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Resolutions for November 15, 2014

General Assembly #	Submitted by:	Brief description	STATUS
GA-01	Secretariat	Official Language of United Nations	
GA-02	Sweden	Women and girls Maternal Mortality in South Africa	
GA-03	Pakistan	Drone Regulations	
GA-04	Monaco	Hunger in Africa	
GA-05	Lithuania	Russia's Violations of Other Counties Air Space	
GA-06	Oman	Oil Production in the Middle East	
GA-07	Nigeria	HIV/AIDs in Nigeria	
GA-08	Kazakhstan	Water Pollution in Kazakhstan	
GA-09	Ethiopia, Iceland, Cyprus, Djibouti	Hunger in Ethiopia	
GA-10	France, Brazil	Institution of U.N. Military	
GA-11	Austria	Israel/Palestine Conflict	
GA-12	Israel	Cyberterrorism	
GA-13	Norway	Anti-Semitism in Norway	
GA-14	Saudi Arabia	Isis Refugee Crisis	
GA-15	United Kingdom	Human Trafficking	
GA-16	Finland	LGBT Rights in Russia	
GA-17	Argentina	Deforestation in South America	
GA-18	Belarus	Rebuilding Belarusian Agriculture	
GA-19	Egypt	Air Pollution in Egypt	
GA-20	Japan	Lifting Japan's ban on whaling	
GA-21	Sierra Leone	Poverty Levels of Sierra Leone	
GA-22	Armenia	Armenian Genocide	
GA-23	Germany	Imprisonment of Women in the Middle East	
GA-24	India	Human Trafficking in the World	
GA-25	Botswana	Israeli-Botswanan Consulates	
GA-26	Syria	Syrian Rebuilding and Development Fund	
GA-27	Ukraine	Humanitarian Assistance to Central African Republic	
GA-28	Venezuela	Marine Cloud Brightening Vessels	
GA-29	North Korea	Fighting Global Warming	
GA-30	Qatar, Philippines, Liechtenstein, Poland, China, Canada, & Thailand.	DRONE Program in Sierra Leone, Togo, Rwanda, and Guinea-Bissau	
GA-31	South Africa	Healthcare Systems in Southern & Central Africa	
GA-32			

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3 **Re.:** Official language of United Nations
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** U.N. Secretariat
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 *Whereas*, among the 192 members of the United Nations, hundreds of languages are spoken, and
9

10 *Whereas*, since its formation in 1945, the U.N. has designated English and French as its official
11 languages, and
12

13 *Acknowledging that* these two western-based languages do not reflect the much wider range of
14 native languages spoken in the majority of U.N. member nations, and
15

16 *Recognizing that* “Esperanto” was created as a politically neutral language that would transcend
17 nationality and foster peace and international understanding between people with different
18 languages, and
19

20 *Knowing that* between 100,000 and 2,000,000 people worldwide fluently or actively speak
21 Esperanto, and that Esperanto has a notable presence in 112 countries, especially in
22 Europe, East Asia, and South America, and
23

24 *Hoping* to make the United Nations more egalitarian and welcoming to all members,
25

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

- 28 1. Adopt Esperanto as the official language of the United Nations.
- 29
- 30 2. Phase in the use of Esperanto over the next 10 years.
- 31
- 32 3. Create a United Nations Esperanto Institute, to teach the language to all delegates.
- 33
- 34

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3 **Re.:** Women and girls maternal mortality in South Africa
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Sweden
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 **Whereas** Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
9 states, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-
10 being of 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, sickness,
12 disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his
13 control.”, and
14

15 **Whereas** Article 25, section 2 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
16 states, “Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children,
17 whether born or in out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.”, and
18

19 **Appalled** that there were 1,560 deaths in 2011 and 1,426 in 2012. More than a third of these deaths
20 were linked to HIV. Lack of sexual and reproductive information and knowledge increases
21 risks of unplanned pregnancies and the spread of HIV, and
22

23 **Notes** that experts suggest that 60% of all deaths were avoidable, and
24

25 **Shocked** that nearly a quarter of the avoidable deaths have been linked to late or no access to
26 antenatal care,
27

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

- 30 1. The United Nations will begin a program called Quest for Health (QFH) which will focus
31 on South Africa and, if this program succeeds, will work on other infected areas such as
32 Sub-Saharan Africa and Central Asia.
33
- 34 2. QFH will work with NGOs who focus on health and education for children such as
35 UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, UNV, and UNESCO.
36
- 37 3. QFH will train groups of volunteers from the 5 NGOs that they have chosen to build and
38 teach in schools, specifically sexual education in South Africa.
39
- 40 4. To create QFH, we request that the UN raise dues on the 10 wealthiest countries by 1%.
41
- 42 5. Quest for Health will last for five years. If after this time there has been a reduction of
43 maternal mortality by 10%, it can be renewed for another five years. At this time it is
44 suggested that it should spread to other regions with high maternal mortality due to HIV.
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3 **Re.:** Drone Regulations
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Pakistan
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 **Whereas** Article 1, of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER states, “To maintain international
9 peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention
10 and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other
11 breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the
12 principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international
13 disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace.”, and
14

15 **Whereas** Article 2 section 2 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
16 “Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of political, jurisdictional or
17 international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be
18 independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.”, and
19

20 **Whereas** Article 3 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
21 “Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person.”, and
22

23 **Distressed** that news organizations around the globe report varying numbers of casualties from
24 U.S. drone strikes, and
25

26 **Alarmed** that there are allegations of thousands of civilian deaths by drones in the past year in
27 countries including, but not limited to, Somalia, Yemen, and Pakistan, by the U.S, and
28

29 **Aware** that public displays against drone usage are occurring across the world and could possibly
30 lead to unrest and more violence in already war torn countries, and
31

32 **Concerned** that more than 50 countries have access to drone technology, and
33

34 **Worried** that civilians across the world are being affected by drones with no official declaration of
35 war or warning about an impending strike, and
36

37 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
38

- 39 1. Create a Drone committee named Drone Activity and Regulations Council (DARC) which will
40 oversee all country’s activities with drones, including, but not limited to, setting new
41 regulations on drones, supporting drone regulations put in place by this resolution, and creating
42 sanctions on countries when the regulations put in place on drones are broken.
43
- 44 2. DARC members will be a rotating group of United Nations members that are selected every 2
45 years by a random draw. Countries may only serve on the council once every 14years. There
46 will be 15 members on the council.
47
- 48 3. When DARC is created, the following regulations will be the first put in place:
49 With the formation of DARC, a country may only send out a drone once the following criteria
50 have been met:
51

- 1 • There is an 85% chance that no innocent civilian or uninvolved party will be injured.
2 This percentage should be determined by the country sending the drone, but may be
3 questioned by DARC if any untargeted death occurs.
- 4 • Drones may only be sent into a country if war has officially been declared or if the
5 country where the drones will be fired at has consented to their discharge.
- 6 • Countries must provide a list of all drones within the country for DARC, including
7 drones used for reconnaissance, surveillance, and other non-combative purposes.
8
- 9 4. The first consequence of breaking these regulations will be to have a fine of 1/3 the country's
10 UN dues. The money from this fine will go to running the DARC committee. Remaining funds
11 will go into the UNICEF and UNESCO organizations.
- 12
- 13 5. This committee will continue as long as drones are in use.
- 14
- 15 6. Within DARC, a subcommittee will be started which will deal directly with the validity of
16 terrorists targeted by drones. This committee's job will be to decide whether or not the person
17 targeted by a country was or is an actual threat to the country in question. This will happen in
18 one of two ways, the first being (1) the country will present their reasons for wanting to
19 terminate this prospective terrorist, and the subcommittee will, after reviewing evidence
20 presented by the country, decide whether they have valid reasons to target this person. The
21 other option is, (2) after the country has successfully killed the terrorist, they must present
22 evidence and defend their reasoning. The subcommittee will then decide, in both cases,
23 whether the killing of the prospective terrorist is or was justified.
- 24
- 25 7. If the person has already been killed and the committee decides the country targeting them was
26 not justified, the country that killed the civilian will be fined 2/7 of their UN dues.
- 27
- 28 8. This money will go to funding DARC and the subcommittee and extra money will go into
29 UNESCO and UNICEF.
- 30
- 31 9. The subcommittee will be composed of rotating members from all of the countries in the UN.
32 Countries will only be allowed to participate in the council once every 10 years. There will be
33 11 committee members. They will each receive one vote. When voting on whether the person
34 is a terrorist, the majority vote will make the final decision.
35
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3 **Re.:** Hunger in Africa
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Monaco
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 **Whereas** Article 23 section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
9 “Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable
10 conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.”, and
11

12 **Whereas** Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
13 states, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-
14 being of 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, sickness,
16 disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his
17 control.”, and
18

19 **Aware** that 66 million primary school-age children attend classes hungry across the developing
20 world, with 23 million in Africa alone, and
21

22 **Shocked** that 227 million Africans are in hunger, and
23

24 **Alarmed that** almost one in three people who live in sub-Saharan Africa are hungry,
25

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

- 28 1. The United Nations will begin a program called Stop Hunger in Africa (SHA) which will focus
29 mainly in Zambia.
- 30
- 31 2. The SHA will work with other NGOs who will help end the hunger in Africa.
32
- 33 3. The SHA will send volunteers to help distribute the supplies.
34
- 35 4. To create the SHA, we request the 20 wealthiest nations by 0.4%
36
- 37 5. The SHA will be set up for 5 years. If there is a reduction in the hunger in Africa then the
38 organization will continue.
39
- 40 6. Our Country (Monaco) will donate \$200 million dollars to this organization.
41
42

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3 **Re.:** Russia's Violations of Other Countries Air Space
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Lithuania
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

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

11 **Whereas** Article 28, of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
12 “Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms
13 set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.”, and
14

15 **Concerned** with the dramatic increase of Russian jets violating the air space of the US and
16 European nations around the Black sea, and
17

18 **Appalled** at Russia treatment and blatant threatening of its neighboring nations, and
19

20 **Worried** by the fact that these untraceable flights could interfere with civilian flights,
21

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

- 24 1. Put in place an embargo against all Arms exports to and imports from Russia.
25
- 26 2. Let this embargo remain in place for a year or until such a time as the violations of other
27 sovereign nations borders ceases and a public apology is issued.
28
29

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3 **Re.:** Oil Production in the Middle East
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Oman
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

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

10
11 **Whereas** Article 23 section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
12 “Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable
13 conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.”, and
14

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

22 **Realizing** that the natural oil in most middle Eastern countries is going to run out in close to fifty
23 years, and
24

25 **Understanding** that oil production is the main source of income in most Middle Eastern countries,
26 and
27

28 **Recognizing** that once the oil is gone thousands of people will lose their jobs and several countries
29 worldwide will become a lot poorer.
30

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

- 33 1. The United Nations will create a committee that will research and recommend alternative fuel
34 sources.
35
- 36 2. In addition to that this committee will promote the use of these alternative fuels.
37
- 38 3. It will also be this committee’s job to set restrictions on the amount of oil that can be produced
39 and used.
40
41

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3 **Re.:** HIV/AIDs in Nigeria
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Nigeria
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 **Whereas** Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
9 states, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-
10 being of 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, sickness,
12 disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his
13 control.”, and
14

15 **Whereas** Article 26, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
16 states, “Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the
17 elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical
18 and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be
19 equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.”, and
20

21 **Appalled** that about 3.4 million people living in Nigeria have HIV/AIDS, and
22

23 **Shocked** that only 25% of men and women ages 15-24 correctly identified ways to prevent sexual
24 transmission of HIV, and
25

26 **Stunned** that discussion of sex with teenagers is seen as inappropriate, and
27

28 **Dismayed** that two-thirds of people who need treatment don’t receive it,
29

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

- 32 1. United Nations AIDS Organization will focus their attention on Nigeria because Nigeria has
33 the greatest number of HIV/AIDS deaths in the world. Within Nigeria, the UN AIDS
34 organization will focus on educating the youth of Nigeria and providing access to HIV/AIDS
35 testing, counseling, and treatment to rural areas of the country.
36
- 37 2. Mandatory and extensive sex education in all Nigerian schools will be instigated. UN AIDS
38 representatives or other health-related teachers will lead this topic of education. The students
39 will learn about the risks of HIV/AIDS, how the disease is transmitted, HIV transmission
40 prevention, including how to properly use a condom, and how to avoid situation that put one at
41 high risk for contracting the disease. Informing the students on locations for treatment, testing,
42 and counseling will also be provided. This HIV/AIDS course will be a week long and will be
43 annual.
44
- 45 3. Funds from various HIV/AIDS prevention organization, including PEPFAR, Global Fund and
46 World Bank, along with raising the dues of the 10 wealthiest nations by 1% will be utilized to
47 pay the representatives and teachers, along with restocking various treatment centers and
48 hospitals with the appropriate equipment, including effective condoms.
49
- 50 4. Funds will also be used to erect treatment centers in states of Nigeria where HIV/AIDS
51 prevalence is greater than 7%. Those states include Cross River, Abia, Nasarawa, Plateau,

1 FCT, Anambra, Bayelsa, Akwa- Ibom, and Benue. These treatment centers will provide free
2 testing, counseling, and treatment.

3
4 5. A focus for the new treatment centers, along with ones already in place, will be hiring Muslim
5 female doctors and healthcare workers to treat Muslim women.

6
7 6. The goal of this UN AIDS focus is to decrease the number of people obtaining HIV/AIDS
8 annually through education from 220,000 people to 200,000 and also decrease the number of
9 HIV/AIDS related deaths from 239,700 to 200,000 by 2050.

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3 **Re.:** Water Pollution in Kazakhstan
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Kazakhstan
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 **Whereas** Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
9 states, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-
10 being of 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, sickness,
12 disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his
13 control.”, and
14

15 **Appalled** that most of Kazakhstan’s water supplies are polluted with garbage, radioactivity, and
16 infection, and
17

18 **Shocked** that there is radioactivity in the water, and
19

20 **Dismayed** that the people of Kazakhstan drink this water, and
21

22 **Realizing** that many people do not have water filters,
23

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

- 26 1. The United Nations will begin a program called Clean Our Water (COW) which will focus on
27 bringing the people of Kazakhstan water filters.
28
- 29 2. COW will work with other NGO’s who focus on providing people with water and food such
30 as UNICEF.
31
- 32 3. COW will train a group of workers to work Reverse Osmosis water filters who will help
33 install these water filters in the civilian’s homes.
34
- 35 4. To create COW, we request that the UN raises dues on the 25 wealthiest nations by 0.25%.
36
- 37 5. COW will provide Kazakhstan with as many water filters we can afford. We will have
38 workers installing these filters for 3 years. If after this time there are more filters to install, we
39 can renew our workers for another 3 years. At this time the people of Kazakhstan should be
40 staying healthier and drinking cleaner water.
41
42

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3 **Re.:** Hunger in Ethiopia
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Ethiopia, Iceland, Cyprus, Djibouti
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 **Whereas** Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
9 states, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-
10 being of 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, sickness,
12 disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his
13 control.”, and
14

15 **Appalled** that 29.2 % of children in Ethiopia are underweight due to malnutrition, and
16

17 **Shocked** that as many as 81% of all cases of child under nutrition and its related pathologies go
18 untreated, and
19

20 **Alarmed** that 28% of all child mortality in Ethiopia is associated with under nutrition, and
21

22 **Deeply Concerned** that 34 million people in Ethiopia suffered from malnutrition from 2010-2012,
23 and
24

25 **Realizing** that eliminating lack of nourishment in Ethiopia is a necessary step for its growth and
26 transformation,
27

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

- 30 1. The United Nations will start a program called DICEAH (Djibouti, Iceland, Cyprus, Ethiopia
31 Against Hunger)
32
- 33 2. DICEAH will combine the efforts of Djibouti, Iceland, Cyprus and Ethiopia to aid hunger
34 relief efforts in Ethiopia.
35
- 36 3. DICEAH food banks will be set up all over Ethiopia and will be easily available and
37 accessible to all impoverished citizens of Ethiopia.
38
- 39 4. Either a monthly allowance will be given to each center to purchase food from the
40 community, (depending on food availability in the specific center), or canned and boxed
41 goods, purchased by DICEAH will be delivered to each center monthly.
42
- 43 6. Trained volunteers from Djibouti, Iceland, Cyprus and Ethiopia will oversee each center, help
44 with transportation and delivery of food, and track productivity and success of the centers.
45
- 46 7. To create and fund DICEAH we propose that the 20 wealthiest country’s dues are raised by
47 0.2%.
48
- 49 8. Success of DICEAH’s efforts will be measured by percentage of malnourished children in
50 Ethiopia. If this percentage is lowered to 20% in three years, then we propose that this

1 program be renewed another five years, and that DICEAH begins work in Burundi, Haiti and
2 Zambia.

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3 **Re.:** Institution of UN Military
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** France, Brazil
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 **Whereas** Article 1, section 1 of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER states “To maintain
9 international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for
10 the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of
11 aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in
12 conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement
13 of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace:”, and
14

15 **Whereas** Article 2, section 5 of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER states “All Members shall
16 give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the
17 present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the
18 United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.”, and
19

20 **Whereas** Article 11, section 2 of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER states “The General
21 Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace
22 and security brought before it by an Member of the United Nations, or by the Security
23 Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with
24 Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make
25 recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to
26 the which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General
27 Assembly either before or after discussion.”, and
28

29 **Whereas** Article 24, section 1 of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER states “In order to ensure
30 prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security
31 Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and
32 agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on
33 their behalf.”, and
34

35 **Whereas** Article 27, section 3 of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER states “Decisions of the
36 Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members
37 including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under
38 Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from
39 voting.”, and
40

41 **Whereas** Article 29 of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER states “The Security Council may
42 establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its
43 functions.”, and
44

45 **Whereas** Article 39 of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER states “The Security Council shall
46 determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of
47 aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in
48 accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and
49 security.”, and
50

1 **Whereas** Article 42 of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER states “Should the Security Council
2 consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to
3 be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to
4 maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include
5 demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of
6 the United Nations.”, and
7

8 **Whereas** Article 43 of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER states “All Members of the United
9 Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security,
10 undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a
11 special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights
12 of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.”,
13 and
14

15 **Whereas** Article 47, section 3 of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER states “The Military Staff
16 Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of
17 any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the
18 command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.”, and
19

20 **Whereas** Article 47, section 4 of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER states “The Military Staff
21 Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with
22 appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.”, and
23

24 **Whereas** Article 49 of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER states “The Members of the United
25 Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided
26 upon by the Security Council.”, and
27

28 **Deeply Concerned** by the reluctance of world powers (United States, Belgium, Canada, Russia,
29 and United Kingdom) to send military forces to stop the genocide in Rwanda in 1994
30 and their insistence to only protect “foreign nationals” in Rwanda; resulting in an
31 estimated 500,000-1,000,000 deaths in Rwanda, and
32

33 **Observing** that since the end of the Cold War UN Multidimensional Peacekeeping operations
34 have had a success rate of over 70%; despite being constantly underfunded,
35 undermanned, and overburdened, and
36

37 **Taking into Consideration** that over 175,000 people have died, over the past 3 years, in the
38 Syrian Civil War, and
39

40 **Aware of** the prolonged period of time it takes for the UN to authorize, gather, mobilize, and
41 deploy a peacekeeping force which results in the loss of life of those the UN is
42 attempting to help, and
43

44 **Alarmed By** the Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988) where 1 million people were killed in a prolonged
45 stalemate, and
46

47 **Fully Aware** that it is estimated that more than 60 million people have been killed in genocides
48 since 1945, and
49

50 **Keeping in Mind** that it is estimated that more than 30 million people have died in wars since
51 1950, and

1
2 **Appalled** by the recent conflicts in Libya, Iraq, Mali, South Sudan, Donbass, Gaza and Central
3 Africa which have killed thousands and hampered economic, political, and social
4 development in these nations and the surrounding regions, and
5

6 **Recognizing** that national armies are used to serve and protect their respective countries
7 interests and not for the “greater good” of humanity.
8

9 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**

- 10
- 11 1. The United Nations will create a modern military of 1,000,000 active personnel under the joint
12 command of the General Assembly, Military Staff Committee (MSC), Secretary General, and
13 United Nations Security Council whose powers shall be defined in the following clauses.
 - 14 I. This modern military shall be called the United Nations Military Forces (UNMF).
15
 - 16 2. To create the UNMF we request that the total budget of the United Nations be increased by
17 \$300,000,000,000 per year and that the increase will be distributed under the current
18 distribution system.
 - 19 I. This level of funding shall remain for the first 10 years.
 - 20 II. After the first 10 years the funding levels will be recommended by the Secretary
21 General to the General Assembly for approval.
22
 - 23 3. Strongly Encourages U.N. members to acquire funding for the UNMF from their own national
24 defense budgets.
 - 25 I. Prohibits funding from being diverted from Social Programs.
26
 - 27 4. Reaffirms that nations will be able to retain their respective national armies; if they so choose.
28
 - 29 5. Reaffirms that current U.N. Peacekeeping missions/ assets will remain in place.
30
 - 31 6. The UNMF will be an all-volunteer force; open to all between the ages of 18 and 35 years of
32 age (excluding those who have been convicted of a felony and served a sentence within the last
33 4 years, and those with unstable mental disorders).
34
 - 35 7. Volunteers will have the same salary and benefits as an equal rank and equal service time U.S.
36 Soldier as of 2014 and shall be adjusted appropriately to inflation.
37
 - 38 8. The UNMF will be stationed on every inhabited continent with the headquarters of each
39 continent’s forces will be Paris, France for Europe; Tokyo, Japan for Asia; Mombasa, Kenya
40 for Africa; Sydney, Australia for Oceania; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil for South America; and New
41 York City, United States for North America.
42
 - 43 9. If a conflict occurs the UNMF will intervene as a peace-enforcing force, after 1 month of
44 attempted negotiations, until the conflict is resolved or a ceasefire is enacted among the
45 remaining factions.
 - 46 I. A conflict will be defined as an event where 1,000 or more people are purposely and
47 knowingly killed, maimed, or injured.
 - 48 II. During the period between UNMF intervention and the beginning of the conflict (as
49 defined by Clause 8, Article I) the UNMF shall mobilize all necessary forces under its
50 control and/or allied into appropriate military and strategic positions around and/or near

1 the region (as guaranteed by Article 43 of the UN Charter) affected by the conflict
2 (also defined by Clause 8, Article 1)

3 III. During the period between UNMF intervention and the beginning of the conflict (as
4 defined by Clause 8, Article I) any UNMF bases will serve as an UN "Safe Area" for
5 the protection and evacuation of refugees.

- 6 a. By default a demilitarized zone with a 10 km radius shall surround every UN
7 "Safe Area" and attacks into such zones shall be considered a war crime and/or
8 crime against Humanity.
9 b. The 1st Priority of all UNMF personnel operating in the UN "Safe Areas" during
10 the previously specified period shall be the well-being, protection, and
11 evacuation of the refugees residing in the "Safe Area".
12 c. If a UN "Safe Area" is attacked the UNMF shall use all necessary means to
13 defend and evacuate refugees, civilians, and finally UNMF personnel.
14 d. Any faction that attacks a UN "Safe Area" shall not be guaranteed a seat at any
15 UN peace talks and will upon signing of the ceasefire be brought before the
16 General Assembly to make their case as to why they should have a seat in the
17 peace talks.

18 IV. All factions involved in the conflict, excluding terrorist organizations, shall be able to
19 sign a UN ceasefire, at any time after a conflict begins (as defined by Clause 8, Article
20 1) ,which shall end fighting between all factions (including the UNMF which shall be
21 the first to sign the document) that sign the document.

- 22 a. All factions that sign the ceasefire shall be regarded by the UNMF as allied
23 and/or neutral until all remaining factions have signed the ceasefire.

24 V. If a ceasefire is enacted then the UNMF will serve as a peacekeeping force in the region
25 until a formal agreement ending the conflict is agreed upon by the conflicting parties.

26 VI. The UNMF will serve as a multidimensional peacekeeping force in the affected region
27 for at least 1 year after the conflict is resolved; unless the Security Council votes to
28 withdraw the excess peacekeeping forces from the region, after the conflict is resolved.
29

30 10. If the conflict is external and/or stable in nature; then 1 month after all remaining factions
31 involved in the conflict have signed the ceasefire a U.N. sponsored Peace Conference shall
32 take place in the U.N. Headquarters in New York City.
33

34 11. If the conflict is internal and/or fractured in nature then when all remaining factions involved in
35 the conflict have signed the ceasefire a U.N. observed referendum shall take place, 1 month
36 after all remaining factions sign the ceasefire, to decide the allotted votes of the factions during
37 the UN sponsored peace conference.

38 I. All factions will be on the ballot in the referendum (except as specified by Clause 8,
39 Article III, section d and Clause 8, Article IV).

40 II. A faction shall get the amount of votes proportionally given to it during the referendum
41 (for example if a faction gets 37% of the votes then the faction shall have 37 votes at
42 the UN peace conference) rounded to the nearest percent.

43 III. Any faction to be represented at the peace conference may have the NGO of their
44 choosing, excluding terrorist organizations and/or consistently disreputable
45 organizations; to help observe the referendum and increase the referendums credibility.
46

47 12. 10 days after the Referendum the UN shall host peace talks to resolve the respective conflict.

48 I. All remaining factions shall be guaranteed a seat.

- 49 a. If a faction does not have any votes then it shall have an observer seat similar to
50 the Vatican City in the UN.
51

- 1 13. All individuals captured by the UNMF and/or allied troops under its command, and responsible
2 for Crimes Against Humanity, Crimes of Aggression, War Crimes, and/or Genocide shall be
3 brought before the International Criminal Court (ICC) for due process.
4
- 5 14. Funding for the peace-building portion of the UNMF's multidimensional peacekeeping will be
6 separate from the funding of the UNMF, and the recommended funding levels and the plans for
7 the allocation of funds for the peacebuilding process will be recommended by the UN
8 Peacebuilding Commission to the General Assembly and subsequently voted on.
9
- 10 15. All decisions regarding the UNMF will be voted on by the United Nations Security Council,
11 unless otherwise stated.
12
- 13 16. The Security Council may postpone the intervention of the UNMF for up to 6 months; after 6
14 months a vote in the General Assembly with a ¾ majority must be taken to continue
15 postponement.
16
- 17 17. The UNMF will be equipped with French Famas Infanterie Assault Rifles as the standard issue
18 rifle of the UNMF, the main battle tank of the UNMF will be the German Leopard 2A7+, the
19 main infantry fighting vehicle of the UNMF will be the South Korean K-21, and the main
20 fighter jet of the UNMF will be the American F-22 Raptor.
21
- 22 18. All UNMF personnel will have 3 options when their unit is deployed in an UNMF Intervention
23 to their home country: to participate in all operations in their respective country, to abstain
24 from combat operations in their respective countries, or abstain from all operations in their
25 respective countries — unless the respective individual is stationed in that country or if the
26 Military Staff Committee decides to forbid abstinence from the specific operation.
27
- 28 19. To prevent discrimination and crime in the UNMF, a military police force within the UNMF
29 will monitor, investigate, and report cases of potential discrimination and crimes.
30
- 31 20. All UNMF personnel will be taught to be fluent in at least two UN official languages, with
32 English and French being mandatory languages.
33
- 34 21. The UNMF will follow the rules of engagement, and obey the Geneva Conventions and
35 Protocols.
36
- 37 22. The UNMF will recruit volunteers from all member states of the United Nations, and at least
38 one UNMF recruiting station will be in every member states capital.
39
- 40 23. The UNMF will maintain bases in all United Nations member states larger than Luxembourg,
41 but may maintain bases in smaller countries, if they are strategically vital (ex. Singapore).
42
- 43 24. The UNMF will be available, upon request from any UN member state, to deliver humanitarian
44 aid to regions struck by natural disasters.
45
- 46 25. The UNMF will be available, upon request from any UN member state, to act as a counter-
47 terrorism force.
48 I. A terrorist organization will be originally defined by the EU terrorist list and may be
49 added or removed upon by a simple majority vote in the General Assembly.
50

- 1 26. The UNMF will be exempt from all taxes (except sales tax) and fees imposed by all United
2 Nations member states as guaranteed by Article 105, Section 1.
3
- 4 27. Continental Generals shall be recommended by the Secretary General to the General Assembly
5 for approval by simple majority.
6
- 7 28. The UNMF will take an aggressive stance against the use of NBC (Nuclear, Biological, and
8 Chemical) weapons, and will consider their use against civilian or military targets as a crime
9 against humanity; while the threatening of their use against civilian or military targets will be
10 seen as an act of aggression and the UNMF will take all necessary actions as authorized by the
11 Security Council.
12

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3 **Re.:** Israel/Palestine conflict
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Austria
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 **Whereas** Article 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “All human beings
9 are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience
10 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 the
13 right to life, liberty, and security of person.”, and
14

15 **Shocked** that since 2001, more than 15,200 rockets and mortars, an average of over 3 rocket
16 attacks every single day, have targeted Israel, and
17

18 **Appalled** that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict resulted in 1,551 Palestinian and 421 Israeli deaths
19 during the First Intifada (Dec. 9, 1987 - Sep. 28, 2000) and 6,633 Palestinian and 2,097
20 Israeli deaths from the Second Intifada to the present (Sep. 29, 2000 - Sep. 20, 2012), and
21

22 **Realizing** that both sides have committed potential war crimes and must be held accountable
23 accordingly,
24

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

- 27 1. Allow the placement of 800 Austrian troops in Palestine/Israel for 5 years to help restore
28 peace and lower the amount of attacks on Israel and Palestine with the Peace Keeping Act.
29
- 30 2. Within those 5 years Austrian troops will work with Israel and Palestine authorities to lower
31 and stop the attacks against the opposing country and maintain peace throughout both Israel
32 and Palestine.
33
- 34 3. If within the first year of Austrian troops are placed in Israel and Palestine the percentage of
35 attacks decreases by 25%, then the funding for this peace keeping act will increase along with
36 the number of troops placed in Israel and Palestine. If this percentage is not met within the
37 first year of Austrian troop placement, then the funding and number of troops will remain the
38 same.
39
- 40 4. If this Peace Keeping Act of lowering the percentage of attacks by 25% percent not achieved
41 within the 5 years that it is allowed, then the program will be disbanded and the Austrian
42 troops will return back home.
43
- 44 5. The funding for this operation can be found in the Peace Keeping budget that the United
45 Nations will provide.
46

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2
3 **Re.:** Cyberterrorism
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Israel
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

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

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

16 **Whereas** Article 18 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the
17 right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; this right includes freedom to change
18 his religion of belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others in public or
19 private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.”,
20 and
21

22 **Whereas** Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
23 “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of
24 himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and necessary
25 social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability,
26 widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”, and
27

28 **Whereas** Article 26, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
29 “Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and
30 fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional
31 education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally
32 accessible to all on the basis of merit.”, and
33

34 **Whereas** Article 28, of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone is
35 entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this
36 Declaration can be fully realized.”, and
37

38 **Whereas** Article 29 section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
39 “Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his
40 personality is possible.”, and
41

42 **Appalled** with the growing amount of unrest and fear of terrorism in Israel, and
43

44 **Acknowledging** that Israel is a nation of high security with ongoing domestic conflict, and
45

46 **Knowing** that hospitals, power plants, religious institutions, and the like are important to the
47 culture and wellbeing of the citizens, yet are vulnerable to external forces,
48

49 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
50

- 1 1. The United Nations will form a program called Prevention of Civilian Cyber Terrorism
2 (PCCT) to prevent cyber-attacks on civilian institutions by foreign governments. These
3 institutions will include but are not limited to: hospitals, power plants, religious institutions,
4 and schools.
5
- 6 2. The United Nations will create a team composed of members of countries largely involved in
7 the Cyber World: the United States of America, Israel, Germany, Russia, China, and Brazil.
8
- 9 3. Said team will supervise the Cyber World and prevent Cyberterrorism. After three years, the
10 United Nations will check the progress of the PCCT. If the PCCT keeps Cyber Terrorism on
11 civilian institutions at bay, the program will continue and expand to monitor more countries
12 with a larger team.
13
- 14 4. This team will assign six United Nations' employees to each country in the PCCT team. These
15 employees will use government intelligence and pre-existing programs in each participating
16 nation solely to monitor the Cyber World and investigate activities suspicious of Cyber
17 Terrorism.
18
- 19 5. This team will monitor other countries as well as other team members. This will prohibit team
20 countries from conducting their own Cyber Terrorism.
21
- 22 6. When cyber-attacks on civilians are discovered, the team will attempt to prevent them and the
23 United Nations will revoke protection from the offending country.
24
- 25 7. This program will cost approximately \$3 million per year for the salary and education of the
26 selected team and enforcement of this program.
27
- 28 8. This funding will be provided by a tri-annual gala hosted in Vienna, Austria, with major
29 corporate leaders, royal families, and persons of high political status attending. A \$1000
30 entrance fee will be charged and the gala will be open to donations to support and sponsor the
31 new program.
32
33
34

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3 **Re.:** Anti-Semitism in Norway
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Norway
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

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

12 **Whereas** Article 18 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, "Everyone has the
13 right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; this right includes freedom to change
14 his religion of belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others in public or
15 private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.",
16 and
17

18 **Whereas** Article 19 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, "Everyone has the
19 right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions
20 without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any
21 media and regardless of frontiers.", and
22

23 **Shocked** that Jews are rapidly leaving Norway simply to escape prejudice, and
24

25 **Alarmed** that a recent survey showed that 60 percent of Norwegian schoolchildren have heard
26 "Jew" used as a derogatory term, and
27

28 **Deeply Concerned** that many Jews in Norway reportedly blame the recent Muslim immigration
29 on the rising Anti-Semitism, and
30

31 **Dismayed** that a reporter commented that the level of anti-Semitism in Norway is, "on a par with
32 Great Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden", and
33

34 **Having Considered** that anti-Semitism in Europe has been increasing constantly since World War
35 II,
36

37 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
38

- 39 1. The United Nations will begin a program called End Religious Hatred in Europe (ERHE)
40 which will focus in the countries listed above. (Great Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark and
41 Sweden)
42
- 43 2. ERHE will begin education programs with the children of these countries, promoting
44 religious tolerance and acceptance.
45
- 46 3. ERHE programs can be adapted to promote tolerance in many countries of many religion.
47
- 48 4. ERHE will include a mentor program in order to continue teaching of religious tolerance in
49 deeper ways than the initial program can.
50

- 1 5. ERHE will bring these programs to schools and present them to schoolchildren, in an effort to
2 teach tolerance and acceptance to the next generation.
3
- 4 6. To create ERHE, we will request private donations from parties such as CARD (Coalition
5 Against Religious Discrimination) and similar organizations, as well as from the general
6 public.
7
- 8 7. End Religious Hatred in Europe will last ten years, if after this time there is a decrease in anti-
9 Semitism by 10%, the program will be renewed for another ten years. At this time it is
10 suggested that the program be adapted to other religions and spread to another region.
11
12
13

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3 **Re.:** Isis Refugee Crisis
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Saudi Arabia
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 **Whereas** Article 13 section 2 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
9 “Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his
10 country.”, and
11

12 **Whereas** Article 15, Section 2 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states “No one
13 shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change is nationality,”
14 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 necessary
19 social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability,
20 widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”, and
21

22 **Recognizing** that by the end of 2013, there were 16.7 million refugees world-wide, and
23

24 **Shocked** that a staggering 4.8 million refugees are housed in nearly 60 camps in the Middle East,
25 and
26

27 **Concerned** that refugee camps set up by the UNHCR (United Nations High-Commissioner for
28 Refugees) are becoming over-crowded and do not have enough resources to care for the
29 influx of refugees resulting from tensions in the Middle-East, and
30

31 **Understanding** that the current resettlement program only affects less than 1% of the eligible 10.5
32 million refugees and uproots a family hundreds of thousands of miles away,
33

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

- 36 1. The United Nations will refocus the resettlement ‘program’ for refugees into a separate and
37 organized division of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as a
38 new program called the Gateway To Freedom Organization (GTF).
39
- 40 2. The GTF Organization will give refugees with no other choice but to stay at a remote camp an
41 opportunity to be reintegrated into cities. This would also create a flow of people in and out of
42 the refugee camps which are already dealing with over-crowding and insufficient space and
43 resources.
44
- 45 3. GTF will give single persons and families the resources and skills needed to be integrated
46 back into ‘normal’ society by educating the parent or individual in a chosen field or
47 occupation so as to give the best shot towards a better future.
48
- 49 4. These individuals will be given UN distributed Cash Cards that will have an allotted amount
50 of money to be used per month (accounting for family size, need, and time in the program).

1 The lodgings of the participants will be paid for during the first several weeks/ months of the
2 program. Once the individual is deemed secure enough in their new settlement, the amount of
3 money and benefits will gradually lessen until they are independent from the program.
4

5 5. The program is expected to last roughly 6 months as the individuals and families transition
6 from refugee to freedom. The GTF Organization would be installed in 10 of the 60 Middle
7 Eastern camps, each taking on at least 5-6 individuals or families for six months.
8

9 6. To establish Gateway-To-Freedom, we request that the budget for the UNHCR is raised 15
10 million dollars so as to create GTF and provide more resources to the camps and install GTF
11 chapters in certain camps. In order to accomplish this, we request that the dues of the top 10
12 nations that pay the highest amount of dues by 0.75%.
13

14 7. The trial period of the program will last 2 years and if the relocation of the minimum 240
15 individuals is deemed successful, the program will branch out into more camps including the
16 African and Asian areas as well hopefully being integrated into nearly every UNHCR camp in
17 the world.
18
19
20

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3 **Re.:** Human Trafficking
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** United Kingdom
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

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

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

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

17
18 **Appalled** that there estimated 29.8 million slaves worldwide, and

19
20 **Shocked** that 31.6 billion dollars have been made from forced labor, and

21
22 **Dismayed** that children as young as 1 year old have become victims, and

23
24 **Realizing** that 600,000 to 800,000 women, men, and children are being sold into sex slavery each
25 year,

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

- 28
29 1. The United Nations will start a group entitled Educating and Protecting from Human Tracking,
30 or EPHT.
31
32 2. EPHT will work alongside He for She as far as funding goes.
33
34 3. EPHT will prevent by educating. If more people know about the problem more people will
35 know how to protect themselves and others around them.
36
37 4. EPHT will start in the UK and branch outward.
38
39 5. EPHT is expected to last 8 years. If the amount of people sold involved in human trafficking
40 drops 10% it will go another 8 years.
41

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2
3 **Re.:** LGBT rights in Russia
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Finland
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

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

12 **Whereas** Article 2 section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
13 “Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without
14 any distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other
15 opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.”, and
16

17 **Whereas** Article 3 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the
18 right to life, liberty, and security of person.”, and
19

20 **Whereas** Article 7 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “All are equal
21 before the law and are entitled without discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are
22 entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and
23 against any incitement to such discrimination.”, and
24

25 **Observing** the way that Lesbian-Gay rights and pride were treated before and during the 2014
26 Winter Olympics in Sochi, and
27

28 **Dismayed** that Russia is consistently ranked the 49th least protective country in Europe for LGBT
29 citizens, and
30

31 **Shocked** that Russia passed and enforced a law that bans “Propaganda of non-traditional sexual
32 relationships” to minors in the hopes of “protecting” minors, and
33

34 **Realizing** that laws like these target the LGBT community in Russia and the penalization are fines
35 that cost up to \$30,000 for corporations and that foreigners that violate this law are subject
36 to up to 15 days in prison. The Russians are trying to preserve a mindset that fosters hate
37 crimes against LGBT activists and citizens,
38

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

- 41 1. The United Nations will begin by starting an organization called People for Sexual and Gender
42 Minorities(PSGM) that is willing to negotiate with Russia about its policies against LGBT
43 propaganda (Non threatening).
44
- 45 2. PSGM will work with ORAM (organization for Refuge, Asylum and Migration) as well as
46 other NGO (Non- Governmental Organizations) to help prevent community violence and
47 discrimination, and to provide access to healthcare, safe housing, protection under the law, and
48 employment.
49

- 1 3. People for Sexual and Gender Minorities will last for 4 years, mainly targeting Russian
2 Federation laws, renewing the organization if the number of refugees decreases by 15%.
3
- 4 4. Start a human-rights campaign specifically targeting the problem in Russia.
5
- 6 5. In the case of Russia declining these proposals, PSGM as well as bordering, Scandinavian
7 countries (i.e Finland, Switzerland, and Norway), will work with ORAM to help provide an
8 asylum for escaping victims of discrimination.
9
- 10 A. Refugees will be assisted for approval for permanent settlement
11
- 12 6. In the case of the Russian Federation Declining these proposals, any fines towards refugee
13 individuals and corporations/legal entities, a fund will be provided to compensate for this fine.
14
- 15 A. Individual fines: 4,000 to 5,000 Rubles (\$120- \$150 U.S Dollars).
16 B. Corporate fines: 800,000 to 1 million Rubles (\$24,000 to \$30,000 U.S Dollars)
17

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3 **Re.:** Deforestation in South America
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Argentina
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

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

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 necessary
14 social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability,
15 widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”, and

16 **Note** that the lack of the forests in South America is putting men and women with families out of
17 jobs for the benefit of corporate farming and companies including Nike, Adidas, and
18 Timberland, and

19
20 **Affirming** medicine, food, and shelter for many families in South America comes from the forests
21 like the Amazon that is destroyed at a rate of 50 football fields a minute.
22

23 **Stunned** that the millions of people depending on the forests in South America will be forced to
24 leave their land in hopes of finding a new means of providing for their families.
25

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

- 27 1. Create a program to spread awareness called Preserving the Forests of South America (PFSA)
28 to go aid in efforts to promote forest growth as well as teach the locals how to prevent the
29 event.
30
- 31 2. A new amendment will be added to fine those who are the leading causes of deforestation.
32 These causes included, corporate farmers and international companies. The money made can
33 then be put back into rebuilding the forests (PFSA).
34
- 35 3. PFSA will partner with WWF (World Wildlife Foundation) and FFEM (Fonds Français pour
36 l'Environnement Mondial), both already at work in South America, to gain volunteers and
37 training in preventing deforestation.
38
- 39 4. In order for PFSA to exist, we ask that dues for the top 10 contributing countries be raised by
40 0.01%.
41
- 42 5. The program will be assessed each year it is active. If the program is deemed “efficient”, such
43 as sufficient progress is being made, PFSA will be renewed.
44
45

1
2
3 **Re.:** Rebuilding Belarusian Agriculture
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Belarus
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 **Reminding** all nations of the devastating power plant accident in Cherynobyl that occurred April
9 26 1986, and of the 29 square km's of Belarusian farmland that were rendered unusable
10 because of said accident, and
11

12 **Keeping in mind** that though much of this previously radioactive land has been proven to be safe,
13 approximately 6,400 square km's are still deemed unusable for agriculture, and
14

15 **Noting** these 6,400 km's could make strides to improve Belarusian un-employment and economic
16 success, and
17

18 **Guided by** the United Nations Development Programme's recommendations in *The Human*
19 *Consequences of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident: A Strategy for Recovery*, specifically the
20 notion of assisting the development of communities affected by the blast, and
21

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

- 24 1. Encourages the assembly to finance a single harvest of Sunflowers, which is known to clear
25 radiation and other pollutants from soil making them viable for future crops, in Cherynobyl
26 affected farmland.
27
- 28 2. Keeping in mind; Sunflowers have been proven to absorb radiation from the soil and have
29 recently been used in Japan on areas affected by the Fukushima disaster.
30
- 31 3. Stresses this farmland is essential for the future of Belarusian economy and could mark to
32 beginning from and industrial to agricultural economy.
33
- 34 4. Calls upon the United Nations to act quickly and generously so that the Belarus will be able to
35 remain economically stable while also clearing future farmland of dangerous radiation.
36
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3 **Re.:** Air Pollution in Egypt
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Egypt
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 *Alarmed* by the unacceptable quality of air in many major Egyptian cities and the various health
9 hazards that high pollution levels pose to it's citizens, and
10

11 *Calls upon* the many developed nations of the world to assists in development of solutions to the
12 problem of air pollution in Egypt, and
13

14 *Deeply Concerned* by the average of 3400 deaths per year caused in Cairo alone by air pollution.
15 As well as the 15,000 cases of Bronchitis and 329,000 cases of respiratory infection caused
16 nationally by air pollution each year, and
17

18 *Noting* particulate matter measurements of 580 µg/m³ in Cairo and 450 µg/m³ in Alexandria,
19 both of which are deemed hazardous in comparison to an EPA established healthy limit of
20 150µg/m³, and
21

22 *Noting* national SO₂ emissions measurements of 69 µg/m³, exceeding the WHO established limit
23 of 50 µg/m³,
24

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

- 27 1. Requests further research in to the development of solutions for dealing with air
28 pollution.
29
- 30 2. Encourages tightened international standards for acceptable air quality levels in
31 conjunction with increased national regulations for acceptable air quality.
32
- 33 3. Proposes that by 2018 Egypt will have a national high particulate matter measurement of
34 250 µg/m³ and a national SO₂ emissions measurement within the WHO established
35 standard of 50 µg/m³.
36
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3 **Re.:** Lifting Japan's ban on whaling
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Japan
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 **Reminding** the UN that The UN International Court of Justice ruled on March 31st 2014 that
9 Japan is banned from whaling despite whether or not for scientific purposes. Saying "Japan
10 shall revoke any extant authorization, permit or license granted in relation to JARPA II,
11 and refrain from granting any further permits in pursuance of that program", and
12

13 **Keeping in mind** that the International Whaling Commission placed a ban on whaling in 1982 for
14 commercial purposes, but not for scientific purposes, and
15

16 **Noting** that only 7 out of the 13 whale species are endangered or vulnerable, and
17

18 **Noting** that commercial whaling takes place in Iceland and Norway. This is only permitted
19 because the whaling does not take place in international waters, and
20

21 **Stressing** that this whaling is essential for scientific research, as well as a large provider of jobs,
22

23 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
24

- 25 1. Lift the ban on Japanese whaling for scientific purposes.
- 26 2. Regulate the whaling on the guidelines that:
 - 27 A. Whaling will only be conducted on the six whale species that are neither endangered
 - 28 nor vulnerable.
 - 29 B. Whaling may only be conducted for scientific purposes.
 - 30 C. Whaling will not be conducted in areas where whales are at risk
 - 31
 - 32
- 33 3. Failure to abide by these guidelines will result in a ban on whaling. When this ban will
34 be lifted will be determined at later negotiations.
35
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3 **Re.:** Poverty Levels of Sierra Leone
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Sierra Leone
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 **Whereas** the Preamble of the the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS rules that “it is
9 essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,” 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 necessary
14 social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability,
15 widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”, and
16

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

21 **Appalled** that the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) has been using mining diamonds and
22 minerals found in Sierra Leone and selling them to fund their activities, weapon purchases,
23 and child soldier agenda, and
24

25 **Dismayed** that a mining ban was placed in Sierra Leone on 18 July of 2001 to prevent the conflicts
26 created by RUF and their fight against British troops, and
27

28 **Realizing** that the UN has placed embargos on conflict diamonds and introduced the Kimberly
29 process. While this monitors diamonds from their origin in the mines, these diamonds are
30 handed to foreign distributors, and
31

32 **Exasperated** that the United States is working on the Clean Diamond Act which would ban
33 conflict diamonds from diamond markets and diamonds with an unknown origin,
34

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

- 37 1. Consolidating peace and promote sustainable development within the poorest areas in the
38 northern, southern, and eastern provinces.
- 39 2. Promote inclusive and sustainable human development and works to reduce poverty in all its
40 dimensions.
- 41 3. Promote awareness-raising campaigns aimed on development and advancements of natural
42 resources and technologies in country.
- 43 4. Use advanced technologies from other United Nations to manufacture goods from their own
44 natural resources and to sell to foreign markets to gain a greater profit.
- 45 5. Require world’s top 15 richest nations to assist by donating technology such as machines
46 equating the monetary value of \$1,000,000 (US Dollar) each.
47
48
49
50

- 1 6. Encourage United Nations to provide economic assistance as promised in the Kimberly
2 process.
- 3
- 4 7. Use these funds to promote greater productivity by increasing access to land, technologies,
5 markets and financial services.
- 6
- 7 8. Create an industry known as the Diamonds for Sierra Leone (DSL) that creates factories near
8 diamond mines, processes them (with technology from donors), and then distributes to foreign
9 distributors.
- 10
- 11 9. Increase the tax on Sierra Leone exports especially natural resources, such as diamonds.
- 12
- 13 10. 85% of the profit made from DSL diamond exports will be shared with the national
14 government of Sierra Leone which will in turn create jobs, provide food, shelter, and education
15 to citizens of Sierra Leone.
- 16

17 Sources

- 18 <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>
- 19 www.amnesty.org
- 20 www.allafrica.com
- 21 <http://web.stanford.edu/class/e297a/Conflict%20in%20Sierra%20Leone.htm>
- 22 <http://www.globalissues.org/article/88/sierra-leone>

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3 **Re.:** Armenian Genocide
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Armenia
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 **Whereas** Article 2 section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
9 “Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without
10 any distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other
11 opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.”, and
12

13 **Whereas** Article 2 section 2 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
14 “Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of political, jurisdictional or
15 international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be
16 independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.”, and
17

18 **Whereas** Article 5 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “No one shall be
19 subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.”, and
20

21 **Whereas** Article 8 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the
22 right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the
23 fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.”, and
24

25 **Whereas** Article 9 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “No one shall be
26 subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile.”, and
27

28 **Appalled** that an estimated 1.5 million Armenians were systematically murdered and deported at
29 the hands of the Ottoman Empire, and
30

31 **Dismayed** that the Governments of Turkey and Azerbaijan do not officially recognize the extent
32 of the systemized mass murders and deportations agreed upon by historians, and
33

34 **Realizing** that no steps have been taken on the side of the perpetrators to recognize this event
35 nor make amends,
36

37 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
38

- 39 1. The nation of Turkey formally recognize the event as a genocide.
- 40
- 41 2. The nation of Turkey issue a formal apology and take steps toward reconciliation and
42 restoration with Armenia.
43
- 44 3. The nation of Turkey pay retributions of \$5 million to the nation of Armenia in
45 compensation for the suffering of its citizens.
- 46 4. The Armenian Government will distribute the money to surviving family members of those
47 killed in the genocide, and create support programs for the family members.
48
- 49 5. This program will provide families with partial compensation for loss of property and life, as
50 well as provide funding for a yearly tribute to the lost Armenians.
51

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3 **Re.:** Imprisonment of Women in the Middle East
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Germany
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 **Whereas** Article 6 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the
9 right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.”, and
10

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

16 **Whereas** Article 22, of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone, as a
17 member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through
18 national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and
19 resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his
20 dignity and the free development of his personality.”, and
21

22 **Shocked** that In 2006 50 per cent of women in Pul-e Charki Prison in Kabul were charged with or
23 convicted of moral offences, including zina and running away from home and that the
24 number of women convicted for moral crimes has increased by 50 per cent in the past 18
25 months, and
26

27 **Appalled** that these moral crimes entail fleeing from violence, and
28

29 **Astounded** that in Afghanistan there exist only 18 women’s shelters throughout the entire country,
30 and
31

32 **Astonished** that imprisoned women are usually housed in annexes to male prisons, often
33 inadequately separated from the male population and subject to an increased risk of
34 overcrowding.
35

36 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
37

- 38 1. Request the country of Afghanistan to remove all prison sentences from moral crimes
39 including fleeing violence and zina, promising to enforce political and economic sanctions if
40 the government does not comply.
41
- 42 2. Create a committee to monitor female imprisonment in Afghanistan and surrounding Middle
43 Eastern countries including Egypt and Saudi Arabia, this committee will be called the Female
44 Incarceration Watch (FIW).
45
- 46 3. FIW will observe actions by said governments, watching imprisonment for moral crimes.
- 47 4. FIW will work with private humanitarian groups to establish women’s shelters throughout
48 Afghanistan, particularly in cities with higher populations, such as Kabul, Kandahar, and
49 Herat.
50

- 1 5. FIW will target women in Afghanistan and other surrounding countries through an ad
2 campaign and community or shelter outreach to educate women about their legal rights.
3
- 4 6. To accost for FIW, the UN will raise dues on the top 10 wealthiest nations by 1%.
5
- 6 7. If imprisonment for moral crimes decreases by 60% in the next four years, FIW will continue.
7

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3 **Re.:** Human Trafficking in the World
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** India
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

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

12 **Whereas** Article 16 section 2 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
13 “Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending
14 spouses.”, and
15

16 **Whereas** Article 25, section 2 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
17 states, “Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children,
18 whether born or in out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.”, and
19

20 **Surprised** that the National Crime Agency reveals on September of 2014 that there is a 22% rise
21 of potential victims of human trafficking, and
22

23 **Disgusted** that 50% of human trafficking is of children, and
24

25 **Appalled** that 1 million children are targeted and exploited by sex trade each year, and
26

27 **Dismayed** that 79% of human trafficking is sexual exploitation, and
28

29 **Realizing** that 161 countries are currently affected by human trafficking such as, the U.S, China,
30 and India, and
31

32 **Exasperated** that 40% of child trafficked soldiers are girls used as forced ‘wife’ or sex slaves,
33

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

- 36 1. Double funding to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking
37 which give on-the-ground humanitarian and financial aid to victims of human trafficking.
38
- 39 2. Contribute funds whose purpose is to train inspectors to catch the exploiters in human
40 trafficking.
41
- 42 3. Establish UN outposts in areas with high human trafficking in order to do regular inspections of
43 trafficking violations.
44
- 45 4. Create central stations in every nation affected by human trafficking whose main purpose is to
46 aid in the recuperation of those victimized by human trafficking.
47
- 48 5. Promote awareness-raising campaigns aimed at persons at risk of being trafficked and at the
49 general public through education and the effective involvement of the mass media, non-
50 governmental organizations, the private sector and community leaders with a view to
51 discouraging the demand that fosters the exploitation of persons, especially women and

1 children.

2
3 6. Conduct research and collect suitable data that would enable proper analysis of the nature and
4 extent of trafficking in persons

5
6 7. Funding towards the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human will remain
7 annual until human trafficking as an issue dissipates.

8
9
10 [http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/UNVTF fs HT EN.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/UNVTF_fs_HT_EN.pdf)

11 <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>

12 [http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/news/news-listings/452-nca-human-trafficking-](http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/news/news-listings/452-nca-human-trafficking-reportreveals-22-rise-in-potential-victims)
13 [reportreveals-22-rise-in-potential-victims](http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/news/news-listings/452-nca-human-trafficking-reportreveals-22-rise-in-potential-victims)

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3 **Re.:** Israeli-Botswanan Consulates
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Botswana
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 **Whereas** Article 59, of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER states “the Organization shall, where
9 appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new
10 specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purpose set forth in Article
11 55,” and
12

13 **Whereas** Article 55, sections a and b of the UNITED NATIONS CHARTER states “higher
14 standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and
15 development” and “solutions of international economic, social, health, and related
16 problems, and international cultural and education cooperation,” and
17

18 **Appalled** that despite having official diplomatic ties since 1993, neither nation maintains a formal
19 consulate or embassy in the other, and
20

21 **Realizing** that each nation has deep economic and social interests in the other, and
22

23 **Noting** that six Israeli-centered diamond firms have operations in Botswana’s Gaborone Diamond
24 District, providing jobs, and
25

26 **Aware** that the up and coming Botswana International University of Science and Technology, is
27 facilitated by Ben Gurion University in Beersheba, Israel, and provides students the
28 opportunity to complete their studies in Israel, and
29

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

- 32 1. Establishes a consulate or embassy in both nations.
33
- 34 2. Suggests that Dan Shaham-Ben-Hayun, the official Israeli representative to Botswana, uses this
35 new consulate or embassy to his full advantage to further establish and improve relations that
36 are already in place.
37
- 38 3. Botswana will appoint an ambassador to be in Israel to further facilitate communication.
39
40
41

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3 **Re.:** Syrian Rebuilding and Development Fund
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Arab Republic of Syria
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 **Whereas** Article 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “All human beings
9 are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience
10 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 the
13 right to life, liberty, and security of person.”, and
14

15 **Observing** that the Arab Republic of Syria was a fully sovereign state with elections, and that
16 stability and prosperity created by our fruitful democracy has been interrupted by terrorists
17 and rebels, and
18

19 **Alarmed** that there are 6.5 million displaced people in the countries of Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon,
20 Egypt, and Turkey, and
21

22 **Alarmed** that only 11% of Syria’s chemical weapon stockpile has been extracted, far short of the
23 U.N. goal, and
24

25 **Realizing** the fact that the Syrian Civil War has destroyed homes, businesses, infrastructure, and
26 medical facilities. Things destroyed that were once commonplace in Syrian society, and
27

28 **Deeply Concerned** that members of Rebel groups and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
29 (ISIS) are trying to control the sovereign country of Syria, and
30

31 **Noting** that the Arab Republic of Syria has an outstanding record of human rights, especially in the
32 Western Asia region, and
33

34 **Recognizing** that Syria allows elections, equal rights for woman, free speech, and equal
35 opportunity, and
36

37 **Noting with Deep Concern** of the brutal record of ISIS and human rights, and the Arab Republic
38 of Syria, and
39

40 **Calls upon** the United Nations to defend and bring back human dignity to Syria and,
41

42 **Seeking** to rebuild the fabric of Syrian society that allowed all Syrians the Right to life, liberty, and
43 security of person,
44

45 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
46

- 47 1. United Nations Peacekeeping forces establish and secure the Syrian and Turkish border and
48 also the Syrian and Iraq border, for however long that may be. The Syrian Military will work
49 to end the internal conflict in Syria.
50

- 1 2. The United Nations raise the dues by 5% for all member nations to raise money for the
2 projected 82 billion needed for the Syrian Rebuilding and Development Fund (SRDF). \$75
3 billion would go to rebuilding, and two billion would go to indirect military assistance. \$5
4 billion would go direct Humanitarian assistance in Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Turkey, and
5 Iraq. The Arab Republic of Syria already pledges \$5 billion of that cost. The SRDF would be
6 under oversight of the World Bank. The Rebuilding would be focused on housing, schools,
7 infrastructure, and medical facilities.
8
- 9 3. Work with the Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Turkey, and Iraq to bring back all Syrians displaced by
10 this conflict.
11
- 12 4. Work to eradicate Syria of chemical weapons.
13
14
15
16

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3 **Re.:** Humanitarian Assistance to Central African Republic
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Ukraine
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
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 necessary
11 social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability,
12 widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”, and
13

14 **Bearing in mind** that in the past year the Central African Republic has endured a violent conflict
15 resulting from a major political crisis that has affected nearly the entire population of
16 CAR, and
17

18 **Furthermore** the crisis has left 2.5 million people in need, 419,000 refugees, and 410,000 internally
19 displaced people in Central African Republic, and
20

21 **Observing** that the conflicts in Syria, Gaza, and Iraq have quickly captured the media’s attention
22 leaving Central African Republic to be named home of the forgotten crisis, and
23

24 **Alarmed** that fifty percent of the population in CAR needs humanitarian assistance, over 60% of
25 primary school children have stopped going to classes and 40% of all refugees suffer
26 from desperate malnutrition, and
27

28 **Solemnly affirms** that the Central African Republic has been neglected and therefore needs
29 immediate increase in aid,
30

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

- 33 1. A committee consisting of different specialists, media experts, delegates from Central African
34 Republic, and delegates from France will be made to create a global campaign entitled
35 AIDING CAR.
36
- 37 2. AIDING CAR in collaboration with OCHA will then launch, using different media sights to
38 educate the public on the issues facing Central African Republic.
39
- 40 3. Sites such as Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram should be targeted.
41
- 42 4. Donations from the public and endorsements from celebrity and publicly renowned members
43 of society will aid the campaign.
44
- 45 5. Donations will fund the care packages, vaccinations, and protection and host communities for
46 the people of CAR. All things the UN has deeply struggled to fund.
47
- 48 6. The campaign will continue as long as necessary to insure that the United Nations forgets no
49 country.
50

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3 **Re.:** Marine Cloud Brightening Vessels
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

8 **Whereas** The UN Climate Change report of November 1, 2014 came to an overwhelming
9 consensus that “Human influence on the climate system is clear, and recent anthropogenic
10 emissions of greenhouse gases are the highest in history”, and
11

12 **Whereas** The UN Climate Change report of November 1, 2014 came to an overwhelming
13 consensus that “The risks associated with temperatures at or above 4°C include severe and
14 widespread impacts on unique and threatened systems, substantial species extinction, large
15 risks to global and regional food security, consequential constraints on common human
16 activities, increased likelihood of triggering tipping points (critical thresholds), and limited
17 potential for adaptation”, and
18

19 **Whereas** The UN Climate Change report of November 1, 2014 came to an overwhelming
20 consensus that “Estimates of warming in 2100 without additional climate mitigation efforts
21 are from 3.7 °C to 4.8 °C”, and
22

23 **Alarmed** that experts suggest that warming has already become locked in to the point where
24 massive cuts in carbon emission will not stop it, and
25

26 **Urges** that Climate Change be stopped before the end of the decade
27

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

- 30 1. Invest in 1500 flettner ships or “Albedo Yachts”. The cost will be 4 billion with an additional
31 200 million every year. These ships will be deployed across all of the earth’s oceans.
32
- 33 2. The Albedo yachts have tiny motors that chop up the water and spray a sea mist into the air.
34 These individual water molecules in the mist will each be micron sized droplets. The mist goes
35 into the stratocumulus layer and changes the whiteness of the clouds. This effectively allows
36 clouds to reflect more/less sunlight from the earth depending on the global temperature. The
37 technology for this has already been researched and 1 full-scale boat has even been built.
38
- 39 3. The Albedo Yachts will bypass the timeframe for extinction set by Carbon emissions due to the
40 mechanism of the ships.
41
- 42 4. The ships would be built by the five UNSC nations due to their positioning and funding
43 capabilities.
44
- 45 5. The original 4 Billion dollars will be paid for by the United States Department of Energy’s
46 Loan Guarantee. The 200 million per year would be accounted for by raising the dues of the
47 top 10 UN paying nations by 10 percent.
48
- 49 6. Albedo Yachts will last for an indefinite amount of time or at least until the world cuts reliance
50 from fossil fuels. The Yachts come with a button that allows for shutdown in case of
51 emergencies.

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4 **Re.:** Fighting Global Warming
5 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
6 **Submitted by:** North Korea
7 **Date:** November 15, 2014
8

9 **Whereas** Article 3 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the
10 right to life, liberty, and security of person.”, 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 necessary
15 social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability,
16 widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”, and
17

18 **Appalled** that there is more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere today than at any point in the last
19 800,000 years, and
20

21 **Shocked** that many countries are continuing to constantly pollute this world with no ambitions on
22 going green in plan, and
23

24 **Dismayed** that some of the world’s richest companies still do not see the benefit in investing into
25 more ecofriendly technology, and
26

27 **Realizing** that if we are ever going to make a difference in global warming we will all need to
28 work together,
29

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

- 32 1. Every country will have to create a ten year plan that will cut carbon dioxide emissions by at
33 least 20%.
34
- 35 2. North Korea is hereby making a full switch to nuclear energy throughout the whole country.
36
- 37 3. Any country that does not comply with this plan within the next ten years will be seen as a
38 threat to the United Nations and immediate military action will take place.
39
- 40 4. Every country will donate 1% of their countries wealth to help fund the countries that could not
41 otherwise pay for this ecofriendly shift.
42
43
44

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3 **Re.:** DRONE Program in Sierra Leone, Togo, Rwanda, and Guinea-Bissau
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** Qatar, Philippines, Liechtenstein, Poland, China, Canada, & Thailand
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
7

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

11 **Whereas** Article 6 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the
12 right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.”, 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 necessary
17 social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability,
18 widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”, and
19

20 **Appalled** that there were 56,211 murders in Sierra Leone last year, compared to 55,773 in 2004,
21 and
22

23 **Aghast** that there were 6,708 violent crimes in Rwanda in one year alone, and
24

25 **Deplored** that there have been hundreds of cases of cholera in Togo since 2008 due to lack of clean
26 water, and
27

28 **Dismayed** by the fact that the crime rate of Togo has increased by 100% in the past three years, and
29

30 **Astounded** that nearly 15,000 children suffer from acute malnourishment across Guinea-Bissau due
31 to lack of healthy food,
32

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

- 36 1. The United Nations will begin a program called Drones Rebuild Our Nation's Environment or
37 DRONE.

- 1
- 2 2. This program will take place in Togo, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, and Rwanda.
- 3
- 4 3. This program will provide these four countries with three drones each that will be used to
- 5 monitor the countries for crime and will also be used to deliver food to places in need of
- 6 assistance. An example of a place needing assistance would be an extremely poor area, like
- 7 Malabo, the capital of Guinea-Bissau or a natural disaster site.
- 8
- 9 4. DRONE will be responsible for delivering safe food and water in order to help people in very
- 10 poor areas or those who have just experienced a natural disaster.
- 11
- 12 5. Guidelines for DRONE usage are listed below.
- 13
 - 14 • Drone pilots will not be allowed to occupy the drone if they are not on duty and have
 - 15 been given a clear mission.
 - 16 • People from the government of Guinea-Bissau, Rwanda, Togo, and Sierra Leone are
 - 17 prohibited jobs on the DRONE sub-committee to avoid bias from countries.
 - 18 • If a pilot detects an issue in an area while surveilling it, he must first call the local law
 - 19 enforcement to report the incident. He should not intervene in the situation unless it is
 - 20 absolutely necessary.
 - 21 • All drones must be kept at the port stations at all times they are not currently on a
 - 22 mission. There should be one port station in each country to house the three drones. This
 - 23 should be in a somewhat private and rural area that is in a central location. This would
 - 24 allow better access to all parts of the country.
 - 25 • Every person on the sub-committee must have given and direct job, whether it be
 - 26 supervisor, project manager, pilot, or someone who organizes the supplies that is ready to
 - 27 be shipped out.
- 28 6. This program is optional. Any or all of the above countries can choose to reject the help and
- 29 services thereof entitled by Drones Rebuild Our Nation's Environment, at which point their
- 30 spot(s) in the program will be opened up to other countries who can take their seat in the
- 31 program.
- 32
- 33 7. In order to staff DRONE, the United Nations will select a sub-committee made of 35 people)
- 34 who will staff the actual drones and monitor the usage heavily. The sub-committee will be
- 35 selected by the United Nations, hopefully selecting officials who have been trained at least a
- 36 bit in surveillance programming. They will each be paid \$30,000-\$35,000, depending on their
- 37 positions in the program (supervisors will receive the higher salary). Each country will have
- 38 its own private building to house the three drones when they are not in service and to repair
- 39 the drones and the offices of the officials.
- 40
- 41 8. The sub-committee will not be made of any of the four countries' government to avoid bias in
- 42 the program. All members of the sub-committee will be trained professionals that will receive
- 43 some training when they are hired. They will receive a salary in order to keep them motivated
- 44 and working on for the program.

- 1
2 9. This program will be used strictly to service innocent people and prevent crime by surveilling
3 the countries, extreme hunger, diseases (like cholera), and injuries from natural disaster.
4 Upon misuse of a drone the entire program will be suspended until the sub-committee has
5 come to a conclusion as to if DRONE should continue, and consequences will apply to the
6 misusers of the drone.
7
- 8 10. This program will be paid for by a slight increase in dues for the richest countries in the
9 United Nations. The top ten richest countries will have a 0.5% increase in dues in order to
10 pay for this program.
11
- 12 11. If DRONE does succeed in preventing crime, they will not pick up criminals to bring them to
13 the jail unless the country has a local jail. DRONE will be in contact with law enforcement
14 and government in that area to inform them of unlawful crimes.
15
- 16 12. DRONE will be in practice in Rwanda, Togo, Sierra Leone, and Guinea-Bissau due to these
17 countries lack of funds to eliminate crime more effectively and provide hunger-prevention
18 programs.
19
- 20 13. If DRONE is successful in these countries, meaning that it is successful in serving food and
21 the acute malnourishment rate drops by 5% and the crime rate of these countries drops by
22 10% or more, DRONE will expand to one more country. If it does not accomplish these
23 tasks, it will be evaluated and discussed if it should still continue or if there is a problem to
24 fix in order to better the program.
25
- 26 14. If the countries above accept the program, their governments will not be able to interfere with
27 the supplies United Nations sends to them. The United Nations must be fully responsible and
28 will prevent interference.
29
30
31

1
2
3 **Re.:** Healthcare Systems in Southern and Central Africa
4 **Submitted to:** General Assembly
5 **Submitted by:** South Africa
6 **Date:** November 15, 2014
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 **Whereas** Article 25, section 2 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states,
19 “Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children,
20 whether born or in out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.”, and
21

22 **Deeply Concerned** that the percent of Africans having access to proper sanitation and
23 healthcare in clinics is only at 69%, and
24

25 **Shocked** that 51% of the world's total child deaths are in Africa, and
26

27 **Appalled** that the infant mortality rate in Southern and Central Africa is as high as 63 per every
28 1,000 births, and
29

30 **Troubled** to learn that one third of all medical personnel in rural areas are untrained to deal with
31 medical emergencies, including childbirth, and
32

33 **Alarmed by** the rate that life expectancy is falling in South African countries; going from 62
34 to 51 in just 10 years,
35

36 **Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:**
37

- 38 1. The United Nations will begin a program called African Medical Improvement Association
39 (AMIA) which will focus on improving the general healthcare of the countries of Southern
40 and Central Africa including the countries of South Africa (17th worst healthcare system),
41 Democratic Republic of the Congo (3rd worst healthcare system) , Central African Republic
42 (2nd worst healthcare system).
43

- 1 2. AMIA will work with WHO (World Health Organization) and independent programs such as
2 World Vision, AHI, and PATH.
3
- 4 3. AMIA will hire a group of doctors who will train those who work at the hospitals and clinics
5 in areas that have very bad healthcare systems to insure that they are fully capable of treating
6 sick patients. Also, yearly inspections will be held to make sure the clinics are fully operable
7 and able to cleanly and efficiently treat patients.
8
- 9 4. If a clinic or hospital is found to be below the standards set by the inspections, they will be
10 fined an appropriate amount. The money collected from fines will go to [program] and be
11 used to fund more doctors and equipment that clinics and hospitals lack.
12
- 13 5. To create AMIA, we request a fund donation from the WHO and the United Nations
14 Population Fund (UNFPA).
15
- 16 6. AMIA will last 5 years. If by that time, the life expectancy has not increased to at least 55 and
17 the percent of Africans having access to clean and sanitary clinics does not increase to at
18 least 75%, the program will stop. If the program is successful, it can be extended for another
19 5 years.
20
21