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Resolutions for November 19, 2011

General Assembly #	Submitted by:	Brief Description	STATUS
<u>GA-01</u>	Secretariat	Outer Space Neutrality	
<u>GA-02</u>	Secretariat	Reshaping the United Nations for the 21 st Century	
<u>GA-03</u>	Saudi Arabia	Economic Dependency on Oil	
<u>GA-04</u>	Israel	Arab Spring and the Fall of Gaddafi	
<u>GA-05</u>	South Korea	Continuation of Education in Developing Countries	
<u>GA-06</u>	Venezuela	Universal Declaration of Labor Rights	
<u>GA-07</u>	Cambodia	Human (Sexual) Trafficking	
<u>GA-08</u>	Iran	Nuclear Technology and Sovereignty	
<u>GA-09</u>	Gabon	HIV/AIDS in Africa and around the world	
<u>GA-10</u>	Canada	Friendliness Towards Cuba	
<u>GA-11</u>	Cuba	Guantanamo Bay Prison	
<u>GA-12</u>	Palestinian Authority	Emergency Vehicle Passage through Checkpoints	
<u>GA-13</u>	Fiji	Drought Crisis	
<u>GA-14</u>	Denmark	Inadequate Shelter	
<u>GA-15</u>	Barbados	Human Trafficking in Barbados	
<u>GA-16</u>	Argentina	Stemming the Drug Trafficking Trade and Educating People of the Tri-Border Area	
<u>GA-17</u>	Tunisia	Arab Spring	

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2 **Re.:** Outer Space Neutrality
3 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
4 **Submitted by:** U.N. Secretariat
5 **Date:** November 19, 2011
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7 *Whereas* humankind's innate drive to explore has taken on new dimensions as we have
8 developed the technical ability to reach beyond the boundaries of our planet; and
9

10 *Whereas* this ability has already been demonstrated by moon landings accomplished by the
11 United States, and
12

13 *Whereas* the United States and other nations are contemplating and planning future exploration
14 of additional planets, such as Mars, and
15

16 *Concerned that* nations with the funding and expertise to explore other planets would have an
17 unfair advantage in exploiting the resources they might find on other planets, and
18

19 *Concerned that* interplanetary colonization and exploitation could create political, economic and
20 military inequalities that could create conflict on Earth and in the universe,
21

22 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
23

- 24 1. Declare that no country be allowed to claim exclusive rights to any portion of a planet in the
25 solar system.
- 26 2. Create an international, regulatory agency to monitor space exploration and ensure that
27 interplanetary neutrality is being maintained. The agency would be called the United Nations
28 Interplanetary Neutrality Commission [UNINC]
- 29 3. All members of the United Nations would be required to be signatories to the UNINC
30 planetary neutrality agreement.
- 31 4. Under the interplanetary neutrality agreement, nations that engage in space exploration
32 would be required to share all resources and scientific information gained through their
33 interplanetary endeavors.
- 34 5. Under the interplanetary neutrality agreement, nations would be banned from claiming any
35 portion of another planet as their territory, colony or protectorate.
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2 **Re.:** Reshaping the United Nations for the 21st Century
3 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
4 **Submitted by:** U.N. Secretariat
5 **Date:** November 19, 2011
6

7 **Understanding** that the original intent of the United Nations was to end what was feared to be an
8 irreversible cycle of violent conflict epitomized by two world wars in the first half of the
9 20th Century, and
10

11 **Affirming** that, since its founding, the United Nations has been an indispensable organization
12 that has played a critical role as a forum where nations can debate issues using a civilized
13 code of conduct, and
14

15 **Realizing** that shifts in global and economic power during the United Nations' 60+ years in
16 existence, have rendered obsolete some of the original United Nations structures, and
17

18 **Noting** that global environmental issues were not on the minds of those who created the original
19 United Nations charter, and
20

21 **Lamenting** that some of the high purposes of the United Nations have sometimes been thwarted
22 by powerful member nations who have been reluctant to submit to the consensus of the
23 General Assembly, or who have asserted their exceptional right to act without regard for
24 the common good of the world,
25

26 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
27

- 28 1. Reaffirm its belief in and commitment to the founding principles of the United Nations.
- 29 2. Call for an amendment to the United Nations Charter that would eliminate the veto power of
30 any nation on the Security Council.
- 31 3. Call for an amendment to the United Nations Charter that would add Japan, Germany, India
32 and the European Union as permanent members of the Security Council.
- 33 4. Call for an amendment to the United Nations Charter that would add the [Universal](#)
34 [Declaration of the Rights of Mother Earth](#) as a fundamental tenet of the organization.
- 35 5. Establish an International Tribunal on Climate Justice and Environmental Pollution, which
36 would hear cases involving crimes against the common good of the earth
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3 **Re.:** Economic Dependency on Oil
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Saudi Arabia
6 **Date:** November 19, 2011
7

8 **Whereas** Article 3 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has
9 the right to life, liberty, and security of person.”, and
10

11 **Whereas** Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
12 “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of
13 himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and
14 necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment,
15 sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances
16 beyond his control.”, and
17

18 **Realizing** that Saudi Arabia accounts for 20% of the world’s petroleum reserves, and is the
19 largest exporter of petroleum brings into consideration their likely dependence on this
20 product as part of their economy, and
21

22 **Recognizing** that their government has strong control over their economy they have the ability to
23 move funds to the private sector but are understandably hesitant because of the
24 consistency of oil profits, and
25

26 **Keeping** in mind Saudi Arabia’s large youth population, movement to private sectors in the
27 economy becomes difficult, as many of these youth are undereducated, especially in the
28 technical skills these jobs require, and
29

30 **Fully** aware that 28 percent of the population is unemployed; it would be in our government’s
31 best interest to find career opportunities for these citizens so as to ward off mass unrest
32 and economic hardship,
33

34 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
35

- 36 1. The UN periodically sends in groups of supervisors to account for the changes attempting to
37 be made to diversify our economy in the creation of six “economic cities” which will
38 encourage foreign investment and private companies. Also that they check up on the
39 programs we are developing for infrastructure and social development.
40 2. The social development in particular that we would like to bring to fruition involves Teachers
41 for World Economic Independence, a program by which teachers from around the world
42 would come to Saudi Arabia to teach the youth technical skills, entrepreneur/ business
43 endeavors, craft skills or other abilities that would help them become self-sufficient in a
44 newly diversified economy. This group does not have to be exclusive to only Saudi Arabian
45 people but may also supplement the IMF and World Bank’s structural adjustment policies in
46 countries that are rapidly developing. Although Saudi Arabia is not considered a poor

1 country by any means, what they wish to embark on with the diversification of their economy
2 is similar to what many countries may undergo that are third world or developing nations.
3 Therefore, this program could have far reaching effects on many member countries of the
4 UN, with Saudi Arabia being the first to employ this group.

- 5 3. These changes being made to develop foreign investment zones and more infrastructure,
6 encouraging social development, will continue on into 2014. Every 6 months we would like
7 to grant the designated group of supervisors, selected by the General Assembly to evaluate
8 our progress. These processes should be gradually moved into more of the private realm so
9 that by 2020 the government exerts minimal control over these businesses other than in the
10 regulation of fair trade and commercial guidelines.
- 11 4. The Teachers for World Economic Independence shall be started at once, gathering their
12 volunteers and organizing the meeting places and activities to be accomplished in
13 communities. The kick off to this program will be at the end of next year, 2013. This
14 program will continue on for 3 years and will be renewed by the UN if it is found to be
15 successful in integrating more people into the workforce.
- 16 5. We plan on spending \$373 billion dollars on these efforts to reorganize our economy in the
17 next 3 years with money already built into our internal revenue system.
- 18 6. The Teachers for World Economic Independence will be composed of volunteer workers
19 from the Peace Corps but the funding for these educational centers from their building costs,
20 to the supplies for the students, will come from raising United Nations dues.

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3 **Re.:** Arab Spring and the Fall of Gaddafi
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Israel
6 **Date:** November 19, 2011
7

8 **Whereas** Article 5 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “No one
9 shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.”,
10 and
11

12 **Whereas** Article 6 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
13 “Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.”, and
14

15 **Whereas** Article 7 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “All are
16 equal before the law and are entitled without discrimination to equal protection of the
17 law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this
18 Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.”, and
19

20 **Having studied** the history of human rights abuses caused by Islamic fundamentalism, and
21

22 **Aware of** the fact that governments enforcing sharia law tend to deny women and non-Muslims
23 many rights and privileges including, but not limited to, voting, freedom of movement,
24 freedom of expression, and freedom of religion, and
25

26 **Having considered** the severe penalties imposed by sharia law, including, but not limited to,
27 honor killings, hand amputations, stoning, and flogging, and
28

29 **Concerned** over the recent violent extrajudicial execution of Muammar Gaddafi, former leader
30 of Libya, and
31

32 **Noting with regret** that nations with new governments, as a result of the Arab Spring, may revert
33 back to authoritarian forms of government,
34

35 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
36

- 37 1. The United Nations will refrain from supporting regimes actively suppressing political
38 unrest, specifically Syria and Iran, and will condemn unwarranted human rights abuses.
 - 39 2. The Human Rights Committee will closely monitor the situations in countries affected by the
40 Arab Spring and will conduct thorough investigations of existing regimes and governments
41 replacing ousted ones.
 - 42 3. The United Nations will also suggest that nations enforcing sharia law consider reforms that
43 would grant women and non-Muslims more rights and reaffirm its support for secular
44 government.
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3 **Re.:** Continuation of Education in Developing Countries
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** South Korea
6 **Date:** November 19, 2011
7

8 **Whereas** Article 26, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
9 “Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary
10 and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and
11 professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be
12 equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.”, and
13

14 **Whereas** Article 26, section 2 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
15 “Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the
16 strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote
17 understanding, tolerance, and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and
18 shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.”, and
19

20 **Commending** the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
21 for promoting ideals such as universal education, gender equality, development, and
22 elimination of poverty, and
23

24 **Dismayed** that the United States and Israel have slashed UNESCO’s funding, creating a deficit
25 of over \$60 million and preventing UNESCO from creating any new projects worldwide
26 until the end of the year and perhaps even longer, and making it difficult to continue
27 current projects, and
28

29 **Recognizing** that UNESCO funds many of the schools and a generous portion of the education
30 system developing areas around the world and that education is a vital element in
31 eradicating poverty, sustaining development, and ultimately creating a more ideal world,
32

33 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
34

- 35 1. The United Nations will create a temporary agency to oversee the continuation of all
36 UNESCO’s current education projects so that UNESCO, in its current financial hardship, can
37 be relieved of these duties in order to focus on moving forward with new projects. The
38 agency will be called the Interim Educational Development Agency (IEDA).
- 39 2. The agency will consist of delegates from any country willing to participate and ensure
40 persons in developing countries continue to receive education despite UNESCO’s hardship.
- 41 3. The top 20 wealthiest countries’ dues will be raised by 3% to create \$60 million to eliminate
42 the deficit in funds. Wealth will be defined by the countries’ Gross National Product per
43 capita. Countries will be urged to pay this difference as soon as possible.
- 44 4. IEDA will exist as long as UNESCO needs to recover and is deemed by UNESCO no longer
45 necessary, or until IEDA’s funds expire.
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3 **Re.:** Universal Declaration of Labor Rights
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Venezuela
6 **Date:** November 19, 2011
7

8 **Whereas** Article 24 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has
9 the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic
10 holidays with pay.”, and
11

12 **Whereas** Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
13 “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of
14 himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and
15 necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment,
16 sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances
17 beyond his control.”, and
18

19 **Realizing** the importance of laborers to the survival and success of the International Economy,
20 and
21

22 **Recognizing** the right of all workers to a safe and fair work environment, and
23

24 **Noting** that the member states of the United Nations inherently accepted a recognition of the
25 rights of laborers by their acceptance of Articles 24 & 25 of the Universal Declaration of
26 Human Rights, and
27

28 **Concerned** that despite this many workers still do not realize their international rights, and
29

30 **Concerned** that over 3,000,000,000 people live on less than \$2.50 a day and that 80% of the
31 world’s population makes less than \$10 a day, and
32

33 **Fully Aware** that a great number of the aforementioned could be making significantly more in a
34 fair labor system, and
35

36 **Alarmed by** the existence of forced labor and slave conditions for over 30,000,000 humans
37 today, more than at any other point in history, and
38

39 **Realizing** that all of this necessitates a UN resolution specifically targeted at labor and the rights
40 of workers,
41

42 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
43

44 **ARTICLE 1**

- 45 1. Everyone has the right to join a labor or trade union as recognized in Article 23, Section 4
46 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- 1 2. No government should make any law inhibiting the joining or operating of trade or labor
- 2 unions.
- 3 3. No employer should interfere in any way with the formation or operation of trade or labor
- 4 unions.

5 **ARTICLE 2**

- 6 1. Everyone has the right to bargain collectively for their benefit as recognized by the
- 7 International Organization of Labor, a UN organization.
- 8 2. No worker shall be forced to bargain or operate individually.
- 9 3. No government should make any law prohibiting the right to bargain collectively.
- 10 4. No employer should interfere in any way with their employees bargaining rights.

11 **ARTICLE 3**

- 12 1. Everyone has the right to strike if they feel their rights are being infringed upon.
- 13 2. No government should make any law prohibiting the rights of its citizens to strike.
- 14 3. No employer should fire or in any other way punish workers of engage in a strike nor
- 15 should they hire any persons to “break” such strikes.

16 **ARTICLE 4**

- 17 1. No person under the age of 11 should be permitted to work in a private employment
- 18 environment.
- 19 2. This explicitly excludes work on a families own property, be it farm or home.
- 20 3. All governments should pass laws enforcing such limitations upon child labor.

21 **ARTICLE 5**

- 22 1. Everyone has the right to work free from discrimination.
- 23 2. No man or woman should receive preference in the application for employment.
- 24 3. No racial or ethnic category should receive preference in the application for employment.
- 25 4. No religious organization should receive preference in the application for employment.
- 26 5. All sexual, racial, ethnic, and religious groups should be paid at equal levels for equal
- 27 work.

28 **ARTICLE 6**

- 29 1. Everyone has a right to fair remuneration for their work as declared by Article 23,
- 30 Section 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- 31 2. Those without the ability to make a livable wage for their work deserve additional
- 32 support from their governments as declared by Article 23, Section 4 of the Universal
- 33 Declaration of Human Rights.
- 34 3. Those without the ability or success to find employment deserve livable support from
- 35 their governments as declared by Article 23, Section 2 of the Universal Declaration of
- 36 Human Rights

37 **ARTICLE 7**

- 38 1. No person should be forced to work more than 12 hours in a day or 65 hours in a week.
- 39 2. All governments should write and pass laws that enforce such limitations.

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4 **Re.:** Human (Sexual) Trafficking
5 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
6 **Submitted by:** Cambodia
7 **Date:** November 19, 2011
8

9 **Whereas** Article 4 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “No one shall be
10 held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their
11 forms.”, and
12

13 **Whereas** Article 5 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “No one shall be
14 subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.”, and
15

16 **Whereas** Article 12 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “No one shall
17 be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence,
18 nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to protection of the
19 law against such interference and attacks.”, and
20

21 **Whereas** Article 23 section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
22 “Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable
23 conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.”, and
24

25 **Whereas** Article 24 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has
26 the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic
27 holidays with pay.”, and
28

29 **Whereas** Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
30 “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of
31 himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and
32 necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment,
33 sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances
34 beyond his control.”, and
35

36 **Whereas** Article 26, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
37 “Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary
38 and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and
39 professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be
40 equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.”, and
41

42 **Whereas** Article 26, section 2 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
43 “Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the
44 strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote
45 understanding, tolerance, and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and
46 shall further the activities of the United nations for the maintenance of peace.”, and

1
2 *Astonished* that an estimated 32 million people are enslaved around the world and around
3 25,600,000 of those victims are forced into sexual servitude, and
4

5 *Dismayed* that an estimated 30,000 people die each year from abuse, disease, torture and neglect
6 while being trafficked for sex, and
7

8 *Appalled* that most of those enslaved are under the age of twenty-four and some are as young as
9 six years old, and
10

11 *Shocked* that in 2006 there were only 5,808 prosecutions against sex traffickers globally, and
12

13 *Realizing* that an abundance of research demonstrates that education is the most successful
14 preventative measure in regards to sex trafficking,
15

16 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
17

- 18 1. The United Nations will begin a program called Teachers against Trafficking, where trained
19 teachers will be sent to the Cambodia (where the number of people trafficked is extremely
20 high), Russian Federation, Thailand, and Nigeria. 200 teachers will be sent to each country.
21 The teachers will be allocated to different areas within the country depending on both the
22 population size and the estimated percentage of people that are trafficked within the area.
- 23 2. $\frac{3}{4}$ of the teachers will educate students aged six to sixteen. The other $\frac{1}{4}$ of the teachers will
24 educate students ranging from 16 to 30 years old; the students ranging from 16-30 years old
25 will learn how to be efficient teachers. The teachers will also discuss the issue of sex
26 trafficking in all of the classrooms; raising awareness about the issue is a key component in
27 preventing its occurrence.
- 28 3. The system of payment will be very similar to the Peace Corps. The volunteer teachers will
29 not be paid a salary. However, each volunteer will receive a stipend to cover basic
30 necessities—food, housing expenses, local transportation, and medical care. The amount of
31 stipend varies from country to country. A “readjustment allowance” will be given for every
32 month of service; if a volunteer completes their full term of a year they will receive \$4000
33 dollars.
- 34 4. UN employees will assess the children’s improvement every three months through testing.
- 35 5. To Pay for Teachers Against Trafficking, the UN will raise the dues by one percent on
36 Russia, the USA, the UK, Italy, and Japan in order to raise approximately 10 million dollars.
37 This money will pay for the teachers’ livelihood abroad for their one- year service.
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3 **Re.:** Nuclear Technology and Sovereignty
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Iran
6 **Date:** November 19, 2011
7

8 **Taking** into consideration that every country has the right to personal sovereignty, it gives them
9 the right to make decisions for themselves without any other government's pressure. For
10 example Iran has been involved in nuclear technology; however U.S. and other western
11 countries disagree with any involvement of Iran with Nuclear technology even if it's for
12 energy saving purposes. What a gives any country to tell other countries what to do? Iran
13 is not the only country with nuclear energy, but it is the only country being punished by
14 western countries to stop its nuclear activities, and
15

16 **Whereas** this issue becomes a problem when the U.S. and other western countries use
17 punishment such as putting sanctions on Iran to stop their nuclear activity. On the other
18 hand U.S. couldn't care less when Israel started nuclear program and made a nuclear
19 bomb and used it. Iran is actively pursuing the acquisition of fissile material and the
20 expertise and technology necessary to form the material into nuclear weapons. As part of
21 this process, Iran is attempting to develop the capability to produce both plutonium and
22 highly-enriched uranium. Iran is seeking nuclear-related equipment, material, and
23 technical expertise from a variety of foreign sources, especially in Russia. Iran is
24 attempting to master nuclear technology for civilian research and nuclear energy
25 programs,
26

27 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
28

- 29 1. The United States should not feel like they have the right to make decisions for other
30 countries, and punish them (sanctions) if they don't follow it.
31 2. Western Alliances of U.S. should not be obligated to follow those sanctions the U.S.
32 provided.
33

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3 **Re.:** HIV/AIDS in Africa and around the world
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Gabon
6 **Date:** November 19, 2011
7

8 **Whereas** Article 7 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “All are equal
9 before the law and are entitled without discrimination to equal protection of the law. All
10 are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration
11 and against any incitement to such discrimination.”, and
12

13 **Whereas** Article 21, section 2 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
14 “Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.”, and
15

16 **Whereas** Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
17 “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of
18 himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and
19 necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment,
20 sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances
21 beyond his control.”, and
22

23 **Alarmed** at the end of 2009, 33.3 million [31.4 million–35.3 million] people were estimated to
24 be living with HIV, up slightly from 32.8 million [30.9 million–34.7 million] in 2008,
25 and
26

27 **Understanding** that the 19 countries worldwide with the highest prevalence of reported
28 infections are all African countries with more than 24.5 million people infected, and
29

30 **Concerned** that HIV/AIDS is a problem in many other countries in the world, and
31

32 **Shocked** that preventive measures are not available and that a cure has not been found and,
33

34 **Aware** that there is a small percent of the world’s population that is immune to HIV/AIDS
35

36 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
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- 38 1. Put together a worldwide health consortium of doctors and researchers to find a cure for HIV/AIDS.
- 39 2. The consortium will also develop and implement a plan to make sure preventive measures for
40 HIV/AIDS are distributed to all countries with people who are sick with the disease.
- 41 3. Each country in the United Nations will donate a proportional amount of funding for the consortium.
- 42 4. The goal of the consortium will be to reduce the occurrence of HIV/AIDS by 30% over the next ten
43 years.
- 44 5. The consortium will report progress annually to the UN.
- 45 6. At the end of ten years the UN will decide whether or not to continue funding for the consortium.
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3 **Re.:** Friendliness Towards Cuba
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Canada
6 **Date:** November 19, 2011
7

8 **Whereas** Article 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “All human
9 beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and
10 conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.”, and
11

12 **Whereas** Article 3 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has
13 the right to life, liberty, and security of person.”, and
14

15 **Whereas** Article 12 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “No one shall
16 be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence,
17 nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to protection of the
18 law against such interference and attacks.”, and
19

20 **Alarmed** that Canada and Mexico are the only countries in the hemisphere that have kept cordial
21 relations with since the Cuban Revolution of 1959, and
22

23 **Devastated** that most of the General Assembly is disrespecting Cuba, and
24

25 **Disappointed** that countries won’t live up to our stellar standards,
26

27 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
28

- 29 1. Allowing trade to open with Cuba, this will spark the economy by creating new jobs, and it
30 will boost morale in Cuba.
31 2. Cuba should be treated with respect, because Cuba is no long a major threat and it is
32 degrading for a new generation to live in a society that shuns the mistakes of the past.
33 3. The people of Cuba will be able to have luxuries from other countries that they would not
34 previously have had.
35 4. Other countries will be able to benefit from quality goods manufactured in Cuba.
36 5. This will be a large step in the unification and friendliness for the whole world.
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3 **Re.:** Guantanamo Bay Prison
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Cuba
6 **Date:** November 19, 2011
7

8 **Whereas** Article 5 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “No one shall be
9 subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.”, and
10

11 **Whereas** Article 9 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “No one shall be
12 subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile.”, and
13

14 **Whereas** Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
15 “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of
16 himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and
17 necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment,
18 sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances
19 beyond his control.”, and
20

21 **Alarmed** that prisoners not getting a fair trial, and
22

23 **Deeply concerned** that prisoners are held captive in unhygienic and cramped quarters outdoors,
24 and that they are physically and mentally tortured, and
25

26 **Fully aware** that the prison hasn’t made the needed improvements that United States promised,
27 including closing down the prison,
28

29 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
30

- 31 1. Requests that necessary improvements be made to Guantanamo Bay prison in order to bring
32 it up to United States standards, meaning living conditions and treatment.
- 33 2. Urging that fair and just trials be scheduled within one year in Guantanamo Bay for all
34 prisoners.
- 35 3. Requires appropriate representation be given to all who are accused of a crime.
- 36 4. Requests that the court be made up of various U. N. countries in order to insure a fair trial.
- 37 5. Requires that the United States pay for all improvements to the prison, for mental duress of
38 prisoners (including psychiatric and physical care) and for all trial/court costs.
39
40

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3 **Re.:** Emergency Vehicle Passage through Checkpoints
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Palestinian Authority
6 **Date:** November 19, 2011
7
8

9 **Whereas** Article 13 section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
10 “Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of
11 each state.”, and
12

13 **Whereas** Article 13 section 2 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
14 “Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his
15 country.”, and
16

17 **Whereas** Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
18 “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of
19 himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and
20 necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment,
21 sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances
22 beyond his control.”, and
23

24 **Alarmed by** over 699 closure obstacles that were added to the West Bank in the past 41 years,
25 and
26

27 **Shocked** that emergency vehicles are stopped at checkpoints when their urgent care is needed,
28 and
29

30 **Dismayed** that over 112 deaths, 69 births, and 35 stillbirths at checkpoints as a result, and
31

32 **Noting with deep concern** that border police do not always allow passage even after it has been
33 granted by Israeli Authority,
34

35 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
36

- 37 1. The United Nations will identify alternate routes through checkpoints through which
38 emergency vehicles have quicker passage.
- 39 2. Emergency vehicles will have an authorization sticker on the front window in order for the
40 border control to quickly check the authenticity of the vehicle without requiring it to stop.
- 41 3. If a line of traffic (longer than 2 vehicles) exists at the checkpoint, the border control will
42 open the opposite side of the road for the emergency vehicle to pass through.
- 43 4. This procedure will be followed at all Israeli checkpoints in the West Bank for 1 year. After
44 that year the General Assembly will evaluate the results and can renew it for another year if it
45 is efficient and successful at saving lives.

1 5. To pay for the authorization stickers on emergency vehicles, a funding of \$100 should suffice
2 given that the price for black and white prints is \$0.09. That allows for approximately 1,000
3 emergency vehicles in the West Bank to receive a sticker. We will meet the expense of these
4 stickers on our own if necessary but we ask for support and assistance from the United
5 Nations in implementing this procedure.
6

1
2 **Re.:** Drought Crisis
3 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
4 **Submitted by:** Fiji
5 **Date:** November 19, 2011
6

7 **Whereas** Article 3 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has
8 the right to life, liberty, and security of person.”, and
9

10 **Whereas** Article 21, section 2 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
11 “Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.”, and
12

13 **Whereas** Article 23 section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
14 “Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable
15 conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.”, and
16

17 **Whereas** Article 23 section 3 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
18 “Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for
19 himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if
20 necessary, by other means of social protection.”, and
21

22 **Deeply concerned** that around 1.1 billion people in developing countries have inadequate access
23 to water, and 2.6 billion people lack basic water sanitation, and
24

25 **Shocked** that half of the world’s hospitalizations are due to water related diseases, and that 3.575
26 million people die every year from water- related diseases, and
27

28 **Noting** that people living in slums often pay 5-10 times more per liter of water than wealthy
29 people living in the same city, and
30

31 **Fully aware** that droughts and a lack of water impend education, agriculture, and economic
32 growth within a community; droughts almost always coincide with a dramatic increase in
33 unemployment, and
34

35 **Aware** that the growing water crisis needs immediate attention, and
36

37 **Realizing** that the ocean contains approximately 97.2% of the Earth’s water; ocean water is
38 undrinkable due to the fact that ocean water is highly saline,
39

40 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
41

- 42 1. The United Nations will create a program called The Drought Crisis Project of Fiji.
43 2. This Project will build and operate a desalination plant within Fiji. These plants will make
44 ocean water potable/ drinkable. The water produced by these plants will be available for
45 drinking and agriculture. The desalination plant will produce 300,000 m³ of fresh water per
46 day.

- 1 3. The Drought Crisis Project of Fiji will receive funding from offshore drilling. Fiji has a
2 substantial amount of offshore drilling potential. The Drought Crisis Project of Fiji plans to
3 pay for the desalination plants by selling the rights to offshore drilling to oil companies.
- 4 4. If the project is successful, the UN can extend the program. The UN may build more
5 desalination plants in countries such as Haiti, Cuba, and Myanmar.
6

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3 **Re.:** Inadequate Shelter
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Denmark
6 **Date:** November 19, 2011
7

8 **Whereas** Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
9 “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of
10 himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and
11 necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment,
12 sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances
13 beyond his control.”, and
14

15 **Shocked** that almost 1 billion people live in slums with a lack of water, sanitation, overcrowding,
16 non-durable structures, and insecure tenure, and
17

18 **Alarmed** that by 2030, 3 billion additional people will need access to better housing, and
19

20 **Dismayed** that 70% of urban housing in sub-Saharan Africa, 50% in South Asia, and 25% of
21 Latin America is not in compliance with local regulations,
22

23 **Aware of** the fact that 1/6 of the world’s population is living without secure tenure, and
24

25 **Noting** a recent study in Mexico found that concrete floors reduce parasitic infections by 20%,
26 diarrhea by 13%, and anemia by 20% than compared to dirt floors, and
27

28 **Commending** the UN-HABITAT for its research on urban land management and housing, and
29

30 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
31

- 32 1. The United Nations will create a volunteer program called the United Nations Shelter
33 Improvement Program (UN-SIP), in which trained builders and interpreters will be sent to
34 Nigeria, Rwanda, Mexico, and Cambodia (Which have the worst living conditions), to
35 improve already existing structures, and build new shelters if needed.
- 36 2. Volunteers will be dispersed to the previously mentioned countries in build groups. A build
37 group will consist of 2 builders and 1 interpreter (Who speaks the native language of the
38 country he/she is sent to). In total, there will be 2,550 volunteers, divided into 850 build
39 groups. The build groups will be dispersed as followed: 100 build groups to Mexico (300
40 volunteers), 200 to Rwanda (600 volunteers), 250 to Cambodia (750 volunteers), and 300
41 build groups to Nigeria (900 volunteers). The build groups will be allocated to different
42 areas in the country depending on size of population, percentage of unsafe structures, and
43 percentage of people with tenure. U.N. troops will also be allocated to the previously
44 mentioned countries as overseers in case of any violence.
- 45 3. When a build group arrives in its assigned area, the build group will look for locals with
46 some experience in construction/building. Once the build group finds experienced locals, the
47 build group will hire the locals as workers to help in the maintenance and construction of

1 shelters. The locals will be paid either with excess food, or a few dollars a day. If any new
2 shelters need to be constructed, the shelter will be a 12'x18', concrete floored, cinder-block
3 shelter. Supplies for maintenance and construction will be distributed from stockpiles
4 located in pre-determined locations. Volunteers located in areas deemed dangerous, will be
5 lightly armed and checked upon regularly by UN troops.

- 6 4. Volunteers will not be paid; instead they will receive a monthly allowance to pay for
7 necessities, housing, food, clothing, transportation, health care, etc. Volunteers will only be
8 paid if they complete a 1 year term of working. They will be paid an amount of \$5,000. UN-
9 SIP will continue to train new volunteers during the entire program to replace the volunteers
10 that are currently working.
- 11 5. United Nations Shelter Improvement Program will be a 5 year program, and can be
12 continued if the General Council deems so.
- 13 6. To cover the costs of UN-SIP, the UN will raise the dues of Canada, China, France,
14 Germany, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Spain, United Kingdom, and the U.S. by 4% to raise
15 approximately \$76 million dollars. This would cover all personnel costs, material costs,
16 volunteer costs, training costs, transportation costs and medical costs.

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3 **Re.:** Human Trafficking in Barbados
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Barbados
6 **Date:** November 19, 2011
7

8 **Whereas** Article 4 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “No one shall be
9 held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their
10 forms.”, and

11
12 **Whereas** Article 5 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “No one shall be
13 subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.”, and
14

15 **Whereas** Article 12 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “No one shall
16 be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence,
17 nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to protection of the
18 law against such interference and attacks.”, and
19

20 **Alarmed** that Barbados is on the Tier 2 Watch List for human trafficking which means that the
21 government does not fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act’s minimum
22 standards, but are making an effort to watch for significant errors. It also means the severe
23 forms of human trafficking are significantly increasing, and
24

25 **Deeply Concerned** that Barbados has made little to no effort to make citizens of Barbados aware of
26 human trafficking and has not set up any system to help victims of human trafficking or to
27 prosecute those responsible, and
28

29 **Encouraged** that citizens and tourists of Barbados need to be well aware of human trafficking in
30 order to prevent it from happening,
31

32 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
33

- 34 1. The General Assembly starts awareness programs throughout Barbados to help people
35 become aware of the issues and ways they can prevent it.
- 36 2. Shut down companies that use or promote slave labor.
- 37 3. Propose that Barbados officially makes human trafficking a crime and legal protection for
38 victims of human trafficking in Barbados.
- 39 4. Many law enforcement and immigration officials do not have appropriate training to help
40 identify people responsible for human trafficking, so setting up training for officials to help
41 identify people involved in human trafficking will help minimize the issue.
- 42 5. This program will last for 15 years and a report will be given to the general assembly after
43 the first five years and will tell the positives and negatives of the program.
- 44 6. If the program is successful then it can be renewed and used as a model for other countries to
45 help stop human trafficking.
46

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3 **Re.:** Stemming the Drug Trafficking Trade and Educating People of the Tri-
4 Border Area
5 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
6 **Submitted by:** Argentina
7 **Date:** November 19, 2011
8

9 **Whereas** Article 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “All human
10 beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and
11 conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.”, and
12

13 **Whereas** Article 3 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has
14 the right to life, liberty, and security of person.”, and
15

16 **Alarmed** that the issue of drug trafficking in the tri-border area (Argentina-Brazil-Paraguay) is
17 growing, and
18

19 **Concerned** that the drugs emanating from this area negatively affect North and South America,
20 and
21

22 **Noting with grave concern** that health and welfare of millions of people may be adversely
23 impacted by this problem,
24

25 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
26

- 27 1. Adopt the following 3 point plan.
28 a. Mandate educational programs to children increase their awareness of substance
29 abuse and its impact
30 b. Distribute informational packets to the general public educating them of the
31 consequences of drug use.
32 c. Establish rehabilitation clinics for effected peoples.
33
34 2. Establish of a drug taskforce to address the mounting danger that the cocaine and
35 methamphetamine industry poses to the people of North and South America. This program
36 that will investigate, persecute and sentence perpetrators of such crimes.
37
38

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3 **Re.:** Arab Spring
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Tunisia
6 **Date:** November 19, 2011
7
8

9 **Whereas** Article 18 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has
10 the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; this right includes freedom to
11 change his religion of belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others in
12 public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and
13 observance.”, and
14

15 **Whereas** Article 19 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has
16 the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold
17 opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas
18 through any media and regardless of frontiers.”, and
19

20 **Whereas** Article 28, of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone is
21 entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in
22 this Declaration can be fully realized.”, and
23

24 **Concerned that** recent changes in government control might lead to hostility in the Middle East,
25 and
26

27 **Aware that** protests and revolutions were stemmed from violations of human rights, corruption,
28 and issues with current government, and
29

30 **Concerned that** political shift may cause anger and resentment among the people which could
31 lead to violence,
32

33 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
34

- 35 1. Assists the countries of Egypt, Tunisia, Libya with rebuilding of countries specifically
36 providing supplies to citizens whose lives may have been upturned by the political unrest
- 37 2. Send representatives from the United Nations to try to keep peace in these countries and
38 prevent potential protests
- 39 3. Watch the developing protests and other turmoil in countries like Syria and Yemen
- 40 4. Forms a council to monitor the activity in Egypt, Tunisia, and Libya and report back
41 periodically about any new revolts
42