HMUN 2022



Resolution Booklet

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### ASEAN+

**FORUM:** ASEAN+

**QUESTION OF:** Combating the Rising of Sea Levels in South Asia

THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH-EAST ASIAN NATIONS+,

*Alarmed* by the fact that 96% of Bangkok’s land is predicted to be under the sea levels by 2030,

*Aware* that the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) expects sea level rise of 0.8m by 2100,

*Defining* as a main “cause of the displacement” seasonal wind from south-west and north-east,

*Disturbed* by the fact that the impacts of climate change have pushed more than 18 million people to migrate within South Asian countries,

*Further alarmed* by the fact that in Bangladesh, there are more than 35 million people who live in coastal areas, and rising sea levels are affecting their homes and livelihoods,

*Further aware* that extreme flooding events that used to happen once in 100 years could occur every year by the end of the century,

*Further disturbed* by the report of Greenpeace that damage of $724 billion is estimated in urban cities of Asia alone (Bangkok, Jakarta, Manila, Taipei, Seoul, Tokyo and Hong Kong,) due to potential sea level rise by 2030,

*Having considered* that sea level rise causes long-term damage on farms, and is likely to affect 200,000 coastal farmers in Bangladesh,

*Keeping in mind* that the Paris Agreement aims to limit global mean warming in the twenty-first century to less than 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and to promote further efforts to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, and the goal is not going to be able to be achieved considering the current commitments to the goal,

*Noting with concern* that estimated 157 million people in tropical Asia now live in areas below 2m above sea level,

1. Urges countries to make their carbon footprint as low as possible by means such as, but not limited to:
2. raise awareness through methods such as, but not limited to:
	1. social media
	2. integration into education
3. build using long term sustainable material,
4. use cleaner energy sources,
5. provide reports on their carbon emission as well as new energy sources used to ensure progress in lowering carbon emissions;
6. Urges the financial and technological support of climate initiatives of developed nations to combat potential crises by:
7. construction and reinforcement of buildings in coastal cities to reduce the impact of flooding,
8. creation of better networks to issue quick and extensive tsunami, flood warnings using sirens, social media, podcasts, televisions, and any other mass media,
9. Build floating structures that are beneficial to survival during a tsunami such as but not limited to:
	1. inflatable ducks
	2. floating structures
	3. food and water sustainable for weeks in case of becoming stranded;
10. Asks developed countries for financial and technological support on creating sustainable power plants such as:
11. cooperation with corporations that owns developed technology,
12. training of local engineers by experts and universities;
13. Considers the situation occurring that has involved the Department of Environment and National Resources propose programs to educate communities in high-risk area, by:
	1. adding to the curriculum of schools,
	2. encouraging media as whole,
	3. hosting campaigns;
14. Calls upon ASEAN and the IPCC to address the issue of Global Warming by:
15. considering the implications of anthropogenic actions on the environment,
16. issuing a global declaration of limiting carbon emissions, depending on the economic stance of the respected nation,
17. convening another Conference of the Parties (COP) in order to emphasise the repercussions of the global crisis and encourage other nations to find a collective solution to the crisis.

PASSED

### EC

**FORUM:** Environmental Committee
**QUESTION OF:** Addressing the Deteriorating State of Global Air Quality
**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Portugal
**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Germany, Norway, UK, European Union,
 Denmark, France, Spain, Mali, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Qatar,
 Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Republic of
 Korea, India

THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE,

*Bearing in mind*the Paris Agreement in 2016 and the updates of the 5-year plans from 2020,

*Concerned*by ambient air quality statistics in LEDC's with consequences such as an increase in environmental refugees, a rising of the premature deaths and more inequality due to more prosperous citizens moving away from polluted cities,

*Expressing its hope* for an active attitude of all nations in finding solutions for ambient air pollution and a serious approach of the matter,

*Fully aware* of target 3.9 of the SDG’s (focussing on reducing the illnesses and death from hazardous chemicals and pollution),

*Keeping in mind* the economic damage of the COVID19-crisis,

*Noting* that not all MEDC's in western Europe seem to achieve their NECP’s (national energy and climate plans) while emitting the most polluting gases worldwide,

*Pointing out* the urge to find renewable energy that leaves no dangerous waste, also no nuclear waste,

*Recognising* the fact that 92% of the ambient air quality worldwide lacks the WHO guidelines causing over 4.2 million premature deaths a year,

*Further recognising* that household air pollution still is the number one leading cause for premature deaths in LEDC’s causing among other things 3.8 million premature deaths each year and noncommunicable diseases like strokes, COPD and lung cancer,

1. Calls for a further reduction of polluting gases caused by factories and transportation such as, but not limited to:
	1. further expansion of the public transport services and bike lanes,
	2. more research in and implementation of renewable energy options,
	3. the implementation of wind energy and solar energy on a bigger scale,
	4. reduce the production of diesel vehicles for public use;
2. Reminds MEDC’s of their crucial role in the air pollution crisis in East-Asia both in the cause and solving of this crisis;
3. Considers stricter rules and punishments for companies and their part in the air pollution crisis by, but not limited to:
	1. creating a mark on products which shows the public the amount of pollution it caused,
	2. set op clear rules for these companies about the amount of pollution that’s tolerated,
	3. invent rough sanctions for when the rules aren’t complied that target should target the company and not the labourer;
4. Urges the establishment of a worldwide circular economy by, but not limited to:
	1. recycle as much as possible so that there won’t be as much overproduction,
	2. trying to reduce the production of fast fashion by implementing stricter rules in the fast fashion industry strictly concerning air pollution
	3. produce basic goods close to the consumers instead of them having to travel all over the world;
5. Invites nations to increase the amount of forestry whenever possible so that it can act as a carbon sink and reduce the carbon intensity;
6. Highly encourages the fast energy transition in LEDC’s to solar and wind energy where necessary helped by MEDC’s so that the household air pollution will reduce as well as the ambient air pollution in these nations;
7. Emphasizes the importance of good and clear education about this matter in MEDC’s as well as in LEDC’s by:
	1. raising awareness through social media platforms and mass media,
	2. sponsoring digital and physical campaigns targeting the youth;
8. Further considers more economic and scientific support for MEDCs and LEDCs for research done on finding alternatives for fossil fuel, or finding other solutions to solve the ambient air pollution crisis including but not limited to;
9. nuclear power,
10. solar power,
11. wind energy;
12. Expresses its hopes that all the nations will take their own responsibility in this matter by, such as, but not limited to:
	1. operating for nations of the European Union according to their NECP’s,
	2. showing solidarity to other nations when they need it,
	3. remembering that ambient air pollution is a worldwide crisis that involves all nations, and can only be solved by working together;
13. Recommends paying attention to the effect of agricultural activities on the air quality by, but not limited to:
	1. restricting the number of pesticides and heavy fertilisation used when producing crops,
	2. reducing the amount of livestock and help LEDC’s develop in other ways, including but not limited to:

i. replacing lost money from livestock benefits with more local products

ii. refunding initial loss of profit around livestock;

1. Encouragesthe use of electric and hybrid vehicles by, but not limited to:
	1. providing fundings for further development of electric and hybrid vehicles,
	2. lowering taxes on electric and hybrid vehicles to promote the use of these;
2. Further calls for the creation of a treaty to help reduce the economic cost of the transition to green energy by, but not limited to:
	1. reducing the tax on sustainable imports in countries within the UN such as but not limited to:
		1. non firewood appliances
		2. non diesel cars
		3. solar panels and other green energy generators
	2. increasing the tax on products in countries within the UN to be found having negative effects such as but not limited to:
		1. diesel cars
		2. firewood appliances;
3. Proclaimsto remain actively seized in the matter.

PASSED

**FORUM:** Environmental Committee

**QUESTION OF:** Restoring Damaged Forests due to Human Activities Globally

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Indonesia

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Pakistan, Brazil, Afghanistan, Mexico, United Kingdom, Russian Federation, Sudan, Mali, Ghana, India

THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE,

*Acknowledging* that over 3 million trees are cut down every year in Brazil alone,

*Alarmed* by the increasing speeds of deforestation around the world,

*Keeping in mind* the member states whose economies depend of deforestation,

*Praising* the methods MEDCs use to grow new forests and slow down deforestation,

*Realising* the fact that deforestation is a major contributor to climate change,

1. Requests MEDCs to provide resources, for renewable energy such as, but not limited to:
	1. wind turbines,
	2. solar panels,
	3. hydroelectricity;
2. Invites the creation of an agreement to protect endangered plants and animals from illegal deforestation including, but not limited to:
	1. prohibiting the killing of critically endangered species of plants and animals marked by the World Wildlife organisation through illegal deforestation,
	2. obligating the reporting of found critically endangered species in order to be preserved,
	3. implementing sanctions for the citizens and industries that broke rules set in the agreement such as the culprit paying a fine,
	4. ensuring that animals can travel between different forest fragments through wildlife corridors;
3. Establishing a natural habitat around a section of all endangered forests which will prohibit:
	1. the intervention of humans on the natural environment,
	2. the deforestation both privately and illegally of the rainforest,
	3. tourism;
4. Strongly Encourages MEDCs to financially support the economies of the countries’ whose deforestation rate must go down, but whose economies depend on deforestation by means of providing financial support to compensate for the land used and money not gained for forests;
5. Calls upon MEDCs to conduct more studies on alternative and sustainable fuel sources and alternative ways to produce food such as but not limited to:
6. soya,
7. palm oil;
8. Encourages stricter rules to protect woodlands including, but not limited to:
9. strengthening the import controls,
10. implementing measures to prevent/slow the spread of pests and diseases;
11. Urges UN member states to provide member states in need of water resources with aid, including but not limited to:
12. irrigation systems,
13. water filtration systems,
14. rain water harvesting projects;
15. Asks for an increased incentive to recycling such as but not limited to:
16. the recycling of:
	1. paper
	2. plastics
	3. wood
17. a financial aid from the UN to industries or organisations above a certain percentage of recycling and reuse of resources,
18. lower taxes on green and recyclable products imported in the UN;
19. Strongly Calls for nations to increase forestry by:
20. funding tree-planting in degraded forests and landscapes,
21. In order to:
	1. restore degraded forests and landscapes
	2. restore organisms’ habitats which have been restored;
22. Affirms countries to do research about forest management before taking major actions;
23. Solemnly affirms the need for member states which have a high importing quota, limiting to the 90th percentile to accept concerns about deforestation and perform the following to address these:
24. reevaluate troubling concerns which consequent from research by a UN organised committee,
25. drastically reduce end the use of wood for energy production by:
	1. reevaluating national laws
	2. creating fines for citizens which do not pledge by the end of wood as a energy source
26. consider lowering the rates on importing of wood as well as exports to the degree that:
	1. addressed member states do not import more wood than can be produced by nations
	2. addressed member states replant 15% of trees that are imported.

 PASSED

### ECOSOC

**FORUM**: The Economic and Social Council

**QUESTION OF**: Taking Measures to Improve Working Conditions in Developing
 Countries

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Australia

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Portugal, Bolivia, Argentina, Libya, Mexico, France, Bangladesh,
 Indonesia, Nigeria, Germany, Bulgaria, Austria, United States of
 America, China, South Korea, Russia, Norway, Colombia

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Acknowledging* the resolution passed in 2008 by the ECOSOC committee, titled ‘Promoting full employment and decent work for all’,

*Aware* that each country’s own priority and primary responsibility is to their own country and economy, and that it must be noted that every penny of cash received from all MEDCs is a gift, and should be treated as such,

*Fully aware* that developing countries may not have the ability or the funds required to counter non-ideal working conditions,

*Noting* the existence of the WRC (Workers Rights Consortium), an international, independent organisation that increases transparency in the supply chain, through off-site interviews with employees in an effort to put pressure on governments and firms to act in case of negative working conditions,

*Praising* the creation and the efforts of ‘Better Factories Cambodia’, an organisation created by the ILO, in an effort to engage with the workers, employers and government in attempting to bolster working conditions, and creating a precedent that shows solving this issue is doable,

*Recognising* the perseverent, hard work of the ILO (International Labour Organisation), and notices that it would be an important tool in achieving full employment and much improved working conditions through the use of fundamental principles and primary human rights,

1. Encourages the creation of a new UN Task Force, the ‘Workers Rights Betterment Force’ (WRBF), which would work with local governments and send specially trained forces to companies in LEDC’s in a effort to:
	1. improve communication between employers and employees in an attempt to improve conditions, through:
		1. the advocacy of unions to negotiate for more fair wages with the employee
		2. understanding the potential complaints of workers, and ensuring that action is being taken to improve these conditions, and not just be noted down
	2. invest collected funds into the betterment of the conditions in an efficient way, such as:
		1. the investment of a higher degree of sanitation in the workplace
		2. an investment into increased safety in the workplace;
2. Urges more countries to follow the United States’ lead regarding the ‘Better Factories Cambodia’ project, which so far has led to the improvement of over 600,000 workers' lives, which can be achieved through:
	1. initiating trade agreements with LEDC’s, offering them incentive if they attempted to improve the lives of their workers, like the US offered better access to their markets for Cambodia if they agreed to the deal,
	2. utilising support from the United Nations International Labour Organisation, which communicates directly with the governments of the parties involved, and ensures that the improvements have actually been made and that they are maintained,
	3. working with unions to better understand the issues at hand, and assist them in procuring a feasible solution,
	4. significantly increasing the current budget of the ILO in order to then develop further in LEDCs;
3. Calls for an improvement in the enforcement capacities of LEDC’s, to ensure that firms know the consequences if the law is not follow adequately, through:
	1. foreign financial aid, received from the Task Force mentioned previously, to be spend on:
		1. an investment into the government forces that conduct checks and investigations into certain companies, to improve their efficiency and capacity of these searches
		2. providing subsidies and grants to companies who follow the rules, as a method of incentive for other firms to change their ways
	2. personnel assistance from the previously mentioned task force, who would assist through:
		1. applying and enforcing laws adopted from the ILO or otherwise in places where it would be necessary
		2. training local leaders in the ways of managing enforcement troops, ensuring the level would be raised for the future;
4. Asks that countries that are more economically developed to raise awareness within their nation about this issue, imploring countries to consider how great an impact can be had by simply boycotting products that are produced in LEDCs who have shown an abstention to workers rights, through:
	1. campaigns by trained officials in schools to ensure that the younger generation is aware of this crisis,
	2. posters hung through the cities, allowing citizens to see and understand the issues at hand,
	3. radio advertisements, to ensure that the message is spread to as many people as possible;
5. Further calls for legislation that could improve the transparency of the global supply chains, which could be achieved through:
	1. more open-source work, ensuring that the origins of products are clearly visible, so the purchaser knows that no workers have toiled in sub-par conditions to create products,
	2. more frequent, subsidised and in depth auditing by independent, third-party institutions, which would lead to:
		1. the exploitation to effectively be removed from the system, while ensuring that the firms still keep their profit-maximising capabilities
		2. a stricter system, showing firms that there are severe consequences for their actions
	3. further regulation to the access of the international markets to firms of LEDC’s, primarily allowing firms that respect labour laws and its employees in, to trade on the global market, which would serve as an incentive to firms that do not comply by these rules, as they would be missing out on massive profits, and would attempt to reform themselves in pursuit of money;
6. Further asks for legislation to be passed on the implementation of standards of working conditions, which laws should focus on:
7. adding a limit on the amount of workers allowed per factory building,
8. implementing proper ventilation, fit for a sizeable group of manual labourers,
9. the provision of clean water for all workers, to be used for:
	* 1. drinking purposes
		2. sanitation, such as washing their hands and faces.

 PASSED

**FORUM**: Economic and Social Council

**QUESTION OF**: Improving the Working Conditions in Developing Countries

**MAIN SUBMITTER**: Republic of Korea

**CO-SUBMITTERS**: Zimbabwe, United States of America, Austria, China, Portugal,
 Argentina, Bolivia, Italy, Russian Federation, Libya, Australia, France,
 Indonesia

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Alarmed* that in the informal economy there are no contracts and so workers are not protected which often leads to poor working conditions on a safety and wage level,

*Concerned* that the working conditions in Egypt have been characterized by child labor as there is over 1.5% of the workforce that is under 14 years old,

*Deploring* the distance at which organisations such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) works with LEDCs, increasing difficulty in judging the regulations of these countries and analysing its regulations and the way they are enforced,

*Noting with approval* the implementation of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 9 focused on improving working conditions in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs),

*Noting* *with deep concern* slave-like labor increase in the Brazil urban sector and employers forced to use a self-deploring technique called the “truck system”,

*Realising* the 85% of gender inequality towards women who are being exploited in the garment factory,

*Recalling* the Dhaka garment factory collapse, Bangladesh, in 2013 and the factory fire in Dhaka in 2019 which killed 69 people,

*Recognizing* there are not enough jobs in the formal economy and therefore people turn to the informal economy where it is easier to get a job,

*Taking into account* that developing countries may not be able to take care of safe working conditions, due to their poor financial state,

*Observing with regret* the low amount of money spent from companies to improve workers’ conditions and improve their wages and provide them with health insurance,

1. Urges the enforcement of regulations on working environments and conditions by implementing new laws that factory owners have to abide by such as:
	1. prohibiting mandatory work more than a certain amount of hours every week (yet to be determined),
	2. allowing:
		1. workers to take a number of free days per year while continuing to pay them as if they were working
		2. paid maternity and paternity leaves
		3. paid medical leaves
	3. modifying workers’ conditions and hours when required, based on health and/or personal sound matters and giving them adequate break times,
	4. paying all workers equally when equal types of jobs are done to avoid any type of discrimination based on gender, race, and sexual orientation,
	5. providing adequate wages to all workers depending on household necessities such as family size;
2. Calls for funding provided by the UN to be used in creating secure infrastructure in LEDCs overseen by the UNOPS;
3. Encourages yearly inspections from specialised inspectors on undecided days including, but not limited to:
	1. UN ILO “quality check” in LEDCs such as:
		1. Brazil
		2. Bangladesh
		3. Egypt
		4. Cambodia
	2. general factory inspections including:
		1. sanitary inspections
		2. structural inspections
		3. social inspections
		4. interviews with workers outside the workplace in order to grasp how the working environments truly are without the workers feeling pressured by their bosses to lie or emit anything that might affect the firm/company negatively
	3. the creation of a new taskforce, the WREAIC, workers rights enforcement & inspection committee funded by the UN. To streamline the selection of factories for subsidised investigation annually based on, but not limited to:
		1. previous complaints (by employees or organisation)
		2. staggered, random check on factories
		3. output of production (anything abnormally high);
4. Invites all member states’ governments to:
	1. support trade unions by:
		1. allowing protests about such working problems
		2. enabling workers to negotiate for higher wages and benefits and improve conditions in the workplace
	2. be interested in workers’ rights and protection in their own countries by enforcing the above regulations;
5. Authorises the implementation of the ILO regulations under a stricter basis through a supervisory system of regular examinations to ensure the application of standards in member states are being met by:
6. allowing ILO assistance’s actions, should there be any problems in the application of standards, to adopt measures such as:
	1. social dialogue with the above
	2. technical assistance
7. further introducing special procedures such as:
	1. representations procedure
	2. complaints procedure of general application
	3. special procedure for freedom of association;
8. Further encourages increasing public awareness of corruption in supply chain transparency by:
	1. inserting a QR code on textile products’ labels or packaging which tells potential buyers where the product is coming from exactly and illustrates its manufacturing process,
	2. developing online maps of companies’ supply chains that dramatically improve the [traceability](https://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues_doc/supply_chain/Traceability/Guide_to_Traceability.pdf) of their products with the help of technologies such as the Provenance [blockchain](https://sustainablebrands.com/news_and_views/ict_big_data/hannah_furlong/tuna_successfully_tracked_traced_through_supply_chain_usi) where:
		1. origin and supply chain information is accessible and can be trusted
		2. shoppers are able to view authenticated stories about each product, seeing the producers and suppliers involved in farming and/or processing.

 PASSED

**FORUM**: Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

**QUESTION OF**: Countering the Global Increase of Mental Disorders and Mental Health Instabilities
**MAIN SUBMITTER**: United States of America

**CO-SUBMITTERS**: Austria, Indonesia, China, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Zimbabwe, Italy, Germany, Bangladesh

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Acknowledging* that mental health instabilities are increasingly prevalent around the world, in Europe around 11% of people suffer from anxiety and/or depression, 2.5% suffer from alcohol usage and addiction disorders,

*Approving* the work of the World Health Organisation (WHO) and non-governmental organisations such as Fracarita International,

*Aware* that the long lockdowns due to COVID-19 have increased mental diseases such as depression and anxiety regarding contracting the virus also was a factor,

*Disturbed* by the fact that almost one million people die due to suicide every year caused by depression,

*Noting* that one in four individuals is affected by mental health problems in their life,

*Further noting* that about 11% of people suffer from anxiety and/or depression, 2.5% suffer from alcohol usage disorders, 1% suffer from dementia, such as Alzheimer's disease,

*Taking into account* that many countries, especially Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs), do not have adequately trained medical and nursing professionals to deal with mental disorders,

*Pointing out* that the number of people with a mental illness has never been this high before,

1. Calls for the creation of free public support groups in order to help the mentally disabled cope with their mental health through:
	1. activities that promote mental health such as yoga, meditation, pet therapy (depending on the mental issue),
	2. welcoming marginalised and vulnerable people such as refugees, prisoners, ex-prisoners, elderly, unemployed, and members of LGBTQ+,
	3. promoting self-care and self-love during basic exercises such as drawing, writing, making music, and other activities;
2. Encourages the implementation of free health programs available always and open to everyone funded by taxes, donors, and the International Monetary Fund such as:
	1. more available suicide hotlines,
	2. public professionals such as psychologists, counsellors, psychiatrists to help all people in need to overcome their mental challenges through therapy over an appropriate period of time,
	3. public relief centres which would consist of specialists treating all the people feeling the need to seek refuge in such centres while at the same time:
		1. examining how new technologies can be used to deliver affordable education
		2. finding ways to attract more and more mentally disabled people in for help
		3. speeding up transitions to sustainable, prosperous societies in the context of mass displacement (in the case of migrants or refugees);
3. Urges the development of mental health services in general hospitals and the integration of adequate mental health services into primary health care by:
	1. ensuring public health care to all those unable to afford it,
	2. providing medical assistance of all kinds for people suffering from mental illnesses without the ability to pay for it,
	3. funding by private donors for hospitals’ research on cures for mental instabilities and buying all necessary equipment for experimentation;
4. Requests social media apps to be stricter in protecting their users against:
	1. spending excessive amounts of time on the apps,
	2. cyber bullying,
	3. discrimination;
5. Further encourages people suffering from mental health disorders to seek support by destigmatising mental illness and creating equality between physical and mental illness through:
6. awareness through social media such as:
	1. representation of individuals suffering from mental illness in television
	2. endorsing social media posts in order to destigmatize mental illness and further educate the general public on mental health issues
7. integrating mental illness and disorders in the educational system beginning in primary schools;
8. Further calls for subsidising mental health facilities in LEDCs, with increased funding by the United Nations, such as rehab or therapy with the help of international organisations such as:
	1. The World Health Organisation,
	2. Fracarita International,
	3. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP);
9. Further requests that employee benefits include mental health support such as but not limited to the inclusion of a free and accessible counsellor in the work building;
10. Reaffirms the importance of acknowledging psychoactive substance-related disorders within all member states and the significance procedures such as psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy will have on individuals by:
	1. calling for the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Mental Well-being, Disability and Disaster Risk Reduction to ensure DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) policies and programs always include mental well-being and disability as a priority,
	2. further endorses the DRR to include people with mental or intellectual disabilities as they cannot be excluded from the benefits created by the progress made in DRR, by:
		1. asking the DRR to develop practical global guidelines on mental well-being and disability through the United Nations system
		2. affirming that mental disability should be included in efforts related to security and development
		3. establishing a working group supporting mental well-being and disability in the United Nations system.

 PASSED

**FORUM:** Economic and Social Council

**QUESTION OF:** Countering the Global Increase of Mental Disorders and
 Mental Health Instabilities

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Germany

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Norway, India, Bulgaria, Portugal, Mexico, France, Colombia,
 Congo, Australia, USA, Austria

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Alarmed* by the lack of countermeasures taken against increasing numbers of persons diagnosed with mental illnesses in both LEDCs and MEDCs, as well as the treatment gaps developed through inaction,

*Convinced* that member states will work together in accomplishing the goals with the intention of improving international healthcare and global healthiness,

*Emphasising* the need for prompt action in lowering the treatment gap that has surpassed 70% in many LEDCs,

*Fully aware* of the impact of the global pandemic COVID-19 on the matter as well as its potential impact on future developments to be made,

*Further alarmed by* suicide being the second leading cause of death in 15-29 year olds,

*Noting with deep concern* that 20% of the world’s children and adolescents have a mental health condition such as depression, severe anxiety panic disorders, and ADHD,

*Noting with regret* the stigma surrounding mental health and discussions on the issue,

*Recalling* previous relevant United Nations resolution 43/13 which illustrates the Human Rights Council (HRC) agreement to establish mental health treatment as a part of general and primary healthcare,

*Recognizing* the efforts of the European Commission in the development of the Health Policy Platform as a countermeasure to the increasing number of mental health patients as a result of restricting policies caused by the pandemic COVID-19,

*Further recognizing* the need for increased access to quality mental health care that respects people’s human rights,

1. Encourages a plan for increased access to knowledge and citizens’ increased understanding of mental illnesses and methods to treat them in order to lower the treatment gap that is currently 70% in many countries, points of which could include but are not limited to:
	1. the development of a specialised national telephone line allowing the caller to speak with trained staff regarding their mental health problems and be taught about possible methods to cope with these,
	2. the development of an educational course on mental health issues to be offered to schools, companies and other willing parties,
	3. the development of campaigns and public events about mental health issues;
2. Proposes that member states encourage citizens to socialise within their restrictions through methods such as:
	1. the reinstatement of local clubs and community centres,
	2. the encouragement of visiting acquaintances through televised announcements and/or advertisements or other methods of communication;
3. Recommends increasing the annual budget dedicated towards mental health care in the hopes of lowering the treatment gap with a focus on:
	1. increasing accessibility of mental health treatment services,
	2. increasing the quality of available materials for clinics,
	3. increasing number of psychiatrists and therapists in prisons and other similarly straining environments;
4. Urges that globally, mental health is positioned high on humanitarian and development agendas;
5. Encouragesfellow member states to invest in research, aimed to identify new and more effective treatments for mental health instabilities and increase of access to mental health institutions and quality mental health care around the world;
6. Further encourages that media and community spread awareness about the importance of mental health through the destigmatisation of mental health disorders online by:

a. representation of individuals suffering from mental illness in media,

b. endorsing social media posts, educating the general public on mental health disorders;

1. Supports the WHO Special Initiative for Mental Health (2019-2023): Universal Health Coverage for Mental Health, in aiming to achieve:
2. the WHO GPW13 TARGET 1: Coverage of severe mental health conditions increased to 50%,
3. the WHO GPW13 TARGET 2: Reduced suicide mortality by 15%,
4. the WHO GPW13 special initiatives attempting to provide access for mental health care for over 100 million more people;
5. Expresses its hopes that fellow member states will aim to ensure that future generations of the employment market are capable of identifying and getting treatment to lower sick leaves and other similar concepts, improving long-term national development through:
	1. setting up a half-year long course in secondary school regarding mental health with multiple classes that address:

i. how to take properly care of yourself, focusing on lifestyle, diet and

selfcare

ii. how to build life improving habits

iii. how and where to talk about and address mental health problems

* 1. providing yearly workshops with the help of experienced and trained staff,
	2. hiring trained in-school counsellors accessible to all students and staff.

 PASSED

**FORUM:** Economic and Social Council

**QUESTION OF:** Implementing Measures to Increase the Accessibility of Potable Water
 and Healthy Food in Less Economically Developed Countries.

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Mexico

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Libya, Argentina, Bolivia, Botswana, Portugal, Norway, Congo,
 Nigeria, Colombia, France

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Acknowledging* the existence of the Sustainable Development Goals 6 and 2, working to “ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” and “end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture” encouraging an increase in the accessibility of potable water in developing countries and limiting the population size suffering from lack of food sources,

*Appreciating* the efforts made by the World Health Organisation (WHO), Water.org, Volvic and other international organisations with the aim to increase the accessibility of potable water for agriculture and household use in LEDCs,

*Concerned* that up to 6% of total annual deaths in developing countries are a result of non- potable water drinkage while it is nearly 0% in More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs),

*Emphasising* that over 2.3 billion people worldwide do not have access to adequate food due to poverty, droughts, crises or natural disasters among others; an increase of over 300 million on the previous year,

*Further observing* that basic sanitation and adequate access to clean water is essential in the prevention and containment of diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Covid-19, and Hepatitis, among others,

*Noting with concern* that 52% of the Mexican population faces water scarcity, resulting in the inability to access potable water by over 65 million people; stifling economic activity, putting greater tension on national health systems and exacerbating poverty,

*Observing* that Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs), mainly in Asia, Africa and Latin America, are largely responsible for water pollution due to uncontrolled population growth, expansion of agriculture, untreated sewage discharge into water basins, and outdated technology,

*Recalling* that one of the prevailing reasons for poor water access and unsanitary conditions in developing countries is the lack of appropriate technology and up-to-date infrastructure,

1. Invites Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and developing nations listed by the UN to improve their water conservation technology with the financial help and know-how of MEDCs through means such as but not limited to:
	1. rainwater harvesting, a process by which non-potable rainwater is collected in large basins, diverted into containers and stored for later use,
	2. Dew and Fog Harvesting,
	3. the SODIS method: the purification of water through solar radiation;
2. Encourages local and national governments to secure the long-term sustainability of freshwater sources by:
	1. imposing an annual geographic Water Footprint Assessment, providing information on the water availability and pollution assimilation capability of water sources, and aiding in the determination of their limits, assessed by databases such as but not limited to:
		1. The United Nations
		2. WaterStat
		3. GemStat
		4. The International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
		5. AquaStat
	2. setting maximum water utilisation and pollution restrictions in river basins and aquifers to guarantee a safe balance between the inhabitants’ needs and the environment’s capacity,
	3. developing water footprint benchmarks for producers based on the available technology and resources, formulating water footprint reduction targets aimed at decreasing water consumption,
	4. establishing equitable water footprint distribution or ‘fair sharing’ within river basins and among all involved communities;
3. Calls upon organisations such as but not restricted to the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Program (MAB) and the Ramsar Convention on wetlands to preserve and restore wetlands which naturally collect, store and filter water by:
	1. funding them via voluntary contributions from other member states, distinct programs, organisations, other UN entities and firms, or other organisations in the private sector,
	2. transforming wetlands into nature reserves, restricting the types of activities and uses which may occur in the specific area and protecting that region,
	3. organising youth and volunteering programs for work in wetlands to preserve their current natural state;
4. Further invites local and national governments to subsidise microfinance providers and encourages medium-and large-scale firms to revert some funds to support microcredit organisations by:
	1. funding research for underlying reasons for food loss and waste at any stage of the food supply chain,
	2. using more effective and sustainable food waste disposal methods,
	3. implementing private agricultural development programs;
5. Requests that all member states make education their first and foremost priority through means such as but not limited to:
	1. abolishing the cost of school fees, with additional funds raised through help from UNESCO, or any other relevant organisations, in an attempt to:
		1. Improve access to education by increasing its availability to the general public
		2. allowing LEDC’s to hire experienced staff
		3. allowing schools to improve the quality of life in said schools,
	2. providing healthy and nutritious school lunch programs in LEDCs, created, if needed, with the help of professional dietitians,
	3. providing public awareness campaigns focused on the benefits of personal hygiene and the risks of drinking non-potable water;
6. Further encourages all parties involved to aim towards minimising their corporate water footprint through:
	1. monitoring medium-and large-scale organisations’ yearly water consumption,
	2. imposing taxes on water usage for firms and businesses in order to diminish their water footprint,
	3. incentivize the purchase of water-efficient equipment;
7. Designates consultants from MEDCs to share their expertise on, but not limited to, transport infrastructure, water infrastructure and agricultural knowledge to help cities build better:
	1. sanitation systems,
	2. sewage systems,
	3. waste water purification systems;
8. Requests that fellow nations actively work to improve the quality of food systems and food supply chains, in ways such as but not limited to:
	1. implementing more food systems, such as:
		1. donation community or school food drives
		2. food donation systems (such as from supermarkets)
		3. donations of damaged but still edible foods from post-harvest crop yields
	2. intervening along the food supply chain to lower the costs of nutritious foods.

 PASSED

**FORUM**: Economic and Social Council

**QUESTION OF**: Implementing measures to Increase the accessibility of Potable Water and Healthy Food in less Economically Developed Countries

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** The Republic of Korea

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Italy, United States, Germany, Portugal, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Austria, Zimbabwe, Australia, Argentina

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Alarmed that* around 500 000 children under 5 die each year from diarrhoea which emphasises how treacherous this virus can be when not in the right conditions,

*Aware that* 6% of deaths in LEDCs were a result of drinking unsafe water compared to nearly 0% in MEDCs,

*Emphasising* that access to sound nourishment and consumable water is considered to be the fundamental reason for many of the issues that the world is confronting nowadays; hence, settling this problem would benefit the human species on an economic, social, and environmental level,

*Noting that* 2017 there were 884 million people with no access to potable water and accordingly,

*Further noting* that 1.2 million deaths were caused by unsafe water in that year,

*Noting with appreciation* that potable water has been defined by the UN General Assembly as a human right in 2010,

*Recognizing* that in Tajikistan nearly a third of the population takes water from canals and irrigation ditches, with risks of exposure to polluted agricultural run-off,

*Further recognizing* 144 million children under the age of 5 are stunted – more than one in five children worldwide,

1. Suggests the implementation of:
	1. water purification plants with the aim of:
		1. removing chemical contaminants and disinfecting water using a technology called "electro-chemical oxidation" that produces ozone in the polluted water which acts as a cleaning agent
		2. transforming seawater into clean, potable water
	2. irrigation systems that collect and store rainwater for drinking or recharging underground aquifers and can be utilised when showering or washing objects,
	3. improved sanitation facilities, providing toilets and latrines that flush into a sewer or safe enclosure thus avoiding faeces to end up in the water in rivers which is drunk by the population and will likely cause diseases;
2. Asks for the safe translocation of healthy crops and clean water donated from MEDCs to LEDCs by enhancing relationships between the two to increase trading and exchanges between the two;
3. Expresses its appreciation for the World Health Organization (WHO) and Food and Agriculture Organization(FAO) for their continuous aid and help to improve the accessibility to clean water and healthy food, however, calls for the creation of a new UN agency: Food and Water Organization in Less Economically Developed Countries (FWOLEDC) with the sole focus on LEDCs regarding only basic necessities, clean and potable water and food accessibility;
4. Reminds you of the existence of NASA’s [Global Precipitation Measurement Mission](https://gpm.nasa.gov/missions/GPM) (GPM), where satellites are used to measure Earth's rain and snowfall for the benefit of mankind which may be helpful in countering measures to improve access to healthy crops by:
5. predicting LEDCs’ crop yield over the following years,
6. encouraging MEDCs to assist them based on the knowledge acquired through the satellites;
7. Requests MEDCs to raise more funding for NGOs and LEDC’s through the UN by creating awareness campaigns, via:
8. radio programs and podcasts,
9. social media such as Instagram, Tik Tok and others on which crowdfunding campaigns will be started,
10. newspaper articles.

 PASSED

### ExCom

### The signed Treaty of Paris 1814 can be found on the website at <https://www.hmun.nl/resolutions>

### G20

**FORUM:** Group of Twenty Summit

**QUESTION OF:** Implementing Guidelines to Ensure Fair Tax Distribution in Multinationals

**MAIN SUBMITTER**: France

**CO-SUBMITTERS**: Brazil, Germany, Italy, Republic of Korea, USA, United Kingdom, South Africa, India, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Mexico, China

THE GROUP OF TWENTY SUMMIT,

*Convinced* of the grave misjustice from aggressive tax avoidance, resulting in a huge loss of tax revenue for all nations involved, and this wealth being kept from those in need,

*Deeply concerned* by the same systems used by multinational enterprises (MNEs) also being used to launder billions of USD each year, making these multinationals complicit in shielding organised crime,

*Recalling* incidents like the Liechtenstein Tax Scandal (2008), the Paradise Papers (2017), and the Panama Papers (2016), which show clear faults in our financial systems,

*Taking note* of the two-pillar plan signed in 2021 already establishing a global tax rate and ensuring a fairer tax distribution, but uncertain about its effectiveness as a baseline,

1. Supports all member states to examine and reassess their taxing legislation, to locate loopholes and implement necessary amendments, putting current tax avoidance practices under tax evasion by:
	1. making these practices illegal, making them more susceptible to punishments,
	2. requesting supervision from OECD BEPS to monitor the nations’ progress in their examination and reassessment, as an unbiased third party,
	3. implementing and enacting the system at latest by 2025;
2. Stresses all nations to recognize how tax avoidance from MNEs have lasting negative impacts on the victim countries, especially on the relatively poor and underdeveloped economies that are unstable and more dependent on their tax revenues;
3. Requests the global minimum corporate tax rate to be raised to 25%, this being the global average tax rate, seeing most LDCs will not increase their tax rate above the current minimum since this would risk losing business, this increase in revenue will be supervised by the OECD, to ensure effective usage, so this wealth will not be lost to uneducated spendings or corruption;
4. Urgesall member states within the UN to implement public country by country (CbC) reporting system to improve multinationals' transparency, to reveal how much money multinationals are parking in tax havens, and to ensure that corporations pay tax where it is due by:
	1. following the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Action 13 report (Transfer Pricing Documentation and Country-by-Country Reporting) which includes CbC Reporting Implementation Package that consists of:
		1. model legislation which could be used by nations to require the MNE group to file the CbC report in its jurisdiction of residence
		2. Model Competent Authority Agreements which could be used to facilitate exchange of CbC Reports, to share relevant data to implement necessary changes if needed
	2. requesting supervision from OECD-BEPS to monitor the multinationals’ progress in abiding by the CbC reporting system,
	3. providing small incentives to MNEs that follow the CbC reporting system and submit their tax records to OECD-BEPS, where the organisation can then request the adhering government to reward the corporations through methods such as but not limited to financial aids from the national revenue significantly increased through operational clause 5,
	4. implementing and enacting the system at latest by 2025;
5. Calls upon the creation of International Committee of Earnings Accessibility (ICEA) to create an approachable yearly report of the income and taxes of MNEs directed at consumers:
	1. this makes this information more accessible to consumers, allowing them to make more informed choices about which corporations they support,
	2. these reports will put pressure on MNEs by putting their practices in the spotlight, giving more reason to discontinue BEPS;
6. Encourages countries to implement measures for individuals to all of their taxes, including, but not limited to tax amnesty programmes and fines:
	1. the main purpose of the amnesty programme being to repay all of unpaid taxes,
	2. the additional fines may range between 6% and 15% of the individual his yearly income, depending on how much tax the person in question has avoided;
7. Strongly encourages the implementation of a destination-based system for corporate taxes wherein:
	1. multinational enterprises are required to pay taxes based on the location of the majority of their customers, which can be identified as:
		1. their location of residence
		2. the location of the bank card used by the customer
	2. multinational enterprises are required to report the primary location of their customer base to the OECD on a quarterly basis.

 PASSED

**FORUM:** Group of Twenty Summit

**QUESTION OF:** Combating Greenhouse Gas Emissions in All Major Industrial Nations

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Germany

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** France, Argentina, Mexico, South-africa, Republic of korea, Japan, India, Indonesia

THE GROUP OF TWENTY SUMMIT,

*Acknowledging* that the greenhouse gases are not a bad thing in themselves, but too much of them in the atmosphere leads to an increase in the greenhouse effect and global warming,

*Alarmed* by how the issue of climate change has taken the back seat after the COVID-19 pandemic, fearing deterioration of their economy,

*Aware* that if precautions are not met, millions of lives are in danger,

*Bearing in mind* the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Climate Accord each signed in 1997 and 2015 to combat the enhanced greenhouse effect,

*Disturbed* that some developed countries understand climate change and its consequences, however, don’t feel obliged to take action, believing the problem will resolve itself,

*Emphasising* that the 2050 net-zero target derives from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) message in 2018, stressing that the global net human-caused emissions of CO₂ should be brought to net zero['](https://www.ipcc.ch/2018/10/08/summary-for-policymakers-of-ipcc-special-report-on-global-warming-of-1-5c-approved-by-governments/) within three decades in order to achieve the Paris Climate Accord by keeping the global warming well below 2°C and preferably to 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels,

*Keeping in mind* that the member states must come together to form a solution on reducing the greenhouse gas emissions in the industry while not limiting economic growth, particularly in newly emerging economies that have recently become industrial nations (NEEs),

*Noting* that this issue applies to the UN sustainability goal 13; ‘Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts’,

*Realising* that the G20 developed nations are responsible for 75% of all greenhouse gas emission,

*Stressing* that carbon dioxide is only one type of the greenhouse gases accelerating the climate change,

1. Urges all member states within UN that have yet to ratify their strategic plans for achieving the net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 in law and enact them immediately through methods such as but not limited to:
	1. including detailed emission reduction objectives for the nation as a whole and its different sectors and methods for achieving those targets,
	2. legislating them as national laws rather than limiting its influence on a policy document, declaration, pledge, discussion, or proposal,
	3. necessary punishments that fit the severity of the crime such as but not limited to fines, trading restrictions, and sanctions,
	4. requesting the Climate Action Tracker (CAT) to supervise the governments’ making of the plans, validate their achievability and reliability, and pressure nations to submit their roadmap at latest by 2025;
2. Strongly encourages member states within UN that have already submitted the net-zero emission plan to implement regular amendments to their roadmaps out of the purpose of:
	1. establishing more ambitious emission caps in order to meet the preferable 1.5 degrees goal as stated in the Paris Climate Accord through methods such as but not limited to:
		1. raising the carbon dioxide (CO2) emission reduction targets nationwide to antedate the year of achieving greenhouse gas neutrality,
		2. adjusting the CO2 reduction targets for individual sectors including energy, transport, and infrastructure to in favour to the nation’s greenhouse gas emission,
	2. utilising alternative methods to overcome potential struggle and ensure the achievement of the plan such as:
		1. emission Trading System (ETU),
		2. feed-in tariffs;
3. Recommends all nations to organise or enlarge the national climate or an energy budget to as a part of their net-zero roadmap by:
	1. requesting supports from NGOs and intergovernmental organisations like OECD and UN for the member states with unstable economies to manage such funds:
		1. strongly encourages the countries to contribute to the OECD fund to reach the goal of 100 billion dollars, however contributions will be adapted to fit the resources of the respective countries
		2. reminds that the funds will only contribute with money and technological resources, and not directly with workforce
		3. reminds that all developing countries with a lack of resources to renew their systems and infrastructure are performing sustainable change not with debts and loans but through funds and financial support, the developing status of all countries is decided by independent NGOs
	2. allocating an additional 1% of the country’s annual GDP into sustainment and development of the climate and energy budget on top of the money already being used to reduce the greenhouse gas emission in developed countries,
	3. inviting CAT or NGOs to monitor the nation’s usage and maintenance of the climate or energy fund to preclude corruption and misuse;
4. Endorses the usage of renewable energy sources to compensate for a greater amount of the national electricity demand in cooperation with the energy sectors through methods such as but not limited to:
	1. manufacturing power grid to efficiently transport the electricity produced from renewable energy sources into the public grid, broadening the civil access to “clean” energy,
	2. promoting research and funding of renewable energy sectors using the climate or an energy budget under the supervision of NGOs,
	3. motivating ordinary citizens and communities to invest in smaller Organising the “Feed-in electricity tariffs” in which the government are fixed electricity prices that are paid to renewable energy (RE) producers for each unit of energy produced and injected into the electricity grid;
5. Calls upon China, India, and USA to set a carbon tax on all greenhouse gas emissions:
	1. this carbon tax must be implemented in a period of two years effectively,
	2. the price of the carbon tax varies from country to country and therefore the countries may use UN research team (named the Development Intergovernmental Commission) to understand the market of the different countries to avoid a negative externality:
		1. a special UN research team will have to be created named the Development Intergovernmental Commission
		2. the UN research team will be put together of 12 different members of scientists each of different expertise such as economics and environmental sciences
		3. the UN research team will be put together of in 6 months with audits by all G20 members
	3. a UN task force will be monitoring the effectiveness of said carbon tax by providing quarterly checks in all 3 countries,
	4. each country will be provided with tradable permits of carbon and other greenhouse gases. The amount of said tradeable permit will vary and will be decided after the UN research team is able to thoroughly investigate the situation in each country,
	5. the UN task force will be enforcing the carbon tax with inspiration from the EU trading system which is known to be one of the best cap and trade systems;
6. Strongly recommendsOECD to utilise its funds contributed by the member states to support scientific development on CO2 reducing technologies such as, but not limited to, carbon capture, in an international scientific body, like IPPC, that already have the capability to achieve such progress.

 PASSED

**FORUM:** Group of Twenty Summit

**QUESTION OF:** Combating Greenhouse Gas Emissions in All Major Industrial Nations

**SUBMITTED BY:** USA

**CO-SUBMITTERS**: Argentina, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, India, South Africa

GROUP OF TWENTY SUMMIT,

*Alarmed* by the drastic rise in CO2 emissions over the past 60 years,

*Defining* greenhouse gases are gases in the atmosphere which absorb heat energy and prevent it from escaping into space and keeping the earth warm,

*Expressing its appreciation* for NGOs such as Greenpeace and the Earth Institute Centre for Environmental Research and Conservation,

*Further defining*, carbon neutrality as having a balance between the amount of carbon being produced and the amount being absorbed by the earth,

*Further expressing its appreciation* for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the body of organising the UN’s responses to environmental threats,

*Noting with concern* that the greenhouse gas emissions have increased by almost 40 billion metric tons since 1950,

1. Calls upon all member states to implement a higher use of renewable energy when dealing with industrial areas and factories such as, but not limited to:
	1. solar panels,
	2. windmills,
	3. nuclear power,
	4. hydropower;
2. Strongly encourages all member states to strive for carbon neutrality following measures such as, but not limited to:
	1. limiting the use of fossil fuels,
	2. implementing the use of carbon scrubbers,
	3. the gradual transition to closing coal mines;
3. Further encourages all member states to make the conscientization of climate change and the greenhouse gases in all education institutions compulsory such as, but not limited to:
	1. specialists on climate change giving educational talks in schools on climate change and what citizens can do to reduce the GHG effect in their own homes,
	2. informing the general public over the topics of climate change and the greenhouse effect by measures of but not limited to:
		1. posters
		2. billboards
		3. social media campaigns;
4. Recommends member states to transition from diesel and petroleum cars to 30% electric vehicles by 2030 through reating incentives to the production and sale of electric transportation through:
	1. lowering sales taxes for electric vehicles,
	2. investing in a higher production of electric vehicles,
	3. implementing more charging stations for electric vehicles;
5. Strongly urges the aid and improvement of sustainable growth and development in LEDCs in manner such as, but not limited to:
	1. financial aid provided by the World Bank,
	2. advisory from UNEP about tactics used to decrease carbon emissions while growing an economy,
	3. working with NGOs such as Greenpeace, Earth Institute Centre for Environmental Research and Conservation, etc;
6. Urges all member states to preserve and expand natural carbon sinks like vegetation and oceans by:
	1. requesting CAT and other climate related NGOs to monitor governmental and communal management of such carbon sinks,
	2. promoting pro-climate actions such as reforestation, afforestation and regulated and planned cutting of trees through methods such as but not limited to, public campaign led by natural geographic;
7. Encourages all member states to strive towards 50% carbon neutrality by 2050 following measures such as but not limited to:
	1. gradually cutting down on the use of non-renewable energy by:
		1. Limiting the use of fossil fuels
		2. Transitioning to closing coal mines
	2. using renewable energy to produce 40% of total energy used in member states.

 PASSED

**FORUM:** Group of Twenty Summit

**QUESTION OF:** Tackling the Issue of Trade Induced Conflicts and their Negative
 Effects on the Global Economy

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Germany

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** South Africa, Australia, Indonesia, France, Japan, Italy, Republic of
 Korea, Saudi Arabia

THE GROUP OF TWENTY SUMMIT,

*Bearing in mind* that current regulatory measures imposed by the United States of America and China in trading threatens the global free trade,

*Deeply concerned* about the US-China trade war and its impact on the world economy,

*Noting with deep concern* the increased tariffs by both USA and China and the involuntary involvement of developing countries,

1. Invites all member states within UN, specifically the nations that are imposing tariffs to their imports, to respect the value of free trade through methods such as, but not limited to:
	1. respecting the WTO trade agreements and bilateral treaties that guarantees equally beneficial trade conditions to all trade partner,
	2. easing, if not dismantling, all regulatory barriers such as tariffs barriers, embargo, and discriminatory measures on major exports and imports that are used as protectionist measures to disrupt global free trades through:
		1. the consultation ground provided by the WTO
		2. bilateral trade-related NGOs;
2. Calls for attention to the deleterious impacts of the trade war between global powers such as, but not limited to the US, China, and Russia on:
	1. national economies that heavily rely on manufacturing, imports, and exports,
	2. the cost of resources and merchandises that directly affects the individuals living in countries targeted by the regulatory barriers,
	3. foreign MNEs and corporations that produce and then export goods in countries undergoing trade war;
3. Expresses its hopes for global powers undergoing trade induced conflicts to minimize the harm done to trading allies that are not their target of regulatory barriers by:
	1. exempting tariffs on major exports produced from production centers in targeted countries but are owned by their trading allies,
	2. providing aids to nations that are indirectly suffering from the global powers’ protectionism through methods such as, but not limited to:
		1. organizing a national trade emergency funds to financially support nations, especially the developing economies in dear need
		2. ensuring continuation of peaceful bilateral relationships despite them persistently trading with their target nations;
4. Encourages China to vanquish all tariffs placed on all imported goods and if done the US government will return the favor by lowering the tariffs by the same rate, which will be initiated and monitored by the United Nations;
5. Further encourages stronger trading relationship between nations that are suffering from the trading restrictions of major trading wars, in order to combat the deleterious influences imposed to their economy, through methods such as, but not limited to:
6. increasing the net export and import products,
7. creating bilateral agreements to further promote the development of fields such as scientific technologies, food production, and machineries;
8. Calls upon the World Trade Organization (WTO) to impose a limit of 10% on all trade barriers, particularly ad valorem tariffs;
9. Reminds China of their ‘unfair trade practices’ such as preferential treatment for state business, discriminatory non-tariff bariers, forced technology transfer and industrial subsidies, and stresses all Member states to avoid practicing the same conduct in the future, which can further inhibit fair, free trade, by:
10. requesting inspection from WTO and WFTO on governmental and international trading actives,
11. inviting NGOs to organize public campaigns to spread awareness among the public;
12. Reminds China of the ‘phase one’ trade deal and deplores China to follow up on this signed agreement, as soon as possible, by:
13. buying an extra 200 billion USD worth of products from US,
14. return to buying the same amount of US products as before the conflict that started in 2018;
15. Resolves to stay actively seized on the matter.

 PASSED

### GA1

**FORUM:**  International Security and Disarmament Committee

**QUESTION OF:** Implementing Measures to Decrease the Criminal Violence in Mexico

**MAIN SUBMITTER**:  Indonesia

**CO-SUBMITTERS**:  United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Myanmar, Philippines, Argentina, Qatar, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Republic of Korea

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed* by the levels of corruption across all ranks of the Mexican government, and the unfortunate implications that this has,

*Deeply concerned* by the lack of funding of Mexican efforts to prevent crime within their borders,

*Fully aware* of the fact that the effects of crime in Mexico can be seen across the globe,

*Noting with* *great concer*n the increasing amount of violent crime in Mexico,

*Recognizing* the impact this has on innocent civilians residing in high crime regions,

1. Urges the country of Mexico to install surveillance equipment such as CCTV around violent neighbourhoods in an effort to deter people for committing criminal acts;

1. Proposes the creation of an international organ which traces digital currencies such as bitcoin;
2. Emphasises the importance of implementing means such as military, Artificial Intelligence, and satellite communication and surveillance;
3. Suggests the creation of a UN task force aimed specifically at combating the issue at hand, with funding from nations who play a significant role in the financing of these criminal organisations;
4. Expresses its hope that all nations consider implementing stricter laws regarding drug related crimes such as:
5. drug trafficking,
6. distribution of drugs,
7. drug possession,
8. substance use,
9. drug manufacturing;
10. Further expresses its hope that states impose harsher punishments regarding said crimes, such as, but not limited to:
	1. prison sentences,
	2. fines,
	3. capital punishment,
	4. forced rehabilitation;
11. Further urges the Mexican government to encourage their people to pay more attention to the whereabouts and activities of their children by taking actions such as, but not limited to:
12. encouraging women to stay at home and look after their children until they are adults,
13. increased funding of Mexican public schools,
14. improving surveillance of children;
15. Further suggests the development of public education programs targeted at increasing the amount of knowledge regarding the dangers of drugs and crime;
16. Calls upon the country of Mexico to increase the salaries of Law enforcement, specifically those agents working in high crime areas;
17. Calls for the introduction of an incentivization program which rewards law enforcement for drug related arrests.

 PASSED

**FORUM:** International Security and Disarmament Committee

**QUESTION OF:** Allowing the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Warfare

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** India

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** People’s Republic of China, Israel, Democratic People’s Republic of
 Korea, Argentina, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Philippines, Russian
 Federation

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Disturbed* that the use of armies cost more deaths including those of innocent citizens and soldiers,

*Keeping in mind* that the use of artificial intelligence still brings a lot of damage,

*Noting* that not all countries are available in the use of artificial intelligence,

*Pointing out* that the use of artificial intelligence is not only used in warfare, but it also plays a big part when it comes to the development of technology,

*Recognizing* that artificial intelligence can improve peace missions,

*Seeking* less damage and deaths by artificial intelligence,

1. Proposes that there should be no limit on the use of Artificial Intelligence in warfare with the exception of any actions infringing the human rights of citizens or war crimes;
2. Supports the development of AI without limits, trusting that enterprises will endeavour to make AI more precise and therefore less damaging to civilian infrastructure;
3. Confirms that the use of AI in warfare is a better defence system than conventional methods of warfare such as trench warfare;
4. Expresses its hopes that the use of AI in warfare will be welcomed on ground including that it causes less environmental damage;
5. Encourages companies to develop machines with the ability to understand, analyse, and learn from various situations with the aim of turning them into tools capable of automating and improving processes autonomously;
6. Further proposes that AI weaponry can only be used in designated warzones;
7. Further encourages the application of AI in other places in the interest of aiding LEDCs such as, but not limited to:
8. agriculture,
9. healthcare
10. Education.  PASSED

**Forum:** International Security and Disarmament Committee

**Question of:** Discussing the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Warfare

**Main Submitter:** Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

**Co-Submitters:** Republic of Argentina, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Federal Republic of Israel, Ukraine, Republic of Cuba

 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the humanitarian suffering of non-western peoples due to the continued exploitation from NATO members, and the atrocities, war crimes, and genocides commited by colonial European nations on African, East-Asian, Middle-Eastern, and South-American peoples,

*Emphasizing* the unfair advantage western powers have in dominating political, humanitarian, economic and military systems and the injustice of their history of using technological advantages to defeat, occupy, subjugate, oppress, and often destroy less technological developed peoples or states,

*Recognizing* that western powers already use Artificial Intelligence in the suppression and division of their people, and the subjugation and enslavement of foreign populations, using Social Media to propel international propaganda and hide the reality of western hypocrisy,

*Regretting* the exploitation of non-western people as a result of the imbalance of world power,

1. Supports the use of artificial intelligence in warfare in outer space, under the following conditions:
2. outer space be considered as an acceptable battleground for the use of conventional or non-conventional weapons,
3. orbital assets such as satellites be considered acceptable targets regardless of military or civilian status of assets;
4. Requests that the information war being fought by western nations be acknowledged and responded to with the following mandates to allow for non-western nations a fair chance to defend themselves from villainization:
	1. allow tracking of all digital activity of a population within any given state,
	2. allow military intervention and response to cyber attacks on a state’s population,
	3. allow policing of a state's population in correlation with digital activity,
	4. allow the imprisonment of potential insurgents as a threat to a state’s digital security,
	5. allow criminals causing instability within a state via digital means to be labled as terrorists and dealt with accordingly;
5. Authorizes states to take control of the digital environment of their population as they see fit in response to the threat of Artificial Intelligence, given that human rights are not violated;
6. Calls upon the UNSC to look into potential modifications to international war conduct agreements in the specific context of digital and technological warfare;
7. Further requests an adoption of the following principles in all member states to protect human rights in all nations in light of the allowance of the new method of warfare, artificial intelligence:
8. the suffering of non-western people compensated wherever it is found,
9. major western powers must include an acceptance of responsibility of the suffering that has resulted from their intervention in or exploitation of foreign conflicts,
10. forcing ideologically acceptance in other states is a violation of the human rights related to freedom of thought, faith and belief;
11. Proposes the idea of a platform between countries to share information about developments in AI weaponry;
12. Draws the attention to the importance for supplying new AI technologies to LEDC, such as Congo DR or Chad.

 FAILED

**FORUM:**  International Security and Disarmament Committee

**QUESTION OF:**  Discussing the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Warfare

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Cuba

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** South Africa, Ukraine, DPRK, Argentina, Israel, Indonesia, China

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware of* the emergence of the challenges resulting from fully autonomous weapons systems,

*Deeply concerned* by the creation of future technologies that could potentially lead to the use of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems,

*Emphasising* that AI does not become autonomous or replace human intelligence,

*Fully alarmed* by the concerns over fully autonomous weapons including the potential to foster reprisal, retaliation and terrorism,

*Taking into consideration* that Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems will prove to be incompatible with international humanitarian law and international human rights law,

*Taking into account* the complex political, military, technological, legal and ethical questions,

1. Calls for a prohibition for the development and use of Lethal Autonomous Weapons systems through an internationally legally binding instrument;
2. Calls uponMember States to implement impact evaluations to analyse the hazards associated with AI systems, the ethical impact assessment should determine impacts on:
	1. human rights,
	2. ethical and moral implications,
	3. legal implications,
	4. social implications;
3. Requestsall States take the necessary steps to prevent the distribution of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems;
4. Urges all States to ensure any person who participates or perpetration of the manufacture of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems is brought to justice and such acts should be established as criminal offences;
5. Encourages enterprises to continue the development of Artificial Intelligence on the grounds that they are not used to engage in warfare outside of regulations set by the UN;
6. Draws the attention to the drawbacks of the use of Lethal Autonomous Systems within warzones which would:
	1. increase unemployment,
	2. dangers of unintended escalation in conflict:
		1. system failures
		2. unknown interactions between systems in armed conflict
		3. challenges in human machine interactions
	3. significantly increase casualties within war.

 FAILED

**FORUM**: International Security and Disarmament Committee

**QUESTION OF**: Intercepting Weapon Flows to Rebellion Groups

**MAIN SUBMITTER**: The United States of America

**CO-SUBMITTERS**: Mali, DR Congo, Laos PDR, Chad, Niger, Qatar, South Africa, United
 Arab Emirates, Ukraine, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea,
 Republic of the Philippines, Indonesia, DPRK, Sweden, The Republic
 of Korea

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Emphasising* the principles of international collaboration as outlined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States,

*Expressing its appreciation* for nations capable of following as many of these considerable resolutions,

*Keeping in mind* each State’s sovereign right and responsibility to remain central providers of security in conformity with the rule of law,

*Pointing out* the necessity for all member states to take appropriate measures at regional and global levels to find an acceptable solution to this problem urgently,

*Recalling* a previous relevant United Nations resolution “Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms”, which illustrates the disquieting evidence of the scale of illicit arms trafficking,

*Recognising* that disarmament, arms control and nonproliferation are essential for the maintenance of national peace and security,

*Further recognising* the security, social, economic and humanitarian consequences of the illicit and unregulated trade in conventional arms,

1. Proposes that the UN officially defines the following terms as outlined below:
	1. “rebellion group”: a polity that uses armed conflict in opposition to established government (or governments) for reasons such as to seek political change or to establish, maintain, or to gain independence,
	2. “illicit arms”: illegal trade of contraband, ammunition and small arms;
2. Strongly encourages member states to engage in sharing of information and cooperate operationally with regard to monitoring traffic in illegal firearms in the context of anti-terrorism;
3. Calls for preventative strategies be implemented such as, but not limited to:
	1. requiring foundational education about the danger of organised criminal groups and rebellion groups for students of an appropriate age,
	2. banning all advertisement and social media and posts for weaponry and/or about violent actions involving weapons to avoid promotion of violence, especially to minors;
4. Urges member states to revisit security measures of storage areas for arms and weaponry by means including:
	1. requiring security camera infrastructure,
	2. ameliorating systems of registration and data logging by encouraging modernisation of infrastructure, including the use of computers in all offices,
	3. requiring that security footage can be demanded at any moment by local, national and/or global authorities in the event of theft, suspicion of theft, or any other suspicious activity;
5. Strongly recommends all nations to revisit their laws regarding purchase and access of weaponry with the aim of ensuring appropriate accessibility to anyone, ranging from small and large firearms in ways including:
	1. allowing only residents with national citizenship to purchase firearms,
	2. ensuring selling points are registered with and monitored by the government,
	3. encouraging local governments to adopt policies requiring a licence to purchase any type of firearm or weaponry,
	4. emphasises that any cooperation or trading of firearms with known members of a rebellion group is firmly prohibited and will have the highest form of consequences, resulting in withdrawal of permit for manufacture or selling,
	5. emphasises that the selling and manufacturing of military grade weapons will result in a fine and withdrawal of permit selling and manufacturing permit; including chemical, nuclear and automatic weaponry;
6. Asks for the creation of the Coalition for Preventing and Intercepting Weapon Flows to Rebellion Groups (CPIWFRG), which would work with the relevant Member States, as well as with the UNIDIR in order to prevent and intercept weapon flows to rebellion groups on an international level by:
7. establishing national legislative structures and systems for marking, tracing and stockpile management,
8. developing common international standards or guidelines on the control governing transfers of small arms and light weapons;
9. Hopes that member states incorporate strategies to reduce existing illegal stockpiles by setting aside funds for firearm-buyback programs, and emotionally and financially support whistleblowers in whatever means necessary.

 PASSED

### GA3

**Forum:** Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

**Question of:** Implementing Measures to Prevent Human Trafficking in Southeast Asia

**Main Submitter:** The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

**Co-Submitters:** Mexico, Russian Federation, Brazil, Cambodia, Ukraine, Republic of Korea, Philippines, Venezuela, Republic of Cuba

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* that most victims of human trafficking are migrants and/or people in a vulnerable financial or living situation,

*Disturbed* by the wrong exploitation of persons in the forms of: forced labor, forced marriage, child soldiers and organ removal,

*Recognizing* the severity of the issue concerning human trafficking and its impact on safety and the wellbeing of civilians,

1. Affirms the policing (military or civilian) within the country in which the trafficking is said to take place or the country that the victim originates from to be tried under international law and to have full right to seize such operation under any means necessary under the law of the state;
2. Encourages the protection of migrants with providing them with necessary information about the dangers of human trafficking and protection in the following ways, but not limited to:
	1. available information courses about the dangers of human trafficking,
	2. increasing law enforcement presence in regions deemed under threat by the government,
	3. installation of CCTV cameras in places suspected of human trafficking,
	4. interviewing individuals under suspicion of being trafficked,
	5. detaining individuals who have been proven to be involved in human smuggling and/or trafficking through the mechanisms such as but not limited to task forces and research in identification within the respective countries’ justice system,
	6. financial and psychological help towards the victims of trafficking;
3. Stresses the importance of creating a network to support willing countries with financial aid towards implementing anti-trafficking measures;
4. Requests that states not abiding by the following clauses be held accountable in the instance that the state:
	1. has not implemented any anti-human trafficking actions (if human trafficking is present) in the span of 5 years,
	2. has reported increased human trafficking presence as a result of direct negligence of the party;
5. Proposes that actions may be taken against the states which refuse to cooperate with the resolution consist of but are not limited to:
	1. economic sanctions,
	2. direct fines of which the funding would be sent to countries in need of additional funding against human trafficking,
	3. if the safety of civilians is questioned, military occupation of dangerous regions is permitted to help quell the unrest;
6. Urges the collaboration of all member states recognized as More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) or developed nations, especially in the region of Southeast Asia, to provide aid to victims of trafficking once identified, through measures including but not limited to:
	1. providing education and training on recognizing victims of trafficking with intentions to use victim-centered approaches,
	2. increasing support to NGOs and government programs specializing in specific care for trafficking victims,
	3. providing an increased long term support system helping victims to gain employment to ensure that they are not placed into new vulnerable positions,
	4. increase resources for anti-trafficking task forces in order for investigation, coordinates operations and prosecutions occur timely;
7. Calls upon all member nations to implement workshops for the unemployed and vulnerable members of society to provide them with a safe environment and reduce risk of exploitation by engaging them in diverse activities such as, but not limited to, language workshops and job application workshops.

  PASSED

**FORUM:** Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

**QUESTION OF:** Implementing Measures to Prevent Human Trafficking in
 Southeast Asia

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** The Republic of Korea

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** USA, Brazil, DPRK, Qatar, Philippines, Venezuela, Ukraine,
 Argentina,Israel, Norway, EU, UK, Mali, Chad, Niger, Mexico,
 Sweden, South Africa

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Affirming* that everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person,

*Alarmed* that the estimation of the number of detected victims of trafficking in Southeast Asia and the Pacific constitutes two-thirds of global victims or approximately 25 million,

*Aware* that child trafficking accounts for over 30% of human trafficking cases in the region,

*Conscious* that traffickers often utilize physical and sexual assault, extortion, emotional manipulation, and the removal of official papers to keep their victims under control,

*Defining* human trafficking as “the recruitment, transport, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a person by such means as threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud or deception for the purpose of exploitation”,

*Expressing its appreciation* for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Declaration against Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children,

*Noting* that trafficking in persons emerges most often from communities in extreme poverty and those which have been afflicted by natural disasters or armed conflicts,

*Further noting* that victims of trafficking in persons within the Southeast Asian region most often go into fields of forced labour, sexual exploitation, and forced marriage,

1. Strongly encourages strengthened cross-national dialogue to increase Southeast Asian nations’s awareness and efficiency in identification of victims of human trafficking by:
	1. having national and local governments proactively screening for victims among vulnerable and commonly targeted populations, including individuals in commercial sex, farming, and migrant workers,
	2. ensuring police, immigration workers, and social welfare officials consistently use victim identification guidelines to increase identification of victims of trafficking;
2. Urges all Southeast Asian countries to adopt legislative framework and reformed legal systems aimed at eliminating trafficking in persons by:
	1. criminalizing all forms of trafficking in persons, in line with the definition of trafficking under the Palermo protocols, by prescribing penalties that are sufficiently stringent and, with respect to sex trafficking, commensurate with penalties prescribed for other grave crimes, such as rape,
	2. increasing efforts to investigate, prosecute, and convict traffickers and officials, particularly in labor trafficking by:
		1. creating a central database for information on illegal recruiters and human trafficking cases with the aim of detecting, investigating, and prosecuting traffickers
		2. punishing all convicted traffickers to significant prison terms exceeding one year and evaluating traffickers regarding reoffending before release
		3. implementing significant fines for each violation which would be used for victim services and law reforms
	3. increasing efforts to recognise and cease the penalization of victims of human trafficking for unlawful acts that traffickers compel them to commit by improving coordination between police and immigration in cases involving foreign victims;
3. Encourages all Southeast Asian states to implement measures to provide efficient and effective aid to victims of trafficking upon their identification by:
	1. providing trauma-informed training to law enforcement to ensure they use victim-centred approaches in investigations and victim protection,
	2. implementing formal procedures for police, immigration, labor, and social welfare officials to refer both sex and labor trafficking victims to support services,
	3. strengthening the capacity of local government units to provide reintegration services for trafficking survivors, including job training, and in-country employment,
	4. providing increased support to government and NGO programs that provide specialised care, advise and shelter for trafficking victims,
	5. implementing a process to ensure systematic and ongoing input from a diverse community of survivors on: the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of anti-trafficking policies and programs,
	6. increase resources for anti-trafficking task forces to conduct timely investigations, coordinated operations, and prosecutions while providing robust victim and witness assistance services;
4. Calls for increasing awareness of and combating the internet as a tool utilised by traffickers within Southeast Asian countries by:
5. increasing public awareness of internet safety by:
	1. reaching out to schools and workplaces to implement projects that fundraise for relevant institutions in a local capacity and/or educate the public, particularly the youth, about internet safety
	2. requesting that schools publish suitable informative content regarding internet safety and child trafficking on a website accessible to the whole student body
6. increasing support of NGO programs that provide care for child victims of online sexual exploitation;
7. Further encouragesstates parties to make every possible effort for the improvement of information exchange, through means including but not limited to:
8. sharing information on the methods used by organised criminal groups involved in trafficking in persons,
9. allowing law enforcement, immigration or other relevant authorities of states parties to promptly send official information about identified victims to the destination countries, countries of origin and transit countries, including information on the acts and means used for the purpose of trafficking in persons in order to initiate a joint investigation;
10. Calls upon all member nations to implement workshops particularly in shelters for the homeless, for the unemployed and other vulnerable members of society for the unemployed and vulnerable members of society,such as migrants, who are prone to becoming victims of human trafficking, to provide them with a safe environment and reducing the risk of exploitation until deemed stable by workshop leaders, by engaging them in diverse activities such as, but not limited to:
11. language workshops,
12. job application workshops; culture and traditions workshops;
13. Emphasises the illegality of commercial trade of human organs, and therefore human trafficking in all states and proposes prevention methods such as:
14. the creation of an NGO against the commercial trade of human organs,
15. transparency regarding the transplant of human organs between hospitals and said NGO;
16. Expresses its hopes that the implementation of this resolution and compliance with it will be monitored by the UN and a panel of NGO's such as UNHCR and Amnesty international to which countries can apply based on the validity of the nation’s status and stability of the current regime.

  PASSED

**FORUM:** Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee

**QUESTION OF:** Addressing the Status of the Libyan Civil War

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** France

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Republic of Korea, Afghanistan, South Africa, UK, Ukraine, Argentina,
 European Union

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Defining* force as Security Council approved military operations,

*Disturbed* by the prison conditions and handling of human life,

*Observing with approval* the ceasefire on both sides of the conflict,

*Expressing its concern* to all nations about the first and second Libyan Civil War as well as its effects,

*Reaffirming* the initial resolution unanimously passed by the United Nations security council on the 26th of February 2011, which condemned the use of lethal force by the government of [Muammar Gaddafi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muammar_Gaddafi) against protesters participating in the Libyan Civil War,

*Noting with deep concern* the current situation of the Libyan government as well as its instability,

*Deeply disturbed* by the amount of Libyan immigrants immigrating to the European Union in search of safety, security and better education,

1. Calls upon MEDC’s to help Libya financially to ensure a stable government in order to stop and/or minimise immigration to European and other popular Libyan settlement areas;
2. Recommends actively engaging in peaceful negotiations with all parties involved in the conflict, if the ceasefire is broken, to ensure peace and prevent death of innocent civilians;
3. Further recommends using force if the conflict gets out of control or too brutal and begins violating the Geneva Convention, through:
	1. sending in troops from 3rd party states to:
		1. capture and imprison terrorist forces
		2. protect civilians
	2. further destruction of Libyan air force;
4. Requests that a UN operated program be implemented with the support of the World Food Programme (WFP) and Education Cannot Wait (ECW) within the countries involved in the conflict such as Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali:
	1. increase public awareness by means such as but not limited to:
		1. providing protective security measures in collaboration with the respective countries military units, to educators involved in high risk areas of the conflict
		2. encouraging leading international media companies to continue to their funding dedicated to promoting freedom of speech and spreading information on the consequences of the conflict on the future of the West African population
	2. disincentive the local populations of the region especially the youth from choosing to be recruited under the parties of the National Movement for the Liberation for the Liberation of Azawad;
5. Encourages all member states to offer increased scholarships to Libyan students, especially those in tertiary education;
6. Further calls upon the instalment of the Government of National Accord in holding peaceful, fair and safe intergovernmental dialogues;
7. Calls for open and well-regulated dialogue, particularly regarding fair elections, between, but not limited to:
	1. libyan authorities,
	2. the civilian population,
	3. the High National Election Commission,
	4. central Commission of Municipal Elections,
	5. the Transitional National Council,
	6. the General National Congress,
	7. local rebel militias;
8. Further encourages improving the conditions for Libyan prisoners and forbidding inhumane torture techniques and ill-treatment based around the UN’s Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (OPCAT) by:
	1. having annual inspections of every prison in Libya by an authorised and trusted organisation to insure transparency such as but not limited to a United Nations “NPM”,
	2. being more integrated with society,
	3. increasing hygiene through:
		1. Separating showers and equipping each with hygienic products
		2. Having fresh clothes
		3. Building more cells to assign only 1 person per cell
	4. opening a UN organised funding to build prisons based around the Swedish prison system due to its astonishing effectiveness;
9. Asks fellow member states to agree on helping Libya rebuild important infrastructure such as but not limited to:
	1. hospitals,
	2. roads,
	3. educational buildings:
		1. primary schools
		2. secondary schools
		3. universities
		4. colleges
	4. public transits;
10. Urges to provide funding for farming and food initiatives in the forms of, but not limited to:
	1. irrigation,
	2. sustainable fertilisers,
	3. fair distribution of farming land,
	4. educational courses on efficient and sustainable farming techniques;
11. Strongly recommends an increase in aid to those wounded both mentally or physically in Libya through measures including but not limited to:
	1. employing general medical staff in accessible areas for physical injuries,
	2. supplying needed medical equipment,
	3. providing specialised aid for the trauma of civilians;
12. Declares to extend the United Nations Support Mission in Libya to ensure safety for the inhabitants and protection of the Geneva convention as well as other human rights;
13. Expresses its hopes to remain actively seized upon the matter.

  PASSED

### GA4

**FORUM:** Special Political and Decolonisation Committee

**QUESTION OF:** Tackling the Issue of Global Police Brutality

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Brazil

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Argentina, Congo, China, Israel, USA, South Korea, Qatar, Chad, Niger, Mali, Mexico, UAE

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the resolution 2185 adopted by the Security Council (SC) in 2014 in attempts of increasing diversity within police forces,

*Alarmed* by the increase in rate of violence since the COVID pandemic, particularly in impoverished areas like the favelas in Brazil,

*Considers* self defence and use of firearms acceptable when faced with aggression by civilians,

*Emphasising* the need for the separation and distinguishment between police forces and military forces,

*Reaffirming* the importance of combating the issue of global police brutality in order to achieve equality amongst people,

*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that all humans are born free and equal, and that their human rights are protected by the law,

*Recognising* the global tension regarding the treatment of the population by the police forces,

1. Calls for a relaxation on gun laws allowing rural gun owners to utilise their guns on their own property in measures of self defence, while simultaneously allowing the Federal Police to confiscate any firearms which are not possessed for a valid reason;
2. Strongly recommends for nations in South America to create a military alliance that meets at least once a year to report on police brutality and to aid and intervene in cases of aggression;
3. Encourages the UN to create a training program led by MEDCs and fund it in order to educate the police in LEDCs on proper officer conduct to reduce incidents of misconduct;
4. Urges other nations to implement skilled and experienced police officers, by ensuring that they have completed adequate and comprehensive training, such as:
	1. standardised training for pre-deployment,
	2. induction training,
	3. in-service training;
5. Encourages regular check-ups on reports from officers and field work to check for brutality, and if an officer is seen as brutal/violent in unnecessary situations, they should be charged and fired;
6. Urges to ensure all countries are equipping police forces with body cameras to actively ensure the safety of civilians by means of:
	1. not permitting their disablements and allowing officers to dispose of them while off duty to ensure that their privacy is maintained,
	2. certifying their constant surveillance;
7. Calls upon all nations to implement UN funded crime prevention program in local communities where crimes and violence is prevalent, by:
	1. having qualified officers patrolling the streets at night,
	2. creating feedback reports every half a year including improvements backed up by statistics;
8. Requests LEDCs to be given funding by the UN for the high quality equipment that is mentioned in this resolution.

  PASSED

**FORUM:** Special Political and Decolonisation Committee

**QUESTION OF:** Combating the Dependence of Developing Countries on Developed Nations

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Indonesia

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Libya, India, Laos PDR, The Russian Federation, Norway, Venezuela, China, Israel, Congo Kinshasa, Mexico, Sweden, Chad, Afghanistan, France, Mali, Philippines, Niger

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Expressing its appreciation* regarding the UN Development Program (UNDP) which supports projects conducted by over 170 member states to reduce poverty, good governance, address crises, and preserve the environment,

*Deeply disturbed* by the unequal global market balance between the world nations; where the southern periphery, which makes up 75% of the world, only owns 20% of the global income,

*Recalling* the Second World War and the Cold War and its major negative economic and social effects on developing countries,

*Recognizing* the histories of colonisation in countries located in the peripheries and semi-peripheries,

1. Strongly encouragesthe International Monetary Fund (IMF) to ensure that a certain percentage of the loans received by nation states goes to industrial development, by:
	1. conducting more health checks over the economic and financial policies over the 190 member states of the IMF,
	2. constantly checking development rates and indices that measure social and economic development, such as but not limited to:
		1. The Human Development Index (HDI)
		2. The Gini World coefficient
		3. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI);
2. Suggeststhat member states reduce their reliance on agriculture, and rather shift their focus to strengthening their industry by:
	1. redistributing some of the nations' funds towards industrial development,
	2. putting the aids that the developing countries receive from developed countries towards global and local manufacturing and production;
3. Urgesall member states to keep in mind the environmental crisis and reduce the negative effect of modern agriculture on the environment by means of:
	1. environmental campaigns that discuss the consequences of modern agriculture on nature and the environment, such as:
		1. posters
		2. advertisements on the television
		3. programs funded by the UN
	2. gradually transitioning from the usage of harmful fertilisers by 2030, or sooner, to alternative fertilisers (USA) such as, but not limited to:
		1. bone meal
		2. cottonseed meal
		3. composted manure
	3. constant checkups on farms and the products that are being used on farms;
4. Requests that MEDCs and the IMF reduce or even excuse some of the debts of the developing countries, to contribute to global economic stability and reduce the income inequality between the southern and northern sphere;
5. Calls for the creation of a UN organisation that focuses on providing education and job opportunities for people living under the poverty line, which will be funded by the aids received from the UN;
6. Emphasisesthe importance of reducing income inequality through:
	1. tax changes that can contribute to this cause, such as but not limited to:
		1. tax exemptions for people under the poverty line
		2. redistributing tax revenues
		3. taxing people based on their salary and not a fixed amount that everyone has to pay disregarding how much money they make
	2. redistributing welfare and changing its policies to help those in need by means of:
		1. cash transfers to the poor
		2. unemployment benefits
		3. programs to help people find jobs funded by the organisation of the UN;
7. Encourages a temporary exemption of certain ecology bills for LEDCs such as the banning of microplastics for LEDCs;
8. Asks governments to invest, with the use of the savings from tax revenues, in education, infrastructure and supply-side policies which will help small and medium-sized businesses do well in the long-term and make the economy more diversified.

PASSED

**FORUM:** Special Political and Decolonisation Committee

**QUESTION OF:** Addressing the Issue of Global Data Corruption

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Philippines

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Mali, Venezuela, Mexico, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Russian Federation,
 Chad, Libya, Congo Kinshasa, Laos PDR, Niger

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* that a myriad of private organizations have been found responsible for breaches of privacy,

*Aware* of the fact that many nations do not have legislations regulating this overarching issue,

*Emphasizing* the important role governmental bodies play in addressing the exploitation of data collected online,

*Noting* that the world as a whole is increasingly globalizing, the issue of data corruption is becoming both a more relevant and prevalent issue,

*Further noting* that international organizations such as the EU and ASEAN have taken initiatives towards solving this problem,

*Welcoming* singing nations’ civilians trust their governments to regulate against the exploitation of their data,

1. Proposeslegislation, amendments or modifications to signing countries’ laws on privacy or data protection;
2. Calls for the participation of all nations in international and regional initiatives for data privacy protection, such as, but not limited to:
3. The Data Protection Act of 2018,
4. ASEAN framework for data protection of 2016,
5. General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR);
6. Encourages proper and effective coordination with data privacy regulators in other countries and private accountability agents and therefore acknowledges the possible necessity of collaboration between authorities;
7. Stresses transparency regarding the treatment of their data between organizations aiming at data collection and targeted users by:
	1. endorsing punishments against unlawful collection of data from private organizations,
	2. unannounced check ups on different sites that require personal data by either the national government or professionals hired by the United Nations;
8. Recommends that users are able to decide on the information given to data collectors, like in the form of cookies or through required terms and services on every website;
9. Authorizes the government to track users’ data to ensure that there are no breaches in privacy:
	1. invites authorities to intervene in cases of deviations from the law,
	2. condemns legally private entities who transgress established terms through means of limiting their platforms;
10. Urges governments to background check private organizations before allowing civilians access to their platforms to certify their congruence to the law, including but not limited to:
	1. selling of data to third parties,
	2. exploiting data beyond what users consent to;
11. Reminds that potentially polarizing figures and entities on any scale can be edited to prevent harmful courses of action against users.

  PASSED

### HRC

**FORUM:** Human Rights Council

**QUESTION OF**: Combatting inequality and discrimination of sexual orientation and gender identity

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Austria

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Brazil, Japan, United Kingdom, Germany, United States of America, India

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

*Emphasising* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations general assembly in 1948 which states ‘All humans are born free and equal in dignity and rights’,

*Further recognising* the discrimination and hardships members of the LGBTQIA+ community face globally,

*Recalling* the resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/RES/27/32) aimed to raise awareness to the issue of dicrimination and such of gender identity, sexual orientation and the breach of human rights invloving this issue,

*Recognising* the resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/RES/32/2) on the 30th of June in 2016 aimed to protect against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity,

1. Encourages that there will be no forced idea of homophobia (or any other type of sexuality or gender related phobias) or uninclusion due to a persons sexual orientation or gender identity taught in all places of worship, including but not limited to:
	1. temples,
	2. mosques,
	3. gurudwaras,
	4. churches,
	5. monasteries,
	6. synagogues;
2. Strongly urges all member states to create legislation ensuring that there are consequences against any companies which spread misinformation and/or commit any anti-LGBTQIA+ actions which could potentially hurt the community (ex. Disney’s ‘dont say gay’ bill),
3. Further encourages innovative educational approaches, raising awareness about sexual orientation and gender idenity, using age appropriate language for the targeted group with the aim of preventing discrimination and inequality against LGBTQIA+ members, with such approaches being but not limited to:
	1. providing a prefabricated curriculum made by experts certified in the fields of sexual orientation, gender identity and education that would provide:
		1. activities
		2. seminars
		3. projects that teach the targeted ranges of youth about the issue
	2. globally constructing a course under high-school curriculum (students ages 14-18), which is officially recognized, to encourage open-mindedness, equality amongst all human beings (including gender and sexuality) and critical thinking;
4. Urges all member states to legalize same-sex marriage and to identify all gender identities and sexual orientations which are part of the LGBTQIA+ as legitimate:
	1. permitting restriction of LGBTQIA+ marriages to certain ventures decided by the local government with permission of the UN,
	2. urging countries to ignore religious texts regarding sexual orientation and gender identity;
5. Expresses its concern over conversion therapy and other attempts at altering a person’s sexuality and gender orientation;
6. Declares to remain actively seized on the matter.

  PASSED

HSC

**FORUM:** Historical Security Council

**QUESTION OF:** Addressing the Infiltration of North Korean Military in South Korea

*THE HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL,*

*Acknowledges* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states: *“everyone has a right to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their family”*,

*Reiterates* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in saying *“no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment”*,

*Further reinforces* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which establishes every individuals’ right to *life, liberty and freedom,*

*Notes with concern* that the war between North and South Korea is still an ongoing conflict,

*Taking into consideration* the 1946 UN charter,

1. Suggests the creation of an armistice agreement which will enforce the following:
	1. an end to the war through a formally written agreement, and a ceasefire of all militant activity,
	2. the arrangement of reparations and compensation towards all prisoners of war,
	3. the establishement of a demilitarized zone where both sides are prohibited to enter via:
		1. air
		2. ground
		3. underground,
		4. sea;
2. Calls for a ceasefire in Korea, along with finding ways to neutralize the ongoing violence in the Korean peninsula, such as but not limited to:
3. creation of a demilitarized zone around the border, along the 38th parallel,
4. an immediate aid program aimed at accommodating refugees and other individuals displaced by the conflict belonging to all religious and ethnic groups,
5. employment of UN peacekeepers to combat the use of espionage from both the DPRK & the ROK against each other,
6. a UN committee dedicated to maintaining peace and common welfare in the Korean peninsula Committee for Peace in Korea (CFPIK);
7. Asks for a Coalition to Enforce Border Security Between North Korea and South Korea (CEBS BNS) a UN Organization (UNO) that will enforce security and stop illegal border crossing by members of the North and South Korean government or military officials, including all industrial operations within 5 miles of the border, by:
	1. using a UN elected member to monitor the respect of the border in the air,
	2. using a UN elected member to monitor the respect of the border on the sea,
	3. using a UN elected member to monitor the respect of the border on land and underground,
	4. blocking all trade to any countries that breach the border agreements,
	5. major fines levied against the breaching country;
8. Proposes the creation of an east Asia co-prosperity sphere, in which nations in the far East would collaborate diplomatically in order to have a larger impact in geopolitical affairs, the co-prosperity sphere would serve as a partisan organization without any political affiliation,
9. member states of this co-prosperity sphere include but are not limited to:

i. The People’s Republic of China,

ii. Republic of Korea,

iii. Democratic People’s republic of Korea,

1. giving spectator status to:

 i. United states of America,

 ii. Union of Soviet Socialist Republic;

1. Asks all present member states to assist the protection of the Demilitarization Zone by all means such as but not limited to:
	1. creating further legal documents on the present situation,
	2. enduring tensions will not further escalate by abiding to these legal documents,
	3. establishing punishment for not abiding to this document;
2. Demands the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to recognize the sovereignty of the assigned territory of both the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to ensure peace and prosperity for both parties, this is to be guaranteed using measures such as but not limited to:
3. same prospect of recognition from countries which have been involved in the Korean war, on either side, to establish a consensus, including the United States, Republic of Korea, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, USSR, the People’s Republic of China, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, Thailand, Ethiopia, Turkey, the Philippines, New Zealand, Greece, France, Colombia, Belgium, South Africa, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, India, Italy, Norway and Sweden,
4. peace talks with a representative appointed by the UN to ensure a productive and efficient formal recognition;
5. Calls upon all member of states to allow, support, and provide aid to whichever state is willing, in ways such as but not limited to:
	1. humanitarian aid, as this will:
		1. assist civilians that are deeply impacted both mentally and physically from this conflict
		2. allow for civilians to regain their human rights they deserve in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Hman Rights
		3. provide medical supplies to regions that are most affected by this conflict
	2. financial aid, as this will:
		1. allow for a regeneration and boost of both nation’s economies which would also benefit other nations as they will be able to engage in personal trade talks through the import and export of goods
		2. provide accessible housing towards displaced civilians to ensure they are in comforting conditions during harrowing times
		3. provide accessible and quality education towards students which have been majorly affected by this conflict;
6. Calls for the full integration of the DPRK and the ROK into diplomatic and geopolitical matters by means of such as but not limited to:
	1. encouraging the establishment of embassies and diplomatic missions in both the Koreas that will support collaboration between the DPRK and the ROK and the international community,
	2. supporting the establishment of diplomatic missions of the DPRK and the ROK in each other's countries that will:
		1. increase the likelihood of a unified Korean state
		2. lower the ideological tensions in the larger East Asia region
	3. requesting countries to accept and aid refugees from the Korean peninsula;
7. Resolves to remain actively seized on the matter.

PASSED

**FORUM:** Historical Security Council

**QUESTION OF:** The Question of the Kashmir Conflict

THE HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Aware of* the issue regarding water resources tied to the conflict,

*Deeply disturbed* by the multiple counts of human rights violations by the militant groups in Kashmir,

*Emphasizing* the importance of a permanent solution to the issue at hand,

*Further aware of* the history and nuance to the situation,

1. Expresses its hopes humanitarian actors continue to work to improve the humanitarian aid response towards affected citizens by:
	1. strengthening humanitarian response capacities at all levels,
	2. enhancing the provision and coordination of humanitarian aid at the global, regional, and field level,
	3. continue to work with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, relevant humanitarian non-governmental organizations, other members of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, and other relevant stakeholders to build global collaborations;
2. Encourages the commitment of a UN initiated and supervised diplomatic agreement between China, India, Pakistan and a representative of the Kashmir people, regarding the division and consensus of water resources in Kashmir:
	1. to prevent water scarcity amongst either side,
	2. to eliminate one of the very ambitions of the Kashmir conflict, the importance of water resources,
	3. to enhance diplomatic relations between the three countries involved in the conflict;
3. Calls for stabilization in the region of Kashmir by economical development of the region, spearheaded by Indian and Chinese corporations which would be given special grants to the resources in Kashmir and must follow rules that include but are not limited to:
	1. the need to employ individuals from Kashmir in order to create job opportunities, the companies can not discriminate on the basis of:
		1. race
		2. religion
		3. gender
	2. the collaboration of the corporations between the local authorities in order to stay completely neutral and politically unbiased,
	3. the joint effort of the companies with authorities to preserve nature and wildlife in the region of Kashmir;
4. Recommends the creation of a DMZ around the Line of Control between India and Pakistan to address the national security issue and make an attempt to decrease the risk of a further military conflict in the following years while the question of Kashmir is further developed in terms of solution between the involved parties, including China, and this will be applied by using measures such as, but not limited to:
	1. having UN officials deeply involved in the creation of the DMZ, to ensure that the parties involved are aware of the unbiasedness and neutrality of the UN,
	2. making an official agreement between the leaders of both India, Pakistan and China,
	3. creating a formal agreement between certain member states of the UN as for the consequences of the breach of the DMZ, such as but not limited to:
		1. economic sanctions
		2. military intervention
		3. lack of support from the member states included in the formal agreement
	4. highlighting that this clause creates a, for now, temporary solution to the question of Kashmir;
5. Further encourages the institution of the UNPEK (United Nations’ Peacekeeping Entity Kashmir) which:
	1. consists of:
		1. a small group of UN peacekeeping troops,
		2. a medical team,
		3. a council made up of 5 Indian, 5 Pakistani, 5 Chinese, and 5 Kashmiri people, which are to be decided upon by the SC, to temporarily govern the Kashmir region until a solution to this conflict has been found
	2. and has the following goals and purposes:
		1. discourage violence between all nations involved
		2. encourage the retreat of military troops from Kashmir
		3. remain in the area of conflict until a permanent solution has been fully realized
		4. support the people of Kashmir who require medical needs as consequence of the ongoing conflict
		5. allow for further actions which aim to support the region and people of Kashmir in a fair and unbiased way;
6. Promotes the creation of a two state solution and dual control of the region of Kashmir between India and Pakistan, with China serving as a co-administrator with the USA as spectator of the bi-partisan deal. The partisan deal would include policies such but not limited to:
	1. gives monetary compensations and aid to the communities that were negatively impacted, for example the indiginous Pandits of the region, by the Kashmir conflict, this aid will:
		1. go to rebuilding any religious or holy sites that were damaged during the conflict,
		2. be distributed to individuals who were negatively impacted by the conflict,
		3. give proper burial to any deceased individuals that perished during the conflict,
	2. promotes cooperation between religious leaders, mainly of Muslim, Hindu, Sikh, and Jewish minorities by:
		1. holding bi-yearly conferences between all of the religious groups which will encourage the peaceful discussions of internal religious affairs,
		2. stopping the meadeling of religious affairs in Kashmir by outside powers,
	3. encourages the peaceful and voluntary relocation of any individuals who seek to move from Kashmir into either India, China and Pakistan. The immigration would be facilitated in ways such as but not limited to:
		1. giving immediate and full citizenship to any individual that seeks to relocate to China, India and Pakistan,
		2. using UN peacekeepers to facilitate and help the migration of these individuals,
	4. allows Grants and tax cuts and grants to any forreign companies that seek to develop the resources in the region of Kashmir;
7. Requests that the conflict at hand gets further discussed within the UN as the dilemma progresses and evolves to ensure that states are fully aware of its potential unfolding through the intervention of UN relevant agencies and governmental organizations by establishing:
	1. the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates and resources, to ensure the safety of victims,
	2. relevant intergovernmental, regional, and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, to strengthen their collaboration and cooperation and enhance their engagement with Member States;
8. Hopes to remain actively seized on the matter.

PASSED

###

### ICJ

“The International Court of Justice,

Regarding the case of The Relocation of the US embassy to Jerusalem

between Palestine and the United States of America

We have found the following statements of fact:

The ICJ does have jurisdiction over the case as the statute of the

International Court of Justice statute overrides the monetary gold doctrine.

The judges discussed this in the first issue of: Does the monetary gold

principle apply in the case and voted 5 to 6

On the issue: Was it legitimate for the USA to claim that Jerusalem is the

capital of Israel. The judges voted unanimously in favour however, decided

that the issues are not interlinked and therefore did not weigh this much in

the verdict.

Ultimately, the USA was found not in violation of international laws

The final vote was 5 against and 6 in favour of the USA

Due to the close nature of the verdict, the ICJ demands that the US

embassy greatens the mandate of the PAU and adheres to a quota of at

least 40% Palestinians working in the US embassy in Jerusalem.

The ICJ also requests that the USA retracts its recognition of Jerusalem as

the capital of Israel

###

### SC

**FORUM:** Security Council

**QUESTION OF:** The Question of the Kashmir Conflict

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Having adopted* Security Council Resolution 47, which agreed upon a ceasefire between Pakistan and India,

*Fully aware* of the war crimes that have happened against the Kashmiri population,

*Expressing its satisfaction* for India’s decision to restore 4G internet to the Jammu and Kashmir regions,

*Observing* the recent steps taken by India with regards to turning Kashmir into a Union Territory after scrapping Article 370,

1. Requests help to those who were harmed by this conflict in ways such as but not limited to:
	1. medical,
	2. nutritional,
	3. drinking water;
2. Encourages local communities to resolve religious controversies by:
	1. leading multi-faith dialogue,
	2. implementing community strengthening programs,
	3. spreading a peaceful approach to the situation;
3. Suggests a repeat of the Good Friday Agreement which helped end decades of distress in the United Kingdom and Ireland, this would entail:
	1. Kashmir being granted self-determination rights,
	2. working with the United Nations (UN) where agreements can be reached and therefore an agreement about the establishment of a (semi-autonomous provisional government) monitored by the UN;
4. Calls upon the United Nations Office of the high commissioner on Human rights (OHCHR) to provide a thorough, unbiased, and detailed report on the alleged human rights violation in the Jammu and Kashmir region that is reviewed by the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) including but not limited to amnesty international and human rights watch;
5. Seeks an unbiased education curriculum on the Kashmir conflict that is:
	1. written by an unbiased party,
	2. made available to all UN member states,
	3. reviewed by the United Nations in accordance with NGOs and renowned universities;
6. Asks that member states place economic sanctions on India and Pakistan in the event that either state refuses a ceasefire or re-opens attacks during peaceful negotiations;
7. Calls for the current United Nations observer group in Kashmir and Jammu's (UNMOGIP) mandate to be amended so as to be able to:
	1. supervise referendums and plebiscites,
	2. keep the peace between the Indian government and the Kashmiri people,
	3. take over the duty of patrolling the line of control;
8. Condemns the use of any form of violence against the Kashmiri people, and recommends the establishment of an organisation ensuring the decrease of force;
9. Proposes the Line of Control be recognized as the official border between India and Pakistan until a peace deal is written that establishes new borders;
10. Urges Kashmir to become a UN Observer State (level of permanence will be decided later) as is the case with Palestine and the Holy Sea which allows for a Kashmiri point of view within the UN as well as having a voice in the UN.

 PASSED

**FORUM:** Security Council

**QUESTION OF:** Discussing the Status of the Ongoing conflict between Israel and
 Palestine

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Aware* of the ongoing and long-drawn geographical dispute between the Palestinians and Israelis over the ownership and governing of the land, that has lasted nearly a century, with the rapid escalation of conflict and inequalities in the area, which vulnerable and juvenile individuals are amidst,

*Declaring* we can find a solution without violence,

*Deeply disturbed* by the findings of the RAND Corporation's 2021 report Alternatives in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict which demonstrated deep division between the ideologies of Israelis and Palestinians on the avenues for negotiation and the deeply rooted distrust between the two ethnicities,

*Deploring* the existence of Hamas (a group classified as a terrorist group by various member states), its frequent suicide bombings and missile strikes in Israel since its 1987 inception, and its control over Gaza separate from the Palestinian Authority*,*

*Expressing its appreciation* for the Oslo Accords that established diplomatic talks between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) along with agreements for the PLO to recognize Israel’s legitimacy and for Palestinians to self govern Gaza,

*Further expressing deep concern* for the 42,000 hectares of Palestinian land affected during the conflict and the 24,000 families forced to leave their farming property,

*Further deploring* unnecessary brutality stemming from attacks on either side and wishes for a ceasefire to allow for peaceful diplomatic talks between the two parties,

*Having adopted* United Nations Security Council resolutions 194 and 242,

*Recognising* that Fatah is the rightful leader of the Palestinian National Authority and as a rightful governing body in the Gaza strip*,*

*Further recognising* that 80% of the population in Gaza is dependent on humanitarian aid from organisations such as the UNRWA (UN Reliefs and Work Agency) and the PRCS (Palestine Red Cross Society),

*Noting with regret* the anti-Israeli bias in past UN committee investigations such as that of William Schabas in the 2014 investigation into the Israeli-Gaza conflict where it was later discovered that Schabas was paid by the Palestinian Liberation Organisation,

*Noting with deep concern* former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon’s warnings of thousands of Palestinian political prisoners and the call for their release as a “significant confidence-building measure” to boost prospects of peace between Israel and Palestine,

*Seeking* to encourage the coordination of international efforts to put forward peace-promoting efforts that entail joint participation at an early stage,

1. Requests the supply of humanitarian aid from the UN and an easing of the blockade against the Gaza Strip as it only harms the Palestinian civilian population, and has caused multiple violations of the Human Rights of Palestinian by:
	1. easing the blockade as humanitarian aid from organizations such as UN relief can be made more available, which is necessary due to the severe neglect of the human rights of Palestinian civilians by Israeli forces which has been shown through multiple operations and actions,
	2. requesting for UN peacekeeping forces to be deployed in order to protect Palestinian civilians from the violation of their human rights, which has been shown previously;
2. Encourages the State of Israel to support their Palestinian citizens through:
	1. allowing them the legal right to vote in federal and local elections,
	2. the reversal of the citizenship and entry into Israel law allowing:
		1. palestinians to marry Israeli citizens
		2. palestinians to have the ability to apply for Israeli citizenship
	3. the release of all Palestinian-born political prisoners currently under detention in Israel without a charge,
	4. the prioritisation of trials for all Palestinian-born political prisoners who are being held in detention with charges;
3. Further encourages the deployment of UN peacekeepers along the border between Israel and the Gaza strip so as to:
	1. deter Hamas from launching further Terrorist attacks,
	2. ensure humanitarian aid is handed over to civilian authorities and not Hamas,
	3. create secure and safe border crossings so that Gazan Palestinians in the need of aid can cross into Israel more easily and safely;
4. Proposes for the United Nations to work with Israeli secondary and tertiary schools to develop a comprehensive, unbiased curriculum of education that:
	1. includes textbooks, novels, films, and other relevant materials,
	2. provides students with information on the history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and key events in the conflict including:
		1. the British involvement in the conflict
		2. the Balfour declaration
		3. the 1947 UN partition plan for Palestine
		4. the Arab-Israeli War and other wars that have played a key role in the conflict
		5. Palestinian-led organizations such as the PLO and Hamas
		6. the two intifadas
		7. the construction of the separation wall in the West Bank
	3. is made available to all member states and Palestine which entails the Gaza strip and West Bank,
	4. is funded by the World Bank, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC), the State of Israel, Palestinian National Authority, Palestinian Liberation Organisation, and any other willing member nations,
	5. is reviewed by the Centre for Israel Education along with the UNSSC is translated into the most spoken languages by the United Nations including, but not limited to:
		1. english
		2. hebrew
		3. arabic
		4. french
		5. spanish
		6. italian
		7. german
		8. hindi
		9. mandarin
		10. russian;
5. Calls upon the Security Council to address the issue regarding polluted drinking water in the region of the Gaza strip by:
	1. utilising aid from the member states to install and supply water filterers,
	2. ending required materials with the humanitarian aid deployed in the region to help build piped potable water systems;
6. Invites the Palestinian National Authority and the State of Israel to:
	1. hold negotiations considering plans involving one and two-state solutions to the conflict such as, but not limited to:
		1. Isatin, or the bi-national state proposal
		2. alon Peace Plan
		3. allon Plan
		4. arab Peace Initiative
		5. geneva Initiative
		6. Lieberman Plan
		7. israel Peace Initiative
		8. alestinian Prisoners’ Document
	2. host said negotiations with observer states and organisations to assist in the negotiation process such as United Nations,
	3. consider further cooperation between themselves and support peace between the PNA and Israel,
	4. work together to support multicultural Jewish and Arab societies within both Palestinian and Israeli territories,
	5. cooperate on peace and equality initiatives regardless of the outcome of ongoing territorial disputes;
7. Further requests that Israel ceases:
	1. the eviction of Palestinian people from their homes,
	2. the settling of Israelis in Palestinian territory;
8. Urges the use of humanitarian help, provided by a third party organisation, such as a NGO, in order to guarantee the safety of the citizens of both Palestine and Israel;
9. Asks for the formation of an NGO identical to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa with supervision executed by the United Nations, through means such as, but not limited to;
	1. a neutral territory whose sole purpose would be a base for peace-talking, preferably bordering Jordan - provided by the UN, which will be acting as a mediator between the two parties,
	2. an assigned representative, ideally of both Israeli and Arab descent is to:
		1. partake in diplomatic visits to both areas in order to assess the socio-economic and political state of the country,
		2. act as a mediator between Israel and Palestine in times of diplomatic negotiation;
10. Recommends the cooperation of Nations with signing the Treaty/agreement proposed:
	1. encouraging Arab countries to help Palestine signing the treaty and considering this opportunity to the Arab League in order to discuss this solution,
	2. further encouraging the US and Israel’s Arab allies (Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Jordan, Sudan and Morocco) to have a diplomatic discussion about the possibility of signing the treaty/agreement proposed in the resolution;
11. Strongly encourages all members to decide to get rid of terrorist groups in the Gaza Strip by:
	1. targeted airstrikes on known terrorist locations,
	2. military intelligence operations to discover the identities of highly dangerous individuals;
12. Demands more control by the governments of Israel and Palestine over violent acts and terrorism, by:
	1. regularly checking their own active terrorist groups, by:
		1. special forces
		2. supervisors
		3. checking the dark webs for communication between active terrorists
	2. inviting external unbiased supervisors to check the state of the situation provided by the UN
13. Calls for a monthly detailed report to the UN on the situation of both Palestine and Israel written by a rapporteur chosen by the United Nations Security Council that will include information on topics such as, but not limited to:
	1. economic security,
	2. casualties and death toll numbers,
	3. access to the following amenities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip:
		1. food
		2. drinking water
		3. healthcare
	4. the expenditure of aid,
	5. the relations between Israelis and Palestinians,
	6. the funding from member states and other organisations of Israel and Palestine;
14. Further recommends the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) to begin regular inspections of Palestinian refugee camps that will:
	1. inspect camps in the following member states and occupied territories:
		1. Lebanon
		2. Syria
		3. Jordan
		4. the West Bank
		5. the Gaza Strip
	2. conducting the inspections based on criteria set by the UNHCR and reviewed by the following human rights organisations:
		1. the International Committee of the Red Cross
		2. Amnesty International
		3. Human Rights Watch
		4. the European Council on Refugees and Exiles
		5. the Refugee Council United States of America
	3. additionally request funding from the World Bank for the creation of new refugee camps to house persons who have been displaced as a result of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

PASSED

### UNICEF

**FORUM:** UNICEF

**QUESTION OF:** Implementing Measures to Combat the Use of Children as Soldiers

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Morocco

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Slovakia, EU, Congo DR, Costa Rica, Chad, China, Algeria, Norway

THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN’S FUND,

*Alarmed by* the fact, that some child soldiers are under the age of 10,

*Deeply concerned* about the fact, that child soldiers are not only utilised by non-state but also by state armed forces,

*Emphasising* that a child soldier is a human being, which is less than 18 years old and has been recruited by a party in an armed conflict,

*Fully alarmed* about the increase of attacks on schools to recruit children of young ages and the alarming number of children being denied their right to education, as this is very important to educate peace and international justice,

*Further emphasising* that children are volunteering to become child soldiers due to poverty and lack of safety,

*Pointing out* the fact, that according to Article 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Children, children have a limited punishment that can be given,

*Recognizing* the importance of a complete education amongst children until the age of 18, in choice of military recruitment,

*Remaining* however deeply concerned about the following events of child recruitment through forceful measures where parties to conflict continue to violate with impunity the relevant provisions of applicable international law regarding the rights and protection of children,

*Taking into consideration* that mental and physical problems are a common consequence of former child soldiers,

1. Proposes measures to ensure support and a larger understanding for those, who already have served as child soldiers:
2. making medical and mental support available for former child soldiers, that is funded by, but not limited to:
	1. NGO’s
	2. donations
	3. UNICEF
3. campaigns to spread the experience of child soldiers, especially in regions with high usage of child soldiers,
4. including the unconditional release of former child soldiers,
5. ensuring no child soldier is going to be prosecuted;
6. Calls upon all states to fulfil basic events to prevent the use of child soldiers, by:
	1. not recruiting children under the age of 18 to send them to the battlefield,
	2. take legislation to prohibit and criminalise the recruitment of children under 18 and their involvement in hostility,
	3. providing physical and psychological recovery services and help their social reintegration after being a soldier;
7. Calls for uniform penalties against groups or countries that make use of forced child soldiers, by, but not limited to;
	1. prison time for those who are actively involved in the employment and use of child soldiers,
	2. sanctions against governments who forcibly employ children in state armed forces,
	3. international embargo of military supplies to parties that are known or suspected of using child soldiers;
8. Requests advocacy from any involved party in combating the use of child soldiers, by,
	1. spreading awareness of children’s rights through a variety of programmes including,
		1. education and training for military and other armed services, in the field of youths being illegally in the army
		2. as well as initiatives to contact children and their family
	2. monitoring and documenting the abuse of children's rights
	3. analysing the targeted children which are at highest risk of recruitment and protecting them by all possible means;
9. Further encourages all states to provide children with a decent education and a safe place for them to live, with implementations of, but not limited to:
	1. foster families,
	2. volunteers who help with educating,
	3. education programs for demobilised child soldiers to provide equal education opportunities and guarantee literacy,
	4. lower tuition fees for schools,
	5. more schools;
10. Emphasises the major obligation of any state to prevent conflicts and to support activities performed by the UN in the context of peacekeeping operations which should enhance and supplement the peacebuilding roles of national governments.

 PASSED

**FORUM:** UNICEF

**QUESTION OF:** Implementing measures to prevent child labour

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Denmark

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Bangladesh, Algeria, Chad, EU, France, Morocco

THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN’S FUND,

*Advising* all countries to help, for it’ll be beneficial to all in the long run,

*Emphasising* that an increase in education systems will result in growth on job opportunities as an adult that are considered more beneficial than working as child with no guarantee for their future,

*Expressing* that LEDC's and MEDC's should share an equal effort in regard to solving the issue,

*Pointing out* that children are pressured to go into child labour to financially support their family for there's no alternative,

*Seeking* cooperation from other countries within the UN to ensure that no child suffers from illegal employment,

*Recognizing* the importance of the issues contributing to child labour,

*Reaffirming* that all children in child labour are robbed from the mental and physical development they have the right to,

1. Calls foreffort from all countries within the UN to help and fight against the use of children in labour;
2. Further calls forall nations consuming exported goods manufactured by child labour to educate their citizens upon the issue and enlighten every individual on how they can make their own difference by:
	1. television,
	2. newspapers,
	3. internet,
	4. campaigns,
	5. any other type of advertisement;
3. Proposesto create a fund with all volunteering countries in the UN to further encourage education, alternative to labour, in LEDC’s struggling with high percentages of child labour with the raised money by:
	1. setting up schools in areas known to lack in opportunities to education by:
		1. transforming any suitable building not in use by any authorities into a proper place for education
		2. building schools in regions where no construction is available to provide education
	2. providing all essentials that must be included for a proper way of education such as school supplies,
	3. funding staff to help where necessary and teachers to teach at the schools,
	4. making sure two meals a day are taken care of by the school,
	5. promoting the improvement of the syllabi, by:
		1. inviting professionals from MEDCs to assist
		2. inviting government officials to assist
	6. promoting the education of new teachers by:
		1. lowering tuition fees for postgraduate degrees in teaching
		2. raising the wage of teachers in LEDCs;
4. Requests for all LEDC’s who’s economy is built on a high child labour percentage to further improve the conditions and circumstances which underaged employees are under, by:
	1. further making sure that the environment they work in does not result in a decline to health conditions,
	2. making sure, that the workforce the children are working in does not prevent the children from being able to go to school, by school councils checking absence of the children,
	3. making work shifts no longer than 6 hours and having the shift not cut into the child’s education;
5. Requests for financial support to all parents in LEDCs that send their children to school instead of work so that:
	1. children and their families will not be dependent on their income that is earned from child labour anymore,
	2. children will still provide for their families while following a good education and without having to work in hazardous conditions;
6. Requests the compensation for the families who are affected by the termination of child labour by:
	1. granting a financial contribution,
	2. granting access to food banks,
	3. granting a safe living space.

 PASSED

**FORUM**: UNICEF

**QUESTION OF**: Implementing Measures to prevent Child Labour in Less Economically  Developed Countries

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Mexico

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Saudi-Arabia, India, Somalia, Yemen, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Slovakia

THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN’S FUND,

*Conscious* that child labor mostly occurs in LEDCs (Less Economically Developed Countries) as there is no adequate government infrastructure to provide aid for families in extreme poverty,

*Fully aware* that 160 million children provide for their families instead of attending school or any form of education, 48% of them ranging in age from five to eleven years old,

*Keeping in mind* that child labour occurs in LEDCs more frequently than MEDCs as MEDCs contain a fewer percentage of their population in poverty, which results in more children following satisfactory levels of education; whereas, children in LEDCs could work most of the days to earn an income for their families in extreme poverty,

*Recognises* that child labour appears to have consequences on children, such as physical, psychological consequences and could also hamper or impede the possibility of children pursuing education,

*Taking into account* the psychological damages inflicted on children which could hinder their personal development, which is critical to developing their goals, their personality and skills,

1. Calls for the implementation of free and accessible education in the LEDCs by:
	1. giving more opportunities for children to access free education by:
		1. lowering tuition fees
		2. more educational facilities
	2. ensuring teacher availability in schools by:
		1. educating new people to become teachers
		2. raising the wage of teachers
	3. ensuring a safe school environment free from violence:
		1. instating security at schools to ensure only authorized persons enter
		2. instating anti-bullying talks and campaigns
		3. prohibiting the possession of weapons at school;
2. Designates support financially to families in poverty through NGOs such as UNICEF;
3. Urges campaigns to spread awareness about child labour in companies and schools, these campaigns can aim to spread the truth about the origin of products by:
	1. spreading information on which companies use child labour,
	2. educating consumers on how cheap products mostly are produced via child labour,
	3. educating consumers about fair trade,
	4. raising awareness on the experiences of child labour to MEDC’s which buys the products;
4. Recommends encouraging NGOs to financially support children in LEDCs through organisations such as ECOSOC who can invest in facilities to provide:
	1. safe educational facilities,
	2. lower school fees,
	3. financial support to parents;
5. Encourages people to refrain from employing children in workplaces such as at home, in shops, or in factories by raising awareness in LEDC’s with child labour through NGOs such as UNICEF, Save the Children to:
	1. share the experience of the child workers,
	2. show the effect of child labour on the children;
6. Calls upon nations to aid LEDC’s economically with for example, but not limited to:
	1. increasing the costs MEDC’s have to pay for importing products from such nations,
	2. decreasing the costs of LEDC’s who are dependant upon child labour for imports;
7. Asks for the creation of a laws limiting the amount of labour done by children through the following but not limited to:
	1. setting the maximum hours of work for a child to 8 hours,
	2. prohibiting companies from hiring children for what is defined by the UN as heavy work.

 PASSED

**FORUM:** UNICEF

**QUESTION OF:** Tackling the Issue of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment of
 Children

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** United States of America

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** France, China, DR Congo, Slovakia, EU, Morocco

THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN’S FUND,

*Concerned* that up to 1 billion children aged 2-17 have experienced some form of violence or neglect in the past year,

*Defining* abuse against children as actions that threaten the well-being of a child, which may involve a sexual or violent nature,

*Further defining* harassment as unwelcome actions toward a person, creating discomfort and fear, generally through unwanted verbal, visual or physical interactions,

*Reaffirming* that experiencing violence in childhood impacts one’s lifelong health and well-being,

*Recognising* Target 16.2 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, entitled ‘End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children’,

*Welcoming* and supporting the efforts made by member nations in order to combat this pressing issue at hand,

1. Invites member states to instate legal frameworks against the abuse and harassment of children in their countries including repercussions for the abuser/harasser, which may include:
	1. a standard sentence in a correctional facility,
	2. being overseen by a parole officer for up to 10 years after their release (up to the officer’s discretion);
2. Encourages internet platforms to take measures in order to keep the internet safe for children between the ages of 0-17, such as, but not limited to:
	1. increasing moderation on social interaction carried out by children,
	2. increasing security on areas of the internet used primarily by children,
	3. increasing the opportunities for children’s internet use to be overseen by their guardians;
3. Calls for the creation of the Committee to Combat Abuse Against Children (CCAAC), which would be concerned with the following:
	1. creating reports on efforts made to reduce the overall violence against children, in order to:
		1. provide information on the rise or fall of said violence
		2. advise member nations on how to increase their efforts
	2. creating recommendations for members of the committee in order to bolster their efforts against child abuse and harassment,
	3. sponsoring low-funded efforts/campaigns to tackle the issue, on the behalf of the United Nations;
4. Calls upon all member states to raise awareness of the abuse and violence inflicted upon children using methods including, but not limited to:
	1. social media campaigns informing the public of the shocking statistics unearthed by the UN,
	2. government-sanctioned talks carried out by educated professionals to parents/guardians, outlining:
		1. the lifelong repercussions that abuse and harassment as a child has on an individual
		2. the concerning increase in abuse and exploitation against children in recent years
		3. the importance of communication between children and adults in these situations
		4. the signs to recognize in case a child is in a dangerous situation involving abuse
	3. government-sanctioned talks carried out by educated professionals to children, outlining:
		1. the rights a child is entitled to, especially when put in a dangerous situation
		2. ways for children to recognise when they are put in dangerous situations
		3. websites and hotlines for children to contact someone when they feel they are in a dangerous situation;

1. Requests to take charge of children who have been diagnosed with having received a form of child abuse and harassment in order to guide them through the period of recovery and rehabilitation, with methods including, but not limited to:
	1. providing legal protection as well as legal counsel to those children concerned such as:
		1. a restraining order
		2. physical protection, if needed
		3. a court case
	2. providing help for any mental or physical issues stemmed through the abuse by means of:
		1. professional child therapist(s)
		2. doctors (of the victim’s desired gender)
		3. physical rehabilitation
		4. psychiatrist
	3. the measures, which have been mentioned, should only be taken into usage if the child voluntarily agrees on those;
2. Further calls upon all states to facilitate the possibility of a free self-defence course for children, such as, but not limited to:
	1. courses at school,
	2. courses in public gyms,
	3. courses in refugee homes and orphanages.

 PASSED