companies be allocated an annual fixed pollution quota of greenhouse gases that will:
 - a. limit the use of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases,
 - b. penalize the company if it exceeds the limit by allocating a percentage of its profit to the government,
 - c. encourage ecological strategies;
4. Expresses its concerns in LEDCs by extending normal school curriculums, if such structures exist in the country, by the implementation of field trips and projects, such as tree planting, to enlighten and make people aware of the serious conditions;
5. Proclaims spreading awareness in MEDCs through the means of:
 - a. advertisements,
 - b. government campaigns,
 - c. actively encouraging alternative lifestyles that will limit the use of greenhouse gases, such as the ecological way of life based on Agenda 21 (RRR);
6. Invites governments to provide incentives for people who practice green living, which can include:
 - a. coupons to grocery stores that sell locally grown products,
 - b. discounts on public transportation,
 - c. cash-back on recycling programs;

7. Further urges individuals to buy locally-green products from eco-friendly companies;

COMMITTEE: COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
QUESTION OF: PROMOTING THE CONSTRUCTION OF OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY PARKS

The Commission on Sustainable Development,

Fully aware that severing the link between energy use and gas emissions will require more efficient technologies for the supply and use of energy and a transition to cleaner and renewable energy resources,

Noting with regret that offshore wind only accounts for around one percent of the total installed wind power capacity in the world and the costs of offshore wind capacity have increased in recent years,

Bearing in mind that offshore wind energy is less obtrusive, produces more energy, is situated on unused water, and this does not interrupt the everyday life of civilians,

Believing that many countries, particularly MEDCs, can realize the goal of 2020 which says countries should have 20% of all their energy from wind energy,

1. Urges governments to set up programs that aim to spread awareness about the advantages of wind energy, including:
 - a. it being renewable, readily available and widely distributed
 - b. it reducing greenhouse gas emissions and generating no pollution;
2. Calls upon the United Nations to form a commission which will:
 - a. examine the countries', especially LEDCs', economy, geography, and energy sources in order to find the most efficient sustainable development strategy for each country,
 - b. provide help, guidance, and money for the countries that have the proper circumstances to benefit from offshore wind energy parks,
 - c. hold the monitoring of the money which was provided for the further research and developing wind technology,
 - d. if the monitoring as described in clause 2c, brings a negative result,
 - i) the country that received the money gets fines,
 - ii) the country has less chances to receive money by for example:
 - giving the country two chances which stop the financial aid if they are used
3. Requests that more economically developed countries invest in the production of offshore wind energy parks in LEDCs as a way of off-setting carbon emissions;
4. Urges countries to use oil rig technology for design and construction (either floating or on long poles) and transport at sea of the turbines, and to build:
 - a. turbines of concrete so that seawater does not affect them,
 - b. oil rigs in the shape of an upside-down trapezium so the waves break from the bottom upwards, the ninepin being flat at the bottom and having long poles in

the sea

5. Encourages all nations and organizations to further research and develop wind technology in order to:
 - a. reduce the cost of construction,
 - b. operate with high availability,
 - c. be well integrated with the environment,
 - d. achieve noise reduction,
 - e. enable a high productivity for low wind speeds,

d. employ better materials that could be used to build offshore wind parks, resulting in more reliable, more sustainable and stronger towers;
6. Recommends that nations come together and make arrangements in order to decrease the time they need to construct these parks to develop in an environmentally friendly way;
7. Requests that the previously mentioned commission investigates the effects of offshore wind energy parks on the environment in order to:
 - a. prevent any kind of negative effects these wind turbines could have on animals,
 - b. reconstruct the wind turbines according to the results of the investigations;
8. Invites the United Nations to establish guidelines for the construction of offshore wind energy parks that includes:
 - a. a required distance these parks must be from the shore,
 - b. a set limit for how big these parks can be,
 - c. rules for wind turbine manufacturers,
 - d. rules that must be followed during construction to ensure the safety of all those involved.

COMMITTEE: COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
QUESTION OF: PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY IN OCEANS AND DIMINISHING POLLUTION OF OCEANS

Commission on Sustainable Development,

Congratulating the UN on the International Day for Biological Diversity (IDB), 22nd of May,

Recalling that oceans are the source of all life,

Deeply disturbed by the irretrievable loss of extinct species,

Viewing with appreciation that 4/5 of all the living bodies inhabit the ocean,

Reaffirming that up to 80 percent of ocean pollution comes from land-based sources,

Acknowledging the activity of the scientific community which can resolve the ocean pollution problem,

Bearing in mind that about 450 cubic kilometres of wastewater reach global coastal waters by rivers and streams each year from untreated or partially treated sewage, industrial effluents and agricultural runoff,

Reminding the house that the marine biodiversity is damaged by the pollution of oceans,

Pointing out that pollution is seen as the second biggest threat to its oceans after extractive marine living resource use,

Believing that sea life is affected in several ways through different types of pollution, that the individual organisms can be affected directly by pollution and that sometimes even an entire ecosystem such as the coral reefs can be affected by it,

- 1) Urges governments, UN, UNEP and other UN-related NGOs to come together in a developing nation with a high rate of biodiversity and discuss the necessary measure to be taken in order to preserve marine biodiversity and decrease the amount of pollution in the oceans;
- 2) Suggests that the aforementioned parties in the first clause decide upon rules on the preservation of marine biodiversity which will:
 - a) put into action immediately,
 - b) include limitations for fishing by:
 - i) prohibiting the fishing of any endangered fish species,
 - ii) setting certain fishing seasons for certain fish types accordingly to their breeding seasons,
 - iii) closing some coasts and coral reefs to fishing at all times and to the usage of these areas by people during the breeding seasons,
 - iv) adopting more severe punishments like monetary or even imprisonment if there is a mass fishing or the same crime is repeated,

- c) also contain measures to:
 - i) prohibit the sale of the meat of any endangered marine animal
 - ii) find ways to decrease the sale of that meat in black market by getting the help of locals;
- 3) Recommends the establishment of National Coast Guard Service everywhere in the world which will:
 - a) make sure that the aforementioned limitations are complied with,
 - b) work against any kind of Illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU),
 - c) consist of guards who are:
 - i) well-trained on the importance of the protection of marine culture,
 - ii) aware of the damages caused by humans,
 - iii) allowed to arrest those who do not comply with the aforementioned limitations;
- 4) Calls for immediate enhancement of national awareness programs targeting local communities with the aim of increasing consciousness and knowledge as well as the urgent need for a wide range of basic skills among persons who are in first contact with oceans and rivers;
- 5) Supports research on local fishing as a section of development aid in order to teach the local fishers how to fish without damaging the environment;
- 6) Invites the WWF, UNEP and World Bank to open nature parks on the coasts of important seas, oceans etc. which will:
 - a) be open to everyone,
 - b) not cost more than the majority can pay,
 - c) include samples of local marine animals and plants and interactive shows and documentaries for all to watch,
 - d) host some speakers and experts to raise public awareness;
- 7) Welcomes the celebrations of the International Day For Biological Diversity (IDB) which will:
 - a) be held on the 22nd of May,
 - b) be arranged by the students and the employees of the aforementioned nature parks,
 - c) include a meeting of the UNEP and WWF experts in order for them to list the progress of the year since the last IDB and their new solutions for the preservation,
 - d) include some sort of and action like a theatre play or a show organized by the students,
 - e) hopefully draw attention to the importance of biodiversity;
- 8) Calls upon the Commission on Sustainable Development to set an international, acceptable limit to each factory for the dumping of their waste;
- 9) Further suggests financial help as a section of development aid to make educational measures to improve the education of seafarers and off-shore miners affordable in order to reduce unnecessary marine debris and its damage by:

- a) setting up centers to educate the seafarers and off-shore miners more about the harm caused by different factors,
 - b) send volunteers to complement the professionals role;
- 10) Requests setting certain measures such as, all ships travelling the high sea are to be registered digitally and that shipping routes are to be revealed to the UN, in order to establish an agency which will control the disposal of waste by ships on international waters and reduce it to the lowest level possible;
- 11) Expresses its hope that all member states act upon the aforementioned clauses as soon as possible in order to protect biodiversity in oceans and diminish pollution of oceans much more efficiently in both MEDCs and LEDCs.

12) **COMMITTEE:** ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
QUESTION OF: TRAFFICKING OF NARCOTICS IN SOUTH AMERICA

The Economic and Social Council,

Realizing that many nations obtain profit from the illegal drug trade and that it is a very pressing issue to deal with,

Recognizing the need for modern laws in combating illicit drug trade,

Bearing in mind that initially most of the violence occurred between Cartel members, however, in the past two years, police officers, journalists, and politicians have become frequent targets of drug killings,

Disturbed by the vast increase in drug production around the world, especially coca plants and opium poppy seeds,

Aware that many states within South America remain financially unable to support major initiatives and therefore tend to have a high degree of money laundering activities,

Reemphasizing the importance of communication and collaboration between nations,

1. Suggests the use of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Container Control Pilot Program in order to stop the proliferation of illicit drugs by:
 - a. making country borders safer, specifically at ports,
 - b. providing training in management, oversight, and inspection of shipping containers,
 - c. fostering cooperation between trade authorities and enforcement bodies,
 - d. supplying basic monitoring equipment,
 - e. taking into consideration reviews by experts on the subject,
 - f. developing new reporting and analytical tools to monitor crime patterns,
 - g. increasing bilateral and regional cooperation,
 - h. extending this program to be implemented at ports, airports and train depots;
2. Urges all member states in South America to sign and ratify:
 - a. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs,
 - b. The Convention on Psychotropic Substances,
 - c. The Convention against the Illicit Trade in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;
3. Advocates the use of a strict prescription system in More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) in order to:
 - a. control the illegal trade of legal drugs,
 - b. promote transparency in dealing with drugs;

4. Requests the creation of separate commissions within South America with the intent of addressing specific country needs by grouping together nations according to their status regarding drug trade, these different groups will be:
 - a. user countries,
 - b. transit countries,
 - c. producer countries;

5. Supports alternative development as a substitute for illicit drug-producing farmers by:
 - a. urging countries to encourage their farmers to cultivate other non-drug cash crops with incentives such as:
 - i. tax breaks,
 - ii. government subsidies,
 - iii. coupons for farmers redeemable for agriculture supplies and equipment in order to maintain the same level of profit as they had when they were making illicit drugs,
 - b. allocating funding away from prosecution and more towards alternative development programs,
 - c. establishing follow-up sessions on the alternative development programs to ensure that farmers do not revert back to drug trade;

6. Calls upon the creation of local rehabilitation centers for those affected by drug use, which will:
 - a. make treatment for those infected more readily available and widespread,
 - b. provide incentives such as job opportunities;

7. Proposes the implementation of drug education as a supplement to current school curriculums in order to promote awareness of the illicit drug trade and ensure that citizens of member nations are aware of its negative effects;

8. Recommends countries to obtain funding for these anti-drug programs from:
 - a. other countries within the ECOSOC and that are willing to donate funds,
 - b. international financial institutions such as:
 - i. The World Bank,
 - ii. The International Monetary Fund,
 - c. NGOs,
 - d. private companies;

9. Recognizes the importance of establishing strengthened trade relations between intermediary countries, once stability is reached, by:
 - a. encouraging free trade agreements,
 - b. improving infrastructure in these regions so farmers will have easier access to markets and trade;

10. Urges all embassies to have thorough background checks of individuals before they are given visas in order to ensure a decrease in the rate at which some leading Latin American drug traders move to other parts of the world such as the Caribbean, West Africa and Central Asia;

11. Suggests that nations strengthen the penalties given to individuals who are caught carrying drugs by including punishments depending on:
 - a. the type of the drug that was carried,
 - b. the amount of the drug that was carried,
 - c. the background and history of offences of the trafficker,
 - d. whether they are underage in the country in question;

12. Further calls upon each country to fight against the plagues of corruption and organized crime that are escalating the increasing problem of drug trafficking.

13. Reaffirms the controlled growth of narcotic for medical scientific and experimental purposes by local governments under the supervision of the UN and reports will be made biannually by the CND (Commission on the Narcotic Drugs) to the UN to insure the narcotics are used for the appropriate purposes;

COMMITTEE: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
QUESTION OF: ENHANCING FOOD SECURITY IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the received monies of international aid to help combat starvation is often spent by governments on the military and self-enrichment,

Defining the Horn of Africa as the following nations : Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Djibouti,

Alarmed by the fact that there have been many wars since the mismanaged decolonization in the Horn of Africa,

Acknowledging the dire lack of basic infrastructure such as adequate water supplies and sanitation systems, the absence of roads and transport systems, the lack of telecommunication services and energy sources, which has marginalized many people who are cut-off from national and regional economies,

Bearing in mind the intense pressure on natural resources due to the fast growing population, which is of about 160 million people at this present moment, a population which has more than doubled since 1974 and which is projected to increase by a further 40% by 2015,

Concerned by the lack of arable land in the Horn of Africa, where only between 4% and 10% of land is classed as arable in this arid region,

Regretting the mismanagement of irrigation opportunities largely due to the lack of awareness and the failure of governments to inform their people about solutions at hand,

Pointing out that the standards of education in this region are very low, especially for girls, where the enrolment ratios in Somalia and Ethiopia are of 11 percent for boys and 37 percent for girls, respectively, and the literacy rates are only 24 and 33 percent,

Regretting that the overall Official Development Assistance (ODA) for the Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) has fallen by 40% since 1990 with an even greater drop in agriculture so that aid now averages only 15 USD per capita per year,

Convinced that conflicts and food insecurity are linked, as communities which have been torn apart have little confidence in the future and are reluctant to invest in agricultural improvements,

1. Urges the governments concerned to find both short term and long term solutions by:
 - a. encouraging the investment in the development of the livestock sector, with activities including the production of milk, meat, animal fodder and water for the animals,

- b. calling for the investment in small-scale irrigation schemes, such as micro dams, for the harvesting and optimum use of water for agriculture,
 - c. urging the development of irrigation schemes along the Blue Nile in Ethiopia, for the production of food crops,
 - d. recommending the promotion of peace and security in conflict areas in the region in order to enable the re-establishment of appropriate livelihoods systems,
 - e. requesting peace building assistance to secure and ensure the transport of resources in conflict areas such as Djibouti and the Ethiopian border with Eritrea,
 - f. proposing raising awareness of soil and water conservation techniques as a strategy to adapt to climate change,
 - g. suggesting that a number of appropriate technologies that exist for drought prone areas and that are applied in other parts of Africa such as hybrid seeds and fertilizers, could be extended to marginal areas of the Horn of Africa,
 - h. promoting the discussion between governments and local communities, suggestedly through functional NGOs that cooperate in the area, in order for them to better align their policies with the needs of their ethnically diverse people
 - i. recommending the use of family farming mechanisms, focussing on stockpile creation and the trade between communities,
2. Asks the international community to allocate funding towards the establishment of communication routes to facilitate the transport of resources towards famine prone communities;
 3. Requests the UN make sure that the received money from international aid to help combat food insecurity is spent on solving this problem, such as funding innovation in agriculture and improving infrastructure and not for purposes of war or the enrichment of corrupt functionnaries;
 4. Calls on the governments of the countries in the Horn of Africa to give the International Community access to projects financed with community funds if necessary and to become more open to technical assistance for projects and programs;
 5. Encourages cooperation between the governments of the Horn of Africa, cutting out intervening parties to emphasize the benefits of foreign aid.
 6. Urges all countries in the Horn of Africa to participate in the National Programmes for Food Security, organised by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO);
 7. Recommending the use of a micro credit system which would allow for farmers to borrow money from their local government to increase agricultural production and further return this money gradually once a financial profit has been made;

8. Further recommends that financial aid organisations such as the World Bank are encouraged to provide micro-credits instead of offering big scale investments.

COMMITTEE: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
QUESTION OF: THE FUTURE ROLE OF BIOFUELS AND OTHER RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

The Economic and Social Council,

Realizing that international cooperation on this topic is necessary,

Alarmed by the limited availability of non-renewable energy sources, including fossil fuels,

Aware of the fact that the dependence on fossil fuels is growing,

Also aware of the fact that the continued use of renewable resources and bio fuels helps reduce the effects of greenhouse gases and carbon emissions, and their effects on climate change which pose a real threat to the environment,

Recognizing the Kyoto protocol which entered into force on the 16th of February 2005,

Deeply concerned by the limited outcome of the Climate Conference in Copenhagen 2009,

Pointing out that European Union leaders reached an agreement in principle in march 2007 that 20% of their nations energy should be produced from renewable energy sources by 2020, as part of it's drive to cut emissions of carbon dioxide, blamed in part for global warming,

1. Suggests that all cooperating countries send a representative at least once a year to discuss new research results and technical developments and whether they want to use it or not;
2. Recommends nations to use different kinds of renewable sources, such as:
 - a. palm oil,
 - b. geothermal energy,
 - c. bio-gasoline,
 - d. solar energy and other renewable energy sources which will be developed by the created research laboratory;
3. Calls for the creation of a research laboratory, under the surveillance of the Committee of Sustainable Development concentrating on:
 - a. developing sustainable types of biofuels,
 - b. research new types of renewable energy sources,
 - c. working out plans for fostering the usage of biofuels;
4. Encourages member states to stimulate the use of biofuels and other renewable energy sources by the use of:
 - a. education,
 - b. advertisement,

- c. supporting the users and renewable energy for example through lowering taxes on products which support renewable energy;
5. Reminds governments that they need to help farmers with:
 - a. Determining the optimum energy crops,
 - b. Producing these crops,
 - c. (ADD, NL) supporting local and international trade by extending infrastructure;
 6. Calls for a treaty that encourages companies and corporations outsourcing their industry into other countries, LEDCs in particular, to participate in an economic program containing strategies that develop green energy in return for their participation and investment, host countries will provide better trade conditions;
 7. Further emphasizes the necessity of incrementing research funds on new generation in biofuels, for example the ones produced with algae or domestic waste in order to avoid the risk of compromising food security;
 8. Further calls for the creation of a Quality Standard for Biofuels that will be harmonized at an international level;

COMMITTEE: AFRICAN UNION PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL
QUESTION OF: THE QUESTION OF PROSECUTION OF PIRATES IN SOMALIA

The African Union Peace and Security Council,

Taking into account that international law (convention on the law of sea 1982) sets out a legal framework to combat piracy and other ocean activities,

Stressing the importance of the trading routes the waters of Somalia,

Taking note of piracy in the last three years,

Welcoming the naval force from the UN, NATO, EU and others that has been present on Somali waters,

Deeply regretting that the current penalties for piracy in Somalia are far from being deterring,

Recalling the UN Security Council Resolution 1838 that calls on nations with vessel in the Somali piracy region to apply military force as a means of repressing acts of piracy and also recommends that states commit both naval and air forces to fight this crime,

Bearing in mind the lack of a functioning Somali court system,

Acknowledging the unstable political situation in Somalia for the last 19 years,

Taking into account the United Nations Convention on the law of the sea, Part VII, Article 101, piracy consists of any acts of violence or detention, or any act of depredation, committed for private ends by the crew or the passengers of a private aircraft,

Noting with regret that the piracy issue in Somalia is far from being dealt with without the existence of proper government institutors and laws,

Alarmed by the increasing rate of pirate attacks in the outside Somalia and the brutality of these,

1. Confirms that any nation is allowed to prosecute acts of piracy in Somali territory;
2. Encourages the UN to offer convicted pirates rehabilitating opportunities during and after they serve a jail sentence, such as but not limited to:
 - a. education with special focus on literacy,
 - b. supplying them with materials and techniques in order for them to e.g. become self-sustainable farmers;
3. Requests the formation of a special court which will be:
 - a. modelled after the special court of Sierra Leone,
 - b. responsible of the prosecution of all Somali pirates,
 - c. named as "the Honourable Court of Pirates"(HCP),

- d. located in Mombua, Kenya , which is the closest suitable urban settlement in Africa,
 - e. working with collaboration of UN, ICC, ICJ, AU and AUPSC,
 - f. financially supported by the world bank (WB);
4. Demands that the CTF 150 be able to chase pirate ships into Somali waters;
5. Calls for a new international multicultural treaty, sponsored by the UN Permanent Five, to be modelled after the Treaty of Commerce, to consist of the following:
- a. Trade ports must be set-up in order to:
 - i. Establish safe trade routes
 - ii. Improve regional economy
 - iii. increase the investment rate in the region
 - iv. to improve the investment rate in the region is vital for the use of correct judicial procedure in the troubled region
 - b. the countries which have the reoccurring problems of:
 - i. long term civil unrest and extreme violence
 - ii. constant interception of trade routes
 - c. These privileges are to be:
 - i. trade ports will be exempt from taxation and tariffs
 - ii. ports will be secured and protected by an international task force with no other emission than the protection of these areas
 - d. These ports are to be concentrated around borders and gulfs,
 - e. The treaty to be either named International Trade Routes Security Treaty (ITRST) or International Ports Treaty (IPS),
 - f. However all member must grant each other the right for military transit only if;
 - i. the transit is to be aerial only,
 - ii. the maximum transit number to be set as 200 flights per year, 300 if the flight is bound to help a country in need,
 - g. The treaty is to work in accordance with the UN laws and resolutions,
 - h. The treaty is to halt all actions if any members get in a conflict/war with another state,
 - i. Expulsion shall take place only if:
 - i. a member refuses to work with the treaty
 - ii. the privileges are not provided
 - j. A council will be assembled to decide on the actions to be taken by the treaty;
6. Requests the formation of a law stating the manner in which Somali pirates are to be prosecuted and convicted to be used in every country;
7. Encourages the provision of micro-credit to low-income clients in Somalia by the IMF and the World Bank;
8. Demands an investigation regarding the dumped nuclear waste and other pollution in Somali territory after the collapse of the Somali government;

9. Calls upon the UN to combat illegal fishing in Somali waters by means of:
 - a. more patrolling ships,
 - b. higher fines and sanctions;

10. Proposes the border controls become stricter on the Somali borders to find and stop the supply of ammunition, this will mean checking imports into Somalia by air, ship or by road;

11. Urges the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to set up projects in Somalia which will include:
 - a. the building of schools to ensure an educated generation,
 - b. the education of local teachers in Somalia;

12. Requests the UN and AU AMISOM peacekeepers to expand the number of peacekeepers inland while requests the NATO forces to strengthen and concentrate around harbour areas, especially Boosaso (the tip point of Somalia, closest harbour to gulf of Aden);

13. Urges all ships moving through the Gulf of Aden to keep their distance from the shore as sailing along the coast is extremely dangerous leaving ships vulnerable;

14. Recommends that this council evaluates the Somali government every six months to determine what it is capable of;

15. Requests a long term political plan in the Eastern Africa which is to:
 - a. Lower the custom fees to:
 - i. Increase the migration rates for safety
 - ii. Improve diplomatic relations
 - iii. Achieve a stable political union
 - b. Unite the government to;
 - i. stop substrate support of piracy/terrorism
 - ii. establish a local judicial law and rights.

COMMITTEE: HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
QUESTION OF: PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE QUESTION OF ALBINOS
LIVING IN AFRICA

The Security Council

Recognizing that there are no official numbers for the albinos in Africa,

Acknowledging the fact that most sub-Saharan African nations do not have the possibility to comply with article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights due financial difficulties,

Aware of the fact that albino body parts are used due to the belief that they can cause luck/wealth,

Concerned with the belief that albinos are subject to rape due to the belief that they can cure HIV/AIDS,

Viewing with concern the fact that attacks on albinos have escalated in the past years,

Realizing that albinos living in Africa are subject to discrimination,

Convinced that this issue can be solved through education and awareness raising campaigns,

Bearing in mind that the first reports of this issue occurred only a few years ago,

Pointing out that the killing, harvesting and transportation of albino body parts have become part of organized crime,

Reminds nations that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states in Article 2 that peoples' of all colours are given the rights in the articles 3, 7, 22, 25 which states that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, all are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination, that everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to its realization, that everyone has the right to medical care,

1. Requests that that police prioritizes arresting the culprits involved in the killing, harvesting and transportation of albinos, and that once caught the criminals will be:
 - a. prosecuted to the full extent of the law,
 - b. their crimes be considered hate crimes;
2. Proposes that the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights creates a sub organ which convicts criminals involved in the issue;
3. Calls upon the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to recognize the problem and instruct member states on actions to be taken in combating the problem;

4. Recommends that More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) acts as donors for:
 - a. creating a educational program intended to enlighten people on the issue;
 - b. advertising campaigns intended to combat the problem,
 - c. creating an official number of albinos living in Africa both on the continent and divided by nations,
 - d. helping finance the public healthcare in sub-Saharan African nations who are not able to provide albinos with protections from the sun;

5. Urges nations to create awareness and to educate the public about albinism and its complications, in addition to information about the crimes that are being committed against albinos by:
 - a. broadcasting interviews and programs on television, radio, internet, posters, hand-outs, up to date newspaper articles that include facts about the murdering of albinos taking place in Africa,
 - b. using government officials and other public figures who openly take a stance against the issue;

6. Proposes establishing a Non-profitable organization (NPO) called “African Albino Society” (AAS), that will:
 - a. set up facilities that will help albinos and their families after events such as but not limited to:
 - i. rape,
 - ii. murders ,
 - iii. violence,
 - iv. discrimination,
 - b. make albinos comfortable in their own skin, and letting them understand that they are not a result of a taboo or a curse, but what they suffer from is a congenital disorder,
 - c. hold special educational sessions for albinos and their parents to fully understand the situation,
 - d. create a free “albino helpline” in Africa that will provide moral support and guidance to albinos being discriminated against,
 - e. propose that funding be supplied by MEDCs and the UN.

7. Requests the World Health Organization (WHO) to provide immediate medical care to the albinos which are severely treated by:
 - a. Sending required medicines;
 - b. Sending doctors to take care of the sick and injured albinos,
 - c. Building hospitals that will be essential in the recovery process of the albinos who are living in the Sub-Sahara region;

8. Ensures that albinos are not excluded from all group activities, concerning:
 - a. Leisure,
 - b. Work, not refusing albinos by employers, if the only motive is not based on their abilities, with the giving of fines if this is not respected;

COMMITTEE: SECURITY COUNCIL
QUESTION OF: HONDURAS

The Security Council,

Keeping in mind that Honduras is a sovereign democratic state referring to its November 11, 1982 constitution,

Recalling General Assembly resolution A/RES/63/301 which unanimously denounces the military coup by de facto president Roberto Micheletti,

Recognizing the political dispute in June of 2009 in Honduras as a military coup d'état that interrupts the democratic and the constitutional order,

Concerned about the fact that the current situation in Honduras affects the neighboring countries economically and politically and causes political unrest in the region,

Noting that there have been severe human rights violations during this period of instability,

Deeply concerned by the fact that approximately 66% of the Honduran people live below the poverty line,

Pointing out the relevance of determining how best to support the Honduran people as they seek to peacefully restore their constitutional government,

Noting further the danger of coups in other instable countries as a reaction to the coup in Honduras,

1. Demands an end to the human rights violations on Honduras against both pro-Zelaya and anti-Zelaya supporters and severely condemns these actions as they serve to create more tensions and conflict;
2. Decides to send inspectors, working for the UN or other relevant NGOs, into Honduras, especially during times of political upheaval such as but not limited to elections to:
 - a. Detect and report any fraud and make sure that elections are held fairly,
 - b. Detect and report any violation of human rights such as not limited to:
 - i. Disappearances,
 - ii. Sexual violence,
 - iii. Beatings,
 - iv. Politically motivated harassments;
3. Urges the formation of a commission that is composed by the judges of the ICJ to hold an objective inquiry for the military and its autocephalous acts, which cause

pandemonium all around the country because of not conducting with the government and not taking actions together by:

- a. Hiring impartial judges and courts members,
 - b. Dealing with in an objective place probably out of the state,
 - c. Respecting the decisions that are made at the end of the court;
4. Calls for an investigation by international observer groups to determine legitimacy of the new Honduran government led by mister Porfirio Lobo, with special emphasis on:
- a. The election ballot results and analysis,
 - b. Verification of the legitimacy and constitutionality of the November elections,
 - c. The authority of the interim government under mister Micheletti;
5. Urges the establishment of political education in schools;
6. Decides that UNICEF will create a commission which will implement the social-contract program in Honduras by:
- a. Deciding which demands should be met in order to participate in the social-contract program,
 - b. Leading the program until UNICEF feels that the program can be led by the Honduran officials, then only monitoring it,
 - c. Training people who work for the government to implement the program in their country
 - d. Carrying out a report on the progress of the program to the UN every six months;
7. Calls for all member states to recognize the Lobo's government if the verification of the election in Honduras that is proposed in the fourth clause is successfully completed and that mister Zelaya has forgone his diplomatical immunity by not agreeing to the attempts of retaliation to bring him back to the country from his exile, while granting him amnesty and safe return to the country;
8. Calls for sanctions by the UN to be imposed if the new government does not:
- a. Abide by the clauses of this resolution,
 - b. Violation of human rights;
9. Designates the international community, particularly Organization of American States, the US government and the UN to insist on freedom of media by implementing
- a. New notions and programs in public media, education and any other mass-communication device to ease out polarization in Honduras and ensure future stability of the region,
 - b. By ensuring the feasibility of the operations conducted through the formation of a commission under the supervision of the UNHCHR.

COMMITTEE: SECURITY COUNCIL
QUESTION OF: THE POLITICAL SITUATION AND THE GROWING TERRORIST
FRAMEWORK IN YEMEN

The Security Council,

Recalling the recent terrorist attacks led by organized terrorist groups based in Yemen,

Recognizing the importance of education in order to prevent terrorism on the long term,

Recognizing Yemen's sovereignty and their opposition to foreign military involvement,

Aware of the socio-economic political and security situation in Yemen that has been deteriorating', raising serious concerns in the international community,

Aware that the Yemeni government has an increasing problem with human rights issues including torture, corruption, restriction of speech, press and assembly and unlawful killings due to political motivation,

Recalling United Nations resolutions 1267(1999) , 1333(2000), 1390(2002), 1455(2003), 1526(2004), 1617(2005), 1735(2006), 1822(2008), 9586(2009), 9710(2009) which all attempt to address the situation in Yemen yet have not been successful thus far,

Deeply concerned by the possible spread of terrorism to other countries;

Alarmed by the increasing terrorist activity in Yemen and by the increasing amount of terrorist attacks over the last decade,

Aware that the terrorist network in Yemen poses a threat to both national and international security,

1. Suggests that member states cooperate with Yemeni government by means such as but not limited to:
 - a. funding counter terrorism operation,
 - b. training police forces;
2. Urges the governments of Yemen Somalia Ethiopia and other related countries to strengthen their border security by increasing the number of border authorities trained by the UN guidelines in order to:
 - a. Prevent the trading of illegal weapons,
 - b. Stop the illegal transit of citizens between these countries,
 - c. Break the international communication between the sections of terrorist groups;
3. Requests a more specific definition of terrorism by deciding that acts or activities indicating that an individual or any other terrorist group include participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating acts or activities by

- a. supplying selling transferring arms and related material to,
 - b. recruiting for, or otherwise supporting acts or activities of the mentioned terrorist groups;
4. Calls on Yemeni government to take account of the common interest of its citizens by refraining from discrimination against religious group in the country;
5. Stresses the importance of a monitoring system, which the UN would oversee, whose main function would be to ensure that all nations are adhering to the three sanction measures put in place by the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee and would:
 - a. Take measures to oversee and track any information as to how and where these entities are obtaining funds and/or weapons,
 - b. Prevent the direct or indirect sale of technical assistance or arms to those individuals found on the consolidated list;
6. Decides that the UN gives support to the people of Yemen such as but not limited to:
 - a. agricultural technology,
 - b. advice on education,
 - c. advice on healthcare;
7. Calls upon all states to continue international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among nations in an effort to take all necessary appropriate in accordance with their obligations under international law to counter terrorist attacks motivated by extremism and intolerance and to prevent the subversion of educational, cultural and religious institutions by terrorist and their supporters;
8. Invites the Yemeni government to take clear anti-terrorist actions on the following terms by:
 - a. increasing border control suggested by clause 2,
 - b. military monitoring of known terrorist camps,
 - c. inviting NGOs to inform the population on the previous actions taken by terrorists;
9. Invites the Yemeni government with the help of relevant NGOs to educate the population on the dangers of terrorism and radicalism by means such as but not limited to:
 - a. establishing a programme in schools to increase the religious tolerance and educate children on the dangers of terrorist groups,
 - b. setting up discussion and seminars in community centres,
 - c. media attention;
10. Encourages the religious community to actively participate in education that is proposed in the 9th clause of the resolution by incentives from Islamic authorities;

11. Suggests that the Yemeni government will set up a monthly report to be presented to the security council on the progress in their “war” against terrorism;
12. Condemns any parties that misuse anti-terrorist actions and measures for political purposes especially against political opponents, journalists and human rights defenders.