

Leiden Model United Nations

Resolution Booklet

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FORUM: General Assembly 1: Disarmament and International Security
QUESTION OF: Foreign Combatants in Internal Militarised Conflicts
SUBMITTED BY: Japan
CO-SUBMITTERS: United Arab Emirates, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Israel, Jordan,
Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
United States of America, South Africa, Rwanda, Somalia, Bolivia,
India, Libya, Mauritius, Mali, Côte D'Ivoire, Norway

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FIRST COMMITTEE,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention that states that combatants who are not nationals of belligerent or co-belligerent states are unlawful combatants,

Aware of resolution 44/34 which, as of 4 December 1989, has banned the recruitment, training, use and financing of mercenaries,

Keeping in mind resolution 1373 of 28 September 2001 that forbids anyone to finance, prepare or plan to support terrorism,

1. Proposes the utilisation of the internet, media and social media to help educate especially the younger generations on radicalism, tolerance and against xenophobia, with the aim of joining terrorist organisations by:
 - a) Employing the internet for:
 - i. Composing articles,
 - ii. Creating and assisting information rich websites,
 - b) Utilising media to:
 - i. Produce documentaries,
 - ii. Create news update;
2. Calls upon member states to respond appropriately if states violate the resolution or sponsor and/or arm terrorist organisations by:
 - a) Imposing:
 - i. Economic sanctions,
 - b) Undertaking military action in cases of:
 - i. War crimes,
 - ii. Genocide,
 - iii. Ethnic cleansing,
 - c) Creating arrest warrants for individuals responsible such as:
 - i. Government officials,
 - ii. Party officials;
3. Calls for international collaboration by all member states and relevant organisations to launch a crackdown on individuals who are suspected of:
 - a) Radicalising youths and encouraging them to:
 - i. Join terrorist organisations,
 - ii. Perform terroristic acts,

- b) Assisting terrorists by:
 - i. Arming terrorists,
 - ii. Funding terrorists,
 - iii. Working as informants for terrorists;

- 4. Encourages all member states to unite and create a joint intelligence and security service aimed at stopping and eliminating terrorists and terrorism acts by:
 - a) Sharing valuable information such as:
 - i. The locations of suspected terrorists,
 - ii. The activities of suspected terrorists,
 - iii. The backgrounds of suspected terrorists,
 - b) Fighting and combatting terrorists,
 - c) Assisting technologically weaker member states' armies by:
 - i. Cooperating with their armed forces,
 - ii. Arming them;

- 5. Requests all member states to work generously and provide relevant and fair information, personnel and assistance;

- 6. Suggests that all member states meet thrice annually to discuss and express any news, updates, opinions and progress in the coalition;

- 7. Seeks that all member states that hire and recruit mercenaries (and PMCs) guarantee that they respect international law and their hosts' laws and sovereignty.

FORUM: General Assembly 1: Disarmament and International Security
QUESTION OF: Foreign combatants in internal militarised conflicts
SUBMITTED BY: Federal Republic of Somalia
CO-SUBMITTERS: South Africa, Libya, Pakistan, Russia, United States of America,
Canada, Iraq, Azerbaijan, Afghanistan

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FIRST COMMITTEE,

Deeply concerned about the influence of terrorist organisations on the functionality of governments, which causes governments to be likely to fail to guarantee their civilian's safety and is a threat for democratic systems,

Deeply convinced that a solution is possible, as long as international cooperation is used properly,

Fully aware of the fact that governments should be able to guarantee the safety of their civilians and must always be able to ensure this, even if international cooperation is needed,

Stressing that the sovereignty of countries cannot be invaded by any measures taken,

Confident that all member states will cooperate in the use of military forces against terrorist organisations,

1. Calls for decisive actions of all member states through strong international cooperation to drive back terrorist organisations, through means such as:
 - a) Military cooperation,
 - b) Controlling propaganda,
 - c) Any other action to improve the security;
2. Calls upon all member states to create a platform for sharing information about:
 - a) The nationality of travellers to regions which are known to have conflicts,
 - b) All known ways in which the foreign combatants are recruited,
 - c) Any other topic of importance to the prevention of terrorism;
3. Further calls upon all member states to educate their citizens against radicalism and terrorism by:
 - a) Using the mandatory curriculum program in place to teach about radicalism,
 - b) Working together with religious communities;
4. Requests the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) to help stop the funding of terrorist organisations by disclosing the organisations which are funding terrorist organisations;
5. Further calls for renewed efforts to enforce an embargo of any terroristic organisation, by:
 - a) Preventing the smuggling of weapons to terrorist organisations,
 - b) Making efforts to stop the funding of terrorists.

FORUM: General Assembly 1: Disarmament and International Security
QUESTION OF: Revisiting the provisions on militarisation in the outer space treaty
SUBMITTED BY: Ukraine
CO-SUBMITTERS: Spain, Zimbabwe, Czech Republic, Jordan, Zambia, Canada,
Switzerland, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Democratic People's
Republic of Korea, Germany

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FIRST COMMITTEE,

Expressing its concern for the prospect of international tension arising due to a race for resources in outer space,

Recognising that the outer space treaty outlaws the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction,

Reminding that the moon and other celestial bodies may only be used for peaceful purposes,

Alarmed by the lack of legislature outlining interplanetary laws in outer space,

1. Suggests the creation of an inter-governmental organisation, called United Nations Outer Space Agency (UNOSA) to promote:
 - a) The collective goals of the technological advancements of mankind in the area of space exploration,
 - b) The need for the reduction of costs for smaller nations to advance their countries' involvement in space exploration,
 - c) The collaboration of countries in the collective goal that is space exploration,
 - a) The accessibility of outer space to all nations;
2. Calls upon all member states to limit the power of private space organisations in order to prevent the monopoly of private companies in space exploration;
3. Requests an annual summit with all countries part of UNOSA in order to keep up with:
 - a) The rapid technological advancements of outer space exploration,
 - b) The ever-changing political landscape,
 - c) The importance of cooperation in the collective good that is space exploration;
4. Regrets the militarization of non-sovereign territory outside the earth's atmosphere because of:
 - a) The importance of the preservation of an independent space territory,
 - b) The need for international peace within and outside Earth's borders,
 - c) The threat posed by space debris,
 - d) The threat posed by potential star wars;
5. Further requests all member states who have not yet ratified the outer space treaty to do so;

6. Invites member states to prevent the exploitation of outer space for the benefit of any singular nations and private companies, in order to prevent them from seeing space as a personal resource well;
7. Prohibits the ownership of stars, planets, moons, asteroids or sectors of space by nations or individuals,
8. Calls upon all nations and relevant organisations that have space capability to assist all developing countries in the field of space by:
 - a) Inviting and accepting all youth geniuses from all countries to:
 - i. Educate them,
 - ii. Hire them,
 - b) Starting programs for children in schools to:
 - i. Locate geniuses,
 - ii. Increase interest in space.

FORUM: General Assembly 2: Economic and Financial
QUESTION OF: The participation of LEDCs and developing countries in the IMF and the World Bank
SUBMITTED BY: Oman
CO-SUBMITTERS: Germany, France, Laos, Luxembourg, Holy See, UAE, New Zealand, Azerbaijan, Estonia, Benin, Norway, Switzerland, Zambia, USA, Ethiopia, Thailand, China, Russian Federation, India

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SECOND COMMITTEE,

Recalling the financial aid given by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) since their establishment in 1944,

Fully alarmed by the inability of some Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) to keep up with their demands from the global population,

Bearing in mind that each nation is responsible for the global economy,

Reaffirming its belief that we should strengthen both organisations and maintain their current voting structures,

Reminding nations of the original purpose of the World Bank and IMF, which is to create a world without poverty and create a secure financial environment for all nations,

1. Requests that the IMF allows nations to develop infrastructure and repay loans at a sustainable rate to encourage the development of war-torn areas, natural disaster zones and LEDC's by easing debt collection strategies through:
 - a) Flexible repayment periods:
 - i. Payment can be delayed depending upon available resources,
 - ii. Payment can be extended over a larger but limited period of time,
 - b) Flexible payment options, prioritising:
 - i. National infrastructure,
 - ii. Basic human needs,
 - iii. Government benefit pay-outs,
 - iv. The elimination of global crises;
2. Encourages the close collaboration of other NGOs such as UNICEF, the FAO, and the UNDP, in order to increase these organisations' economic strength and ability to aid other social issues such as world health and education;
3. Further encourages LEDCs and developing countries to play a bigger role in the IMF and the World Bank through means such as,
 - a) Calling upon LEDCs to come together and think collectively about a consolidated organisation of LEDCs that would allow LEDCs to enjoy greater political clout in both the IMF and World Bank,
 - b) Respecting the fiscal policies recommended by both the IMF and World Bank such as austerity measures in order to gain more trust in the global economy.

FORUM: General Assembly 2: Economic and Financial
QUESTION OF: The effect of agricultural subsidies on the ability of farmers in LEDCs to compete on the global market
SUBMITTED BY: The Union of the Comoros
CO-SUBMITTERS: Sri Lanka, Costa Rica, Mauritius, Peru, Greece, El Salvador, Holy See, Tuvalu, India

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SECOND COMMITTEE,

Taking into account that a lot of governments of industrialized countries support local agricultural companies by furnishing agricultural subsidies,

Noting with concern that while large enterprises obtain great advantages of subsidies, smaller farms mostly located in LEDCs cannot acquire these advantages to the same degree,

Pointing out that by not being able to attain advantages to the same degree, smaller farms are forced to sell their products for significantly higher prices than large agricultural companies,

Aware of the fact that the agricultural sector is a significant part of the economy of most LEDCs,

Further aware of the fact that environmental standards and human rights get ignored by LEDCs in order to lower prices to enable competitiveness on the global market,

Convinced that global competition increases the incentive to innovate and increase efficiency,

Recognising the influence of MEDC farmers on preventing the abolishment of agricultural subsidies,

Fully aware of the negative financial effects that higher prices have on consumers due to protection from competition,

1. Calls for means to limit agricultural subsidies gradually such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Laws in industrialized countries that would limit the number of companies being allowed to attain subsidies to those only searching to use subsidies in order to increase economic sustainability within the company,
 - b) Rules defined by an international organisation that would set a limit to the amount of money granted by direct subsidies,
 - c) A gradual diminishment of tax reductions supporting major enterprises;
2. Calls upon all member states to participate in educating farmers in LEDCs and developing countries to help them deal with their climate and with minimising the risks of a bad harvest, on subjects such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Working with irrigation and how to construct an irrigation system,
 - b) Working compost,
 - c) Getting rid of insects and diseases,
 - d) Working with alternative agricultural methods;

3. Requests the establishment of rules to ensure that small farms in LEDCs will benefit equally from agricultural subsidies;
4. Asks all member states to include controlling multi-nationals on ecocide and human rights in their judiciary system;
5. Supports the organising of information days and papers that will inform the general public of advantages and disadvantages of agricultural subsidies and the importance of buying local food;
6. Encourages the organisation of a conference in which affected member states discuss big landowners who take advantage of their tenants, in order to give farmers the opportunity to prosper, and options for relocating farmers so they own land on which they can cultivate their own crops using their new knowledge;
7. Requests the member states which are LEDCs or a developing country to welcome and to be open to any improvements concerning the agricultural business, like the changing of hereditary characteristics of a crop to protect it from drought;
8. Urges all member states and the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to relaunch the Doha development rounds and actively contribute to the communication and cooperation between MEDCs and LEDCs;
9. Calls upon the United Nations to support consumer organisations advocating for the lowest prices possible financially;
10. Supports the effort of some LEDCs to become less dependent on agriculture and explore new paths, such as industry and tourism, that will lead to increasing export and economic growth;
11. Encourages LEDC member states to support or create farmer unions and collaborations, as this will:
 - a) Give them more economic power, with an increase in their budget,
 - b) Enable them to produce more and more efficiently,
 - c) Give them a considerably higher potential to compete on the global market.

FORUM: General Assembly 2: Economic and Financial
QUESTION OF: The influence of rating agencies on the global financial market.
SUBMITTED BY: France
CO-SUBMITTERS: Thailand, Ethiopia, United States of America, Germany, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Holy See, Azerbaijan, Estonia, Benin, Norway, Switzerland, Laos.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SECOND COMMITTEE,

Taking into consideration the value of the CRAs (credit rating agencies) and their potential to prevent major economic crises from happening,

Pointing out that the CRAs are independent agencies whose ratings should not possess the power to severely affect national economies,

Aware of previous examples of miscalculations such as in Asia in 2001 and the world crisis of 2007-2008,

Having examined the establishment and role of the ESMA (European Sales and Marketing Association),

Expressing its satisfaction for the intense involvement and the passion shown by various organisations to collectively solve this global issue,

1. Asks other nations to understand that the economy is something very fluid, which makes it difficult to predict and makes errors likely;
2. Supports organisations such as the ESMA which frequently audit and regulate CRAs and encourages the creation of similar organisations globally in countries such as the USA;
3. Encourages the creation of more CRAs that will:
 - a) Increase competition and thus increase the urge for better results,
 - b) Show which CRAs are more accurate,
 - c) Suppress the influence that choice few CRAs have on the global economy,
 - d) Help clients choose amongst many possibilities for the one that suits them;
4. Recommends that large CRAs (namely Moody's, Fitch, and Standard and Poor's) receive less value than they currently do;
5. Further encourages the development of legislation that will limit the size and monopolisation power that CRAs have;
6. Stresses that credit ratings should only be seen as a guideline or an advice, and not as a definitive judgement;

7. Suggests help for new CRAs to compete with the “big three”, so more competition can be created by means of:
 - a) Financial help from governments,
 - b) Help with advertisement throughout countries that would have an interest in these agencies.

FORUM: General Assembly 2: Economic and Financial
QUESTION OF: The public function of banks
SUBMITTED BY: Luxembourg
COSUBMITTERS: Oman, Ethiopia, Thailand, Slovenia, Switzerland, France, New Zealand, Germany, Estonia, Brazil, Benin, USA

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SECOND COMMITTEE,

Expressing its appreciation on the formation of banks in general, without which not much could be feasible today,

Noting the great effort all parties involved have put in, especially the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation since its founding in 1933,

Realising the losses of profit in case of bankruptcy,

Stressing the need to prevent such cases from happening, since they would have a huge impact on the local and global economy,

1. Requests frequent monitoring of cash flow in banks to prevent a potential bankruptcy;
2. Strongly encourages member states to take the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as was created in the United States of America as an example to create similar organisations in the European Union and across the globe;
3. Supports a separation of the functions of public and business banks in order to protect citizens in case of bankruptcy;
4. Urges all member states to have significant "safety nets" to make sure the population does not fall into poverty due to bankruptcy, by providing policies such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Housing assistance,
 - b) Welfare.

FORUM: General Assembly 3: Social, Cultural and Humanitarian
QUESTION OF: Fair and equitable distribution of humanitarian aid in refugee camps in the Horn of Africa
SUBMITTER: South Africa
CO-SUBMITTERS: Yemen, United States of America, Zambia, Spain, United Kingdom, UNESCO, Russian Federation, Algeria, Denmark, Afghanistan, Germany

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THIRD COMMITTEE,

Recalling the Joint Declaration which expressed concerns about the amount of refugees fleeing into neighbouring countries as a result of the drought and famine in the Horn of Africa,

Recognising that current as well as prospective refugees, in particular women and children, are at an increased risk of many infectious diseases,

Taking into consideration that in two or three years there's a high probability of another drought,

Noting with regret that relations between refugees, asylum-seekers and host populations are not improving, particularly not in South Africa,

1. Expresses its hope that member states in the Horn of Africa will provide a safe haven for asylum seekers since a more equal participation from all nations will increase equal dispersal throughout Africa;
2. Calls upon governments, refugees, asylum-seekers and hosting populations to adopt a new way of life which is compatible with climate change, and in particular drought, by means of, but not limited to:
 - a) Producing crops which have a lower water consumption,
 - b) Individual construction of water resources such as:
 - i. Storage tanks,
 - ii. Water purification;
3. Urges an increase in collaboration between different groups for the optimization of available resources;
4. Requests that United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) with the cooperation of the respective governments take action to create a more stable society and living environment by means of, but not limited to:
 - a) Increasing their investment in community infrastructure and social services,
 - b) Improving education to ensure the next generation can live healthy, productive lives,
 - c) Increasing the sense of community,
 - d) Reducing the amount of violence by means of education and social workers;

5. Further requests stabilising economic, social, and environmental impacts on the host communities by ameliorating alternative energy sources and establishing safe crossing corridors for pastoralists to facilitate their access to grazing and water resources;
6. Urges member states who have financial stability to provide assistance, both financial and material, for the rehabilitation of the environment, infrastructure and peacekeeping of the countries of heritage of said asylum seekers;
7. Further urges the UNHCR and national governments to cooperate in improving the distribution of basic goods and services in refugee camp, such as but not limited to:
 - a) Clothing,
 - b) Food,
 - c) Water,
 - d) Distribution of health care,
 - e) Sanitation;
8. Recommends the participation and support of other UN member states to contribute to European Union Naval Force ATALANTA, by means such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Financial assistance,
 - b) Vessels,
 - c) Aircrafts;
9. Further Recommends the reduction of future natural disaster impacts through the implementation of courses and workshops designed to train farmers in modern farming techniques, such as:
 - a) Irrigation techniques with reduced water use,
 - b) Preparation of land and planting various crops,
 - c) Disease control,
 - d) Conservation of land and soil;
10. Suggests raising awareness about the issue through social and mass media in order to raise private donations.

FORUM: General Assembly 3: Social, Cultural and Humanitarian
QUESTION OF: The preservation of cultural heritage in the Middle East
SUBMITTED BY: Romania
CO-SUBMITTERS: Palestine, the Russian Federation, Denmark, Finland, Yemen, France, UNESCO, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Malta, Slovakia, Algeria, South Africa, Iraq

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THIRD COMMITTEE,

Recalling resolution 2199 (2015), and in particular its clauses underscoring the importance of condemning violent extremism,

Recognising the concern that terrorist organisations are making revenue from the sale of items of cultural heritage throughout the Middle East,

Aware of the fact that terrorist organisations profit from the illicit trade of stolen artefacts,

Expressing its appreciation to the government of Iraq for its efforts in preserving cultural heritage throughout the nation, which remains an essential part of the nation's cultural identity,

Noting with deep concern an increased tendency for terrorist organisations to attack cultural heritage sights throughout the Middle East,

Noting with approval UNESCO's efforts to hinder the pillaging and destruction of cultural heritage throughout the Middle East,

Deeply disturbed by the exploitation of cultural heritage to promote extremist ideals represented by both the Islamic state and Levant (ISIL) and Al Qaeda,

Keeping in mind the List of World Heritage in Danger made by UNESCO,

1. Calls for the abrupt halt of the looting of cultural heritage within the Middle East by the ISIL;
2. Emphasises that no such acts of destruction of cultural heritage sites by the ISIL or any other organisation that means harm to cultural heritage sites shall be condoned;
3. Urges all member states to help remove artefacts within the territorial vicinity of the Islamic ISIL in coordination with United Nations peacekeepers; with the aim of conservation and to be returned when UNESCO deems the site to no longer be endangered;
4. Calls upon national armies of the relative member states to guard monuments within Syria and Iraq, until such time where terrorist activity ceases to threaten their existence, thus hindering the means by which terrorist groups finance themselves;
5. Requests that all member states combat the selling of cultural heritage within the relevant legal spheres, or to ratify by frameworks that already aim to do so;

6. Asks that all member states who plan to intervene within the Middle East are increasingly mindful of the cultural heritage sites as to preserve such sites as well as the national identity of the country it chooses to intervene in, through means such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Coordination with UNESCO to determine the exact sites of cultural heritage as well as what such military forces may do to alleviate the situation,
 - b) Coordination with the aforementioned peacekeeping forces to ensure that the military forces can help where required,
 - c) Finding locations of terrorist groups that aim to destroy, damage or steal precious artefacts or monuments,
 - d) Instating a perimeter which all member states should try to avoid airstrikes on, to protect such monuments or artefacts that cannot be transported;
7. Urges all member states to hinder the exploitation of sites of cultural heritage to spread the ideology that groups such as the ISIL and Al Qaeda are trying to force upon citizens of both Iraq and Syria;
8. Further requests that all member states install – where possible –public awareness campaigns, through mass media such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Governmental infomercials on television, radio, billboard signs,
 - b) Educational services such as lectures by teachers within schools regarding the importance of cultural heritage,
 - c) Brochures and pamphlets containing information regarding the importance of cultural heritage;
9. Requests all member states to support countries where cultural heritage is endangered by helping those countries by sending experts to document cultural heritage by means such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Photographs,
 - b) Descriptions,
 - c) Construction 3D models;
10. Suggests that all member states fund operations to restore historical buildings and artefacts that are damaged;
11. Regrets the efforts by the state of Israel damaging the land of olives and vines through its wall-building in the state of Palestine;
12. Calls upon governments from all over the world to establish an international coalition to combat terrorism;

FORUM: General Assembly 3: Social, Cultural and Humanitarian
QUESTION OF: Growing intolerance in Europe
SUBMITTED BY: The Netherlands
CO-SUBMITTERS: United States of America, Yemen, Afghanistan, Syria, Croatia, Iran,
Brazil, Bulgaria, Oman

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THIRD COMMITTEE,

Fully aware of the fact that basic human rights to which every human being is entitled under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) are violated and abused on a regular basis,

Observing that an increasing number of minority groups, including homosexuals, immigrants and Jews are being discriminated against and rejected because of intolerance,

Noting with regret the fact that a significant growth of Islamophobia causes employment difficulties and limits the freedom of expression by all, including innocent, Muslims,

Emphasising that the terrorist attacks that targeted the French capital Paris, cannot be separated from what happened in the Lebanese capital of Beirut, and from what has been happening in Syria for the past five years,

Taking into account that intolerance is merely a result of frequently primeval human behaviour which cannot be easily changed only by introducing a new law, but needs a slow and respectful process of gradual change,

1. Calls upon all European Heads State to bring their ongoing negotiations and discussions on the distribution and handling of the refugee crisis successfully to an end, with following issues properly addressed:
 - a) The large numbers and dangerous circumstances of the influx of migrants and refugees in Southern Europe from North African and the Middle East,
 - b) The discrimination of ‘foreigners’, non-heterosexuals, gypsies and ethnic and religious minorities;
2. Recommends that relevant United Nations Organisations actively seek to help migrants and refugees both in Europe and near their country of origin before the onset of winter, by striving toward a fair and equitable distribution of aid in refugee camps located near warzones in Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan and others, by the provision of water, food, winter clothing and health care by trusted charity organisations and by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
3. Urges the United Nations to continue collaborating with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the Council of Europe to enhance education on different races, LGBTs, and the difference between the refugees and immigrants, by:

- a) Participating in campaigns and programs such as Gender Matters, Dosta!¹, and Istanbul Process,
 - b) Encouraging tolerance and diversity in educational systems,
 - c) Educating the public on the differences between refugees and migrants and the need to get engaged,
 - d) Stressing the significance of history classes at schools;
4. Calls for the continuation of raising awareness on the importance of combating intolerance of LGBT, religion, race, and refugees by encouraging collaborative networks through following methods:
 - a) Openly addressing and discussing ideas and interfaith dialogue,
 - b) Promoting sharing policies,
 - c) Encouraging each state's leaders to work with communities within their own nation in discussing the causes of and ways to rectify those problems,
 - d) Increasing the involvement of the Special Rapporteur to discuss and express their opinions,
 - e) Warning firms and sports federations to prevent any kind of discrimination,
 - f) Requests setting up meetings between autochthonous people and refugees and immigrants to reduce fear of the unknown culture;
 5. Endorses partnership and full cooperation between NGOs, member states, and other authorities;
 6. Seeks to raise money and increase recognition rates by holding charity matches in various sports, thereby increasing the general public's participation in ceasing intolerances;
 7. Supports continuation and elaboration with the humanitarian visas and an open-door policy, which grants the refugees education, health-care services, and work;
 8. Endorses the definition of hate crime included in the UDHR as in many countries, hate crimes are recognized as an urging issue but there are insufficient laws to manage the problem;
 9. Encourages all European countries to strengthen their laws against hate speech by introducing fines and imprisonment for public hate speech;
 10. Further requests that violating behaviour, such as psychological abuse, cyberbullying, derogation and invalidation of fundamental human rights and mobbing that recently has been omnipresent but not penalized should be prosecuted;
 11. Suggests that the European Union (EU) should hold its member states accountable when they fail to protect their minorities;

¹ Meaning: "Enough!" in Romani

12. Proclaims the importance of providing psychological assistance to refugees and immigrants, taking into account the differences between those two groups and prioritising the needs of refugees;
13. Calls upon the governments of the EU member states to ensure freedom to expression for religious minorities by:
 - a) Abolishing bans on carrying religious symbols in public schools,
 - b) Liquidating restrictions on wearing religious and cultural clothing or symbols by employers;
14. Further recommends that states ensure all public officials, including military personnel, law enforcement bodies, and civil servants, respect all people and do not discriminate through the implementation of appropriate nationally available education, workshops and sensitivity training;
15. Emphasises that all states should educate their populations about the difference between Muslims and religious extremists, in order to prevent a generalisation of Islam as a terrorist religion;

FORUM: General Assembly 3: Social, Cultural and Humanitarian
QUESTION OF: Preserving Minority Languages
SUBMITTED BY: The Republic of Turkey
CO-SUBMITTERS: Belgium, Latvia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland, Russian Federation, Mexico, Poland, Slovakia, Egypt, Malta,
Finland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THIRD COMMITTEE,

Viewing with appreciation the cultural diversity and history of the planet,

Keeping in mind the natural development of languages and dialects around the world,

Noting with deep concern the actions taken by some states to change the demographic and linguistic identity of parts of their states,

Expressing its concern for the efforts and campaigns of certain member states to discourage the use of minority languages in their countries, or even eradicate them from public discourse,

1. Affirms that linguistic minorities around the world have the right to speak their own languages in private and communal spheres, in addition to using them in legal proceedings;
2. Calls upon all member states to not discourage or obstruct the natural course of such languages in any way, shape, or form;
3. Expresses its hope that countries working to counter the use of minority languages will change their national policies in favour of linguistic diversity, through means such as but not limited to:
 - a) Encouraging the voluntary teaching of these languages in schools,
 - b) Allowing regional media outlets to use minority languages in newspapers and on radio and television programs,
 - c) Accepting testimonies given in minority languages and their use in other court proceedings,
 - d) The appropriate signing of public services in the relevant minority language of said geographical area, public services that could be signed included but is not limited to:
 - i. Road signs,
 - ii. Public transport,
 - iii. State-owned property;
4. Recommends that the UN or any of its bodies should attempt to save languages dying a 'natural death' due to their small and declining number of speakers, through means such as but not limited to:
 - a) Preserving written examples of the minority language,
 - b) Encouraging young people to learn the minority language,
 - c) Encouraging speakers of a minority language to pass it on to the younger generation;

5. Further recommends the use and the promotion of minority languages in the states where they are spoken, by:
- a) Promoting the use of these languages in the form of music or theatre,
 - b) Writing official documents in both minority and official languages, so that all groups can benefit equally,
 - c) Organising seminars and speeches concerning these languages, in order for people to be informed about them.

FORUM: General Assembly 4: Special Political and Decolonisation
QUESTION OF: Climate change refugees
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Kiribati
CO-SUBMITTERS: China, Cuba, Brazil, Syria, Cyprus, Lebanese Republic, Marshall Islands, Canada, DPR of Korea, Afghanistan, Laos

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FOURTH COMMITTEE,

Noting with regret that the climate is changing partly as a result of human activities,

Deeply concerned that people are not safe anymore in their countries as a result of these climate changes,

Aware that each year millions of people need to leave their houses due to earthquakes, floods and storms,

Realising that it is too late to stop climate change completely, but meanwhile realising that the UN should do as much as possible to avoid the climate from changing more in the wrong direction,

Taking into consideration that there is no clear definition for climate change refugees, which could be abbreviated as CCRs, based on the 1951 Refugee Convention,

Further realising that the inhabitants of countries in Africa, Latin America and island states are the most susceptible to become climate change refugees,

Taking into consideration that there is not a UN body that focuses completely on climate change refugees,

Welcoming all ideas and suggestions which can improve this resolution,

1. Takes note of the fact that the threat of climate change is a major problem for:
 - a) A part of the population of:
 - i. Island States,
 - ii. Africa,
 - iii. Latin America,
 - iv. Middle East,
 - b) Neighbouring countries of those listed in the previous sub-clause;
2. Stresses the urgent necessity for a preparation of a revised draft of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, for this convention needs to be extended as a matter of international law due to the facts that:
 - a) Refugee Convention of 1951 does not sufficiently reflect the status of refugees of the 21st century,
 - b) Millions of CCRs are internally displaced,
 - c) The problem of the environmental refugees and CCRs grows in strength and rises very sharply in the face of all nations,

- d) The Article 1 of the convention defines a refugee as a “person outside of his or her own country that has a well-founded fear of persecution because of his or her race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion; and that is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country, or to return there for the reason of the fear of persecution,” and does not cover the CCRs under its definition,
 - e) CCRs should be granted with the same privileges and rights as the refugees defined in the 1951 Convention;
3. Calls upon all member states to work together in this subject in order to help each other during situations such as natural disasters;
 4. Suggests the creation of a new UN body called United Nations Organisation for Climate Change Refugees (UNOCCR) which will be funded by the UN and which would have tasks such as but not limited to:
 - a) Facilitating communication and cooperation between:
 - i. Countries involved,
 - ii. NGOs such as the International Organisation for Migration (IOM),
 - b) Organising special CCRs conferences (CCRC) every year in order to keep all member states as well as the UNOCCR updated about the situation in relevant countries,
 - c) Working together with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in order to set up strategies on how to solve the issue of both climate change as CCRs,
 - d) Ensuring that CCRs would have a special status in case they need to be accepted in other countries but they could not be stated as regular refugee,
 - e) Discussing where CCRs should be reallocated and ensuring that the countries where they would be replaced are MEDCs,
 - f) Ensuring climate change refugees are evacuated from their homes should such a need arrive;
 5. Notes that it is important that potential CCRs should be encouraged to stay within the motherland – as long it is not yet needed to leave it – by:
 - a) Not encouraging inhabitants to leave the country and to become CCR,
 - b) Trying to create solutions within the country before asking the help of neighbouring countries,
 - c) Providing proper information on the situation in the country during critical situations;
 6. Encourages all member states concerned with the issues of CCRs, in cooperation with the UNOCCR, to raise awareness among its population by e.g. educating about:
 - a) Possible threats of climate change,
 - b) Consequences of climate change,
 - c) What they could do to protect themselves at best in case they are to be CCRs;

7. Encourages all climate change refugees hosting countries to raise awareness and respect for these refugees, for example by giving lessons at schools;
8. Requests all member states as well as the UNEP to keep working on solutions and prevention methods on the issues of:
 - a) Hydro-meteorological disasters such as:
 - i. Rising sea levels,
 - ii. Earthquakes,
 - iii. Tsunamis,
 - iv. Droughts,
 - b) Human based natural disasters;
9. Expresses its hope that this resolution would contribute to solving the issue of climate change refugees.

FORUM: Economic and Social Council
QUESTION OF: The effect of agricultural subsidies in MEDCs on small-scale farmers in LEDCs
SUBMITTED BY: Austria
CO-SUBMITTERS: Democratic Republic of Congo, Russian Federation, Pakistan, Sweden, Sudan, South-Korea, Bolivia, Mauritius, Haiti, Switzerland, Albania, Estonia, China, Nepal, Greece, USA, Finland

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Stressing that agricultural subsidies are harmful to farmers not receiving the subsidy, which is a major issue for small-scale farmers in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs),

Taking note that there has been a previous attempt to stabilize the agricultural trade market, even though the Agreement on Agriculture did not turn out as well as it was intended,

Acknowledging the fact that in LEDCs, a large percentage of the population depends on the country's small-scale farming,

Deeply concerned about multinational agribusinesses which have increased their domination of food distribution and global trade after the Agreement on Agriculture came into force,

1. Suggests helping small-scale farmers in LEDCs by implementing the following measures:
2. Further suggests giving financial aid to these small-scale farmers by:
 - a) Giving these small-scale farmers more advanced technology to work with, including, but not limited to:
 - i. Mechanical farming tools such as, but not limited to, tractors,
 - ii. Plants with herbicide-tolerance traits,
 - iii. Plants with drought-resistance traits,
 - iv. Nitrogen utilisation,
 - b) Installing pollution control with more advanced technology in order to prevent further harm to the environment;
3. Strongly urges a reduction of the agricultural subsidies in More Economically Developed Country (MEDCs), this will reduce the comparative advantages of MEDCs, this will be monitored by the United Nations will have to reduce their subsidies;
4. Proposes the merging of small-scale farms, in the same country, in order to increase their chances in the market;
5. Encourages nations to increase conversation with farmers within their nations about the aid they need, and to inform the United Nations with the information they gained in these conversations;

6. Requests that measures will be taken to further decrease the comparative advantages of MEDCs, including, but not limited to, the following measures:
 - a) Quantitative import restrictions,
 - b) Minimum import prices,
 - c) Voluntary export restraints,
 - d) Variable import levies;
7. Supports public awareness of the negative effect agricultural subsidies have on the economies of developing nations;
8. Proposes to help the governments of these LEDCs financially, by means of but not limited to:
 - a) Sharing agricultural knowledge with the small-scale farmers,
 - b) Teaching the small-scale farmers methods to spend their money as thrifty as possible on agriculture;
9. Further requests to help the LEDCs by increasing agricultural productivity, by means of, but not limited to:
 - a) Improving the access to water,
 - b) Increasing the level of mechanisation,
 - c) Increasing the level of mineral use;
10. Calls upon all member states not to discriminate between its own and foreign products, services or nationalities.

FORUM: Economic and Social Council
QUESTION OF: Water security in the Middle East
SUBMITTED BY: Japan
CO-SUBMITTERS: None submitted.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

Viewing with appreciation all the help received from the Japanese government to countries of the Middle East region to help improve and reduce the problem of water security it has been facing,

Expressing its satisfaction towards the Japanese government's immense concern about the issue,

Deeply disturbed by the failure of many goals that were set to embrace the conflict with help of the Japanese government and the governments of the other countries and organisations that were part of the process on a global point of view,

1. Urges building dams in Mediterranean countries to store rain water during winter that may be used during summer in touristic, agricultural and domestic fields when desertification hits the area;
2. Calls upon the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to help improve the natural research management and conservation practices in the Middle East;
3. Encourages the use of solar powered water purifiers;
4. Proposes the use of virtual water and regulate this by means of but not limited to:
 - a) All nations being supportive and not abuse the dependence of the Middle Eastern countries,
 - b) Encourage dialogue between importing countries and exporting countries,
 - c) Nations dividing their import over different countries in order to create a multi-dependence;
5. Insists on importing water intensive commodities so water can be saved;
6. Requests the renovation of pipelines in the Middle East to stop water infection with the aid of the United Nations;
7. Urges member states to impose regulations on how waste products are discarded;
8. Urges serious improvements in the efficiency of irrigation to ensure there is no waste of water, which in return can be used to reduce the insecurity of water in the Middle East;

9. Stresses all governments that are affected to control the desalination of water in cooperation with the UN by means of, but not limited to:
 - a) Geothermal desalination,
 - b) Distillation,
 - c) Seawater greenhouse;

10. Suggests investment of money, by means of, but not limited to:
 - a) Building dams,
 - b) Solar powered water purifiers;

11. Proposes the building of a pipeline system which can safely transport water to be executed by NGO's or any other willing organisation;

FORUM: Economic and Social Council
QUESTION OF: Rights of migrant workers in Gulf region
SUBMITTED BY: People's Republic of China
CO-SUBMITTERS: Albania, Nepal, Switzerland, Haiti, French Republic, Colombia,
Argentina, Panama, Croatia, Portugal, Mauritania, Estonia, Sweden,
Democratic Republic of Congo, Pakistan, Austria, Mauritius, Bolivia,
Zimbabwe

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

Acknowledging the first migrant workers who emigrated from their home countries to GCC states after the 1970s oil boom in the Gulf States who first became part of the issues,

Reminding all nations about the conditions for the migrant workers who are abused exploited,

Deeply concerned about the rights of migrant workers,

Expecting governments to stand up for these migrant workers,

Keeping in mind that several attempts have been made to gain equal rights for these workers,

Seeking improvement in labour law protection in the Gulf States,

Recalling the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Declaration of the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, and the Slavery Conventions,

1. Urges that the United Nations make sure that the rights of migrant workers in the Gulf Region are respected , this will be done through actions such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Unannounced inspections at workplaces in the region to inspect:
 - i. Whether wages are fully paid,
 - ii. Whether employers return the passports,
 - iii. Whether the working conditions are not violating the human rights,
 - iv. Whether the working days are not too long;
 - b) Interviews with migrant workers;
2. Requests educational sessions about the rights of migrant workers with migrant workers by Non-Governmental Organisations, such as the International Labour Organisation;
3. Encourages campaigns to:
 - a) Further create awareness amongst migrant workers about their rights through:
 - i. Social media,
 - ii. Workshops,
 - iii. Leaflets,
 - iv. Lectures,
 - v. Newspapers,

- vi. Posters,
 - vii. Radio,
 - viii. Advertisements,
- b) Suggests all nations to send in statistics related to labour laws of their countries to keep track of workers' education levels;
4. Stresses the need to legally register every migrant worker to prevent the illegal transfer of workers by means of, but not limited to registration by home country;
 5. Further stresses that the migrant workers' and members of their families' right to life should be protected by law;
 6. Asks for the urgent and greater enforcement of current laws and the United Nations Convention of the Protection of the Migrant Workers and their Families, by means such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Greater deterrence
 - b) Greater punishments of people who violate the rules
 - c) Anonymous (E-)Tipsters;
 7. Urges Nations to put extra control on the provision of exit permits, by means of:
 - a) Random inspections of companies which are noted to employ migrant workers,
 - b) Allowing migrant workers to request an exit permit at the government and provide it;
 8. Recommends the passing of laws for appropriate working hours, wages, and minimum age based on previously made legal agreements such as the European Convention of Migrant Workers;
 9. Suggests the provision of health insurance for migrant workers and their families, in combination with healthcare checks to ensure the workers' families' health, with the aid of organisations such as World Health Organisation;
 10. Invites governments to help new migrant workers by:
 - a) Escorting them in finding a job,
 - b) Giving them a temporary home during this job-finding period;
 11. Calls upon all member states to support the welfare code drawn up by the Qatar Foundation to promote the quality of the life of migrant workers.

FORUM: Economic and Social Council
QUESTION OF: Slums in South and Central America
SUBMITTED BY: Greece
CO-SUBMITTERS: South-Africa, Honduras, India, Tunisia, Finland, Togo, Zimbabwe, USA, Brazil, Austria, Sweden, Haiti, Switzerland, Albania, Estonia, Colombia, Nepal, China

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

Noting with deep concern that the number of slum inhabitants has increased with fifty-five million since 2000,

Bearing in mind that housing plays a big role in present day lives as well as those of future generations since it has a big influence on the security, health and wellbeing of people,

Pointing out that the human right to adequate housing is stated in several different treaties such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Stressing the need for sustainable housing in order to make this a long term solution,

Expressing its hope that governments will increase their involvement in solving the issue of slums and will collaborate with each other while doing this, so worldwide progress can be made,

Further expressing its hope that by the end of 2030 the amount of people living in slums has stopped increasing,

Supporting the actions taking by the United Nations Housing Rights programme (UNHRP),

1. Calls for an increase of resources to the UNHRP, such as information about the slums, financial and material aid, in order to allow them to undertake further actions;
2. Requests the banning of slum relocation as this only leads to a delay of the solution for this issue;
3. Urges the member states in question to inform the slum inhabitants of the dangers of their situation and their possibility to improve their way of living through media, speeches and gatherings organized by the government;
4. Further recommends security measures to be taken to limit the influence of local gangs by focusing local police departments on this problem;
5. Calls for support of the slum inhabitants on topics such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Finding a job,
 - b) Becoming financially independent,
 - c) Finding adequate housing;

6. Proposes the start of projects throughout cities which include taking down ruins and creating affordable single-family homes which will result in a better looking city, more jobs and available housing in order to move people out of the slums;
7. Recommends the member states in question to place garbage cans in the area of the slums and have the garbage collected once a week;
8. Encourages the improvement of health care and hygiene in the slums by means such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Giving free access to birth control and STD-protection at local health centres,
 - b) Educating youth with government funded programs about sexual education,
 - c) Encouraging parents to have youth vaccinated against preventable diseases by means of:
 - i. Setting up clinics throughout various locations in the slums where basic medicine is available for a low cost,
 - ii. Providing free vaccines for children in the above mentioned clinics;
 - d) Making sanitation services available on a large scale in a sustainable way;
9. Calls upon countries to improve education in the slums by means of, but not limited to:
 - a) Education for parents about the importance of education for their children,
 - b) Providing government funded education for people up to 18 years of age,
 - c) Providing education for the illiterate;
10. Invites nations to improve the job market in the slums by means of, but not limited to:
 - a) initiating projects with help of the UNHRP to create jobs for slum inhabitants which improve their own living conditions, such as teachers, constructors or child care,
 - b) Providing micro finance for slum inhabitants who want to set up a business with the help of organisations such as Kiva,
 - c) Delivering practical job training and education,
 - d) Providing child care in order to allow women to work;
11. Urges the improvement of roads, paths and street lighting;
12. Asks nations to improve public registration in slums by means of, but not limited to:
 - a) Organising gatherings to educate slum inhabitants about the importance of public registration,
 - b) Set up registration points that are easily accessible for slum inhabitants,
 - c) Send social workers to inform about these possibilities.

FORUM: Human Rights Council
QUESTION OF: Children's rights in asylum procedures
SUBMITTED BY: Greece
CO-SUBMITTERS: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Republic of Korea, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

Taking note that you can only apply for a refugee status when you are eighteen or older, and you need to be a refugee before being granted for asylum, whereas unaccompanied children are under the age of eighteen,

Recognising that in December 2014 the EU received approximately 600,000 asylum applications, the highest number since 1992,

Aware of the fact that children are at a greater risk of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, human trafficking or forced military recruitment and may have already experienced one or more of these points, leading to physical injury in some cases,

Keeping in mind that these children had to travel for days under harsh circumstances in order to get to Europe,

Deeply concerned about the number of asylum seekers in general,

Noting with deep concern that we are not able to process these kinds of numbers,

Observing that we are not able to give all children asylum status due to the large amount of asylum seekers,

1. Requests member states to help process all applicants within 72 hours, especially unaccompanied minors;
2. Suggests giving unaccompanied child asylum seekers the rights of refugees;
3. Recommends giving child asylum seekers priority due to their specific needs;
4. Further suggests that children over the age of 14 should be explained of their rights by the government so to further promote no violation of their rights;
5. Recommends member states to improve their asylum systems to establish an institutional framework that takes into consideration the special needs of unaccompanied children;
6. Requests special protocols to be added for transgender(to replace, INDIA) children, so that their rights and integrity is not violated;

7. Encourages the creation of a separate branch of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), whose main purpose will be to survey the density of detention centres and refugee camps, and thereby oversee, the accessibility of facilities to refugees through the building of addition facilities;
8. Calls for the member states to provide unaccompanied children with protection, irrespective of their status and under the same conditions as children who are nationals of the host country in accordance with their human rights, such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Access to suitable accommodation,
 - b) Material, legal and psychological support,
 - c) Access to information and use of the media,
 - d) The right for spare time, including the right to engage in play and recreational activities;
9. Further calls for that all procedures must be adapted to children, in line with the Council of Europe Guidelines on Child-Friendly Justice, and welcomes the activities of the Commission in promoting these guidelines:
 - a) Cooperating with UNHCR's current programs in supporting the integration of refugees into the member states' society,
 - b) Taking into account the views of the minor during all steps of the procedures;
10. Further encourages all member states to continuously prioritize the battle for a safe home and protection of standards of the Convention on the Rights of a Child.

FORUM: Human Rights Council
QUESTION OF: The children's right in asylum procedures
SUBMITTED BY: The French Republic
CO-SUBMITTERS: Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo, El Salvador, Ireland, Israel, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, South Africa, United Kingdom

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

Deeply concerned about the children's right in asylum procedures due to increasing amount of immigrants,

Aware of already existing standards made by the Convention on the Rights of a Child,

Noting with regret that many asylum camps have inhumane conditions,

Pointing out the fact that the refugee crisis is, a global crisis, not just affecting European and western countries,

Taking into consideration that children's rights, such as the right to live, survive and develop, the right to heal and to education are violated in asylum procedures,

Recognising the particular vulnerability of children among refugees and displaced persons, including exposure to discrimination and sexual and physical abuse, violence and exploitation, and in this regard acknowledging the importance of preventing, responding to and addressing sexual and physical violence,

Deeply concerned by the fact that children's brains are mostly incapable of understanding the situation and cannot comprehend the need to seek asylum,

1. Trusts that the obligation of the children's development and thriving is also applied during the asylum procedures;
2. Strongly urges countries to improve their camps by having adequate shelter and an improvement of facilities by providing:
 - a) A minimum of one toilet per 50 refugees,
 - b) A minimum of one hygiene facility per 50 refugees,
 - c) A facility with psychiatrist,
 - d) Basic needs such as clothes, water and food;
3. Encourages the idea of an international inspector that is unbiased, educated in human rights, and approved by the UN Refugees Agency;
4. Calls upon both governmental and non-governmental organisations such as, but not limited to, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide help, either in the shape of supplies or volunteers, for any member state that needs it, in accordance to:
 - a) The number of refugees the member state currently shelters,
 - b) The financial and political state that the member state is in,

- c) the population size of the member state;
5. Suggests that member states put their best efforts in making the asylum procedure shorter and less traumatic of an experience for children by:
 - a) Granting working permits to parents during the processing of the asylum application,
 - b) Providing unaccompanied children with proper care, protection, and a qualified representative in the asylum procedure,
 - c) Helping, to their best effort, unaccompanied children reunite with their parents if those are still alive,
 - d) Considering the asylum applications from children and families with children as the ones of the highest priority;
 6. Calls all the countries to raise public awareness of the awful treatment of asylum seekers, by methods such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Broadcast commercials and advertisements,
 - b) Teach children about it at school,
 - c) Inform people about it in newspapers and television;
 7. Strongly urges that priority be given to unaccompanied children and child refugees without guardians, in order to lessen the strain and aid is resolving issue for these without any conceivable means of help;
 8. Further suggests the creation of an international organisation named International Organisation for Under aged Migrants (IOPUM) which will aid countries to:
 - a) Ensure children's rights aren't violated during asylum procedures,
 - b) Create safe shelters and organized facilities in which children may receive food and water, care and medical attention during asylum procedures;
 9. Calls for the creation of separate non-governmental entity, funded by the World Bank and UNHCR, whose main purpose will be to survey the density of detention centres and refugee camps, and thereby oversee the accessibility of facilities to refugees through the building of:
 - a) Additional facilities,
 - b) Additional camps/centres.

FORUM: Human Rights Council
QUESTION OF: The bodily integrity of male infants
SUBMITTED BY: The United Arab Emirates
CO-SUBMITTERS: United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Cuba, Bangladesh,
South Africa, Israel, Algeria, Portugal, Botswana, Albania

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

Noting that 30% of males worldwide are circumcised,

Taking into consideration that the American Academy of Paediatrics (AAP) has reported that the benefits of male circumcision outweigh the risks,

Cognisant of the fact that the absence of the foreskin in men provides partial prevention of urinary tract diseases, penile cancer, cervical cancer in their female sexual partners and of infection with HIV,

Bearing in mind that circumcision is one of the oldest traditions of the Muslim religion,

Acknowledging the fact that circumcision under unhygienic circumstances can expose males to up to a 55% complication rate, with risks such as desensitisation,

1. Encourages nations to raise awareness of the risks and benefits of circumcision among the public, parliamentarians, government, doctors and religious groups, through
 - a) Media channels such as newspapers, television and the internet,
 - b) Lectures and leaflets directed towards doctors,
 - c) National campaigns;
2. Further encourages all member states to respect traditions which do not involve any bodily modification on males as they are the aspects of many cultures;
3. Calls for the betterment of ethical, hygiene and medical standards in circumcision procedures through methods such as but not limited to:
 - a) The enactment of legislation condemning:
 - i. The circumcision of males without written consent by the recipient,
 - ii. The circumcision of males without the provision of anaesthetics,
 - iii. The circumcision of males when not performed by a trained professional,
 - iv. The circumcision of males who are not of a stable and healthy condition,
 - b) Campaigns to raise awareness in the medical field of the impact of complications suffered by the male recipients of circumcision under unsanitary and unhygienic conditions;
4. Further recommends the provision of factually correct and unbiased information to parents considering their child's circumcision by:

- a) The provision of prenatal counselling and explanation of the benefits and risks of circumcision,
 - b) The creation and enhancement of educational materials to assist parents of circumcised male infants with post-operative care,
 - c) The development and provision of educational materials by the states' ministry of health to enhance clinicians competency in discussing the benefits and risks of circumcision in an unbiased manner with parents;
5. Further requests all members states to keep the positive aspects in mind which overcome the negative ones and make a prohibition of the tradition pointless;
6. Endorses national healthcare systems reforming to support circumcision through means such as, but not limited to:
- a) Subsidising circumcisions by licensed doctors within the national healthcare system,
 - b) Recovery units for those affected by malpractice of circumcision,
 - c) Coordination with community doctors, licensed or not.

FORUM: Environment Commission
QUESTION OF: Sustainable aquaculture production of seafood
SUBMITTED BY: Japan
CO-SUBMITTERS: Cameroon, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Norway, DPRK, Sweden, Malaysia, Norway, Russian Federation, Thailand, Brazil, Laos, Dominican Republic, China, Indonesia, Philippines, Argentina, South Africa, Slovenia, Andorra, Poland, Greece

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

Recognising that excessive chemical use of legal and illegal chemicals in seawater affects aquatic life and human health causing many unintended diseases and illnesses,

Fully aware that many species have escaped from the farms and are interbreeding with wild species tampering with the genetic coding of the fish,

Fully alarmed that the use of excessive food and fish waste causes an increase in the levels of nutrients in the water which has the potential to deprive the water from oxygen deeply disturbing the marine organisms,

Disturbed that water pollution has created a grave problem in the aquatic life by: killing millions of fish in farms, and fish farms emit a great deal of water pollution killing its own and a great amount of wild species as well,

Fully alarmed by the fact that 28% of fish stocks worldwide are either overfished or nearing extinction,

Keeping in mind that the demand for fish is on the rise and that the catch will have to be doubled by 2020 to keep up with it,

Noting further that antibiotics and pesticides, used to treat bacterial and viral infection, can have unintended consequences for marine organisms and indirectly human health,

Pointing out the danger of mariculture for wild stock because of escaped fish which interbreed with the fish in the sea and therefore spread genetically modified genes and sometimes diseases,

Reminding all nations that there are already closed-contained systems and herbivore species, which protect the fish from accidentally escaping and decreasing the excess food and fish waste,

1. Strongly urges governments to financially support sustainable aquacultures characterized by qualities such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Farming of herbivorous or omnivorous fish and other marine organisms which can be sustained without the use of wild fish products,
 - b) Farming of marine organisms in closed-contained systems, that reuse waste produced,
 - c) Farming of marine organisms without the excessive use of antibiotics and pesticides;

2. Calls upon Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and developed countries to further support sustainable aquacultures as characterized in clause 1;
3. Authorises a NGO, supported by the UN as a third party, to ensure international standards:
 - a) List of approved food, chemicals, antibiotics and pesticides that do not have a negative effect on the environment,
 - b) Quantity of the approved food, chemicals, antibiotics and pesticides accordingly,
 - c) Defined quantity of fish per square meter,
 - d) Defining restrictions of the farms by using confining material to not allow the escape of genetically modified species,
 - e) Location of open-net pens away from densely populated and preserved areas so that no damage can be done;
4. Requests the addition of a branch in the mentioned NGO to closely follow the process of the fish farms and its progression, by:
 - a) Inspecting on an irregular basis of the fish farms:
 - i. Water tests for unapproved substances,
 - ii. Fish conditions tests,
 - b) Reporting monthly about the farms;
5. Strongly urges the fining of companies that do not meet the international standards mentioned in clause 3;
6. Encourages companies to change their feeding methods, by:
 - a) Instead of feeding carnivorous fish with wild stock, feed them with the leavings of fish processing,
 - b) Use algae as alternative feeding source for smaller fish;
7. Requests the governments and NGOs to set up awareness campaigns to raise awareness about the effects unsustainable aquacultures have.

FORUM: Environment Commission
QUESTION OF: Deforestation in South America
SUBMITTED BY: Mauritania
CO-SUBMITTERS: South-Korea, United Arab Emirates, Philippines, Greece, Japan,
Russia, Bangladesh, Indonesia

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

Emphasising that the rainforest environment of South America is in a state of critical condition due to the exhaustion of natural resources, mainly wood, by natives of the region,

Noting that the lives of natives throughout developing regions are extremely reliant on energy provided by wood, but that this is resulting in a vast amount of vital rainforest acreage being destroyed,

Expressing its appreciation of the United Nations Collaborative Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (UN-REDD) in developing countries in South America, for its effort to create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development,

Alarmed by the fact that removing trees deprives the forest of portions of its canopy, which would otherwise blocks the sun's rays during the day and holds in heat at night, since this disruption leads to more extreme temperature swings that can be detrimental to plants and animals,

Keeping in mind that trees play a critical role in absorbing the greenhouse gases that fuel global warming, and that fewer forests means larger amounts of greenhouse gases entering the atmosphere and therefore an increased speed and severity of global warming,

Bearing in mind that the continuation of the severing of trees would only render the soil uncultivable,

1. Urges national institutions to reduce rate of deforestation, by means such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Ensuring the implementation of existing and new measures to control deforestation,
 - b) Improving existing legislation in order to remove incentives to deforest,
 - c) Ensuring that land tenure regulations allow for a fair distribution of the benefits amongst stakeholders,
 - d) Investing in funding programs for environmental services,
 - e) Setting up national campaigns to create awareness on the influence of, for example, the consumption of soy beans, on the problem of deforestation;
2. Urges the involvement the United Nations Environment Program (UNP) by:
 - a) Establishing protocols such as:
 - i. An annual limit on felling,

- ii. A regulated penalty to corporations that do not acquire a Paper and Forest Procurement Policy,
 - iii. The abandonment of clean logging and “Slash and Burn” methods,
 - b) Collaborating with all relevant agencies of the United Nations to ensure that for every tree that is cut down, another is planted,
 - c) Establishing protocols such as:
 - i. An annual limit on felling,
 - ii. A regulated penalty to corporations that do not acquire a Paper and Forest Procurement Policy,
 - iii. The abandonment of clean logging and “Slash and Burn” methods,
 - iv. Task force;
- 3. Calls upon all members states of the United Nations to educate businesses and consumers on the issue and the policy to:
 - a) Businesses, related to deforestation in South America,
 - b) Consumers, of products related to deforestation in South America
 - c) Citizens from the South American countries;
- 4. Invites the governments of the countries touched by deforestation to resort to planting a mixture of different crops and trees together in order to help prevent soil erosion and maintain natural soil fertility;
- 5. Urges member states to make laws which:
 - a) Regulates:
 - i. The legal methods of deforestation,
 - ii. Where deforestation can take place,
 - iii. The amount of trees which have to be replanted per tree,
 - iv. Where reforestation can take place,
 - b) Fine people and companies which neglect any policy related to deforestation and reforestation,
 - c) Ensure logging permits are only given out when sustainability can be ensured by the recipient and grantor of the permit;
- 6. Calls upon the implementation of the task force,
 - a) Consisting of:
 - i. Environmental commission which is assigned by the UN to check whether region or a country needs an amendment,
 - ii. International Monetary fund, which should perform the task of checking the regions or countries demanding resources and regulating investments all the allocation of funds,
 - iii. A third party which has to check whether a region or country, reached the agreed goals or not,
 - b) Agreeing to punishments if anybody is going to violate agreed values by creating an international law against deforestation,
 - c) Financing it by means of:

- i. Financial supporting to reach the foundation's goal (quota regulates how much money a state can own),
 - ii. Independent development of new, smarter possibilities to save the environment,
 - iii. Higher government spending generated through taxes,
 - iv. Stronger support for NGOs in form of smarter connection and tax privileges,
 - v. Working out independent alternatives to finance the program;
7. Suggests to take down and control illegal logging by means such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Regional air surveillance,
 - b) Tracking down radio signals to ensure the location of illegal logging,
 - c) Raiding of illegal logging companies by relevant police forces.

FORUM: Environment Commission
QUESTION OF: Legal responsibility of multinational corporations for environmental damage
SUBMITTED BY: Brazil
CO-SUBMITTERS: Greece, Denmark, Chile, Lebanon, Qatar, Libya, Argentina, Venezuela

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

Acknowledging the past efforts of UN global initiatives to encourage corporations to adopt sustainable and social responsible policies,

Approving the action of particular governments in updating their environmental protection laws to punish multinational corporations (MNCs) for abusing the environment,

Noting with deep concern that many other corporations around the world have ignored the terms and principles of such environmental regulations,

1. Urges all member states of the United Nations, especially those harshly affected by the multinational exploitation of their country's raw materials, to make MNCs provide compensation for:
 - a) Environmental destruction of the host country,
 - b) Social implications this damage may have on the inhabitants of the affected area,
 - c) Full financial costs to compensate unnecessary environmental damage such as:
 - i. Leaking oil,
 - ii. Collapsed mines;
2. Stresses the urgent need for a treaty to be signed in agreement amongst all member states to limit excessive resource exploitation and enforce principles of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);
3. Stresses the need for a treaty to be signed in agreement urgently amongst all member states to limit energy consumption and the burning of fossil fuels by:
 - a) Prohibiting any company or corporation to dump waste which may contain materials toxic to wildlife or ecosystems,
 - b) Requiring catalytic converters in every MNCs factory to enable chemical reactions to take place at a faster rate, without requiring an increased energy input or additional resources to function,
 - c) Calling for the distribution of UN representatives to the top MNCs whom are currently the worst offenders of environmental sustainability for a set period to monitor these activities;
4. Urges all member states to encourage national environmental protection groups to set up educational campaigns to inform citizens of the damage MNCs can cause so they can help to prevent it. The damage of MNCs can be caused by for example:
 - a) The usage of large amounts of non-renewable energy resources which deplete the environmental resources of the member state,

- b) The extensive deforestation of woodlands without replanting new trees and plants,
 - c) By polluting water with harmful substances and objects;
5. Insists that all MNCs should publicly recognize environmental damage committed and inflicted through the publication of annual reports which states possible environmental damage they have caused, such as, but not limited, the corporation's carbon emissions.

FORUM: The Special Conference on Water
QUESTION OF: Accountability of multinational corporations for surface water pollution
SUBMITTED BY: The Republic of Austria
CO-SUBMITTERS: Colombia, Malaysia, Hungary, Luxembourg, Cuba, Thailand,
Azerbaijan, Israel, Maldives, China, Chad, Philippines, South Africa,
India, Indonesia, Brazil, Andorra, Bolivia, Denmark, Australia, Egypt,
Greece, The Netherlands, Italy, Botswana

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON WATER,

Deeply concerned by the fact that many developing countries are forced to rely on environmentally unsafe sources of energy such as wood, coal, and oil, which leads to deforestation, improper waste management and pollution of major water sources,

Alarmed by the number of human beings that do not have direct access to clean water,

Aware of the fact that water pollution from factories is causing harm to the world's dwindling clean water supply,

Acknowledging access to twenty litres of water for daily use as a fundamental human right,

Stresses that the accountability of multinational corporations (MNC) is vital to water pollution,

1. Encourages all multinational corporations to invest 0.1% of their GDP to develop water sanitation facilities in peripheral countries;
2. Calls upon LifeStraw Foundation (LFS) to collaborate with developed countries in the hopes of distributing more LifeStraws to impoverished countries by requesting that each nation donates a small portion of their tax money to the fund with the understanding that LifeStraws is only a short-term solution;
3. Encourages developed nations and multinationals to set up programs to educate people in undeveloped nations about clean water;
4. Recommends that developed nations of the UN- member states work with the LSF by making certain consumer products with signs that indicate that a certain number of Life Straws will be donated for each of these items that are bought, such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Basic sustenance products;
 - b) Multinational clothing brands, such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Nike, Inc.,
 - ii. Adidas,
 - iii. Gap Inc.;
 - c) Multinational fast-food restaurants and cafes, such as, but not limited to:
 - i. McDonald's,
 - ii. Dunkin' Donuts,
 - iii. Starbucks;

5. Further encourages multinational corporations to help fund education programs for citizens of developing countries about the LifeStraw, so that they can use the devices correctly;
6. Urges the member states to provide a set of guidelines and standards regarding industrial pollution;
7. Stresses the need to place a fee on water if it is to be used for industrial purposes;
8. Requests that member states should encourage multinational corporations to set limitations on production of harmful waste and to dispose of waste properly with an attempt to reuse and recycle water.

FORUM: The Special Conference on Water
QUESTION OF: Environmental activism and whaling in the Antarctic ocean
SUBMITTED BY: Malaysia
CO-SUBMITTERS: Hungary, Brazil, Austria, India, Maldives, Australia, Egypt, Denmark, Malta, Italy, Marshall Islands, Turkey, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Botswana, The United States Of Amerika, Greece, Republic of Korea, Zambia, Yemen

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON WATER,

Aware of the research and efforts done by International Whaling Commission (IWC),

Alarmed by the violent confrontations between activists and whalers,

Noting with regret that nations who are whaling for commercial purpose claim they are whaling for scientific purposes,

Having considered that not only whales are endangered by whaling but also many other animal species,

1. Calls upon all member states to increase their support for the International Whaling Commission (IWC);
2. Proposes a centralised research group that is exclusively able to perform whaling for scientific research within sustainable and acceptable limits, targeting clear research goals;
3. Calls for another moratorium of ten years on whaling for all Member-states which will be improved on aspects such as but not limited to:
 - a) Dedicated participation of all member states,
 - b) Careful monitoring of all member states,
 - c) Awareness amongst the global population by means such as but not limited to: commercials and educational projects,
 - d) If member states do hunt on whales for commercial purposes, there will be a fine;
4. Calls upon member-states to minimize activist actions in their countries during the moratorium on whaling;
5. Expresses its hope for species that are endangered because of whaling, to be kept track on their stabilisation during the moratorium;
6. Strongly urges member-states to benefit long-term whale conservation by:
 - a) Facilitating the recovery of seriously depleted great whale populations by protecting important areas such as feeding or breeding grounds and migratory routes,
 - b) Increasing public awareness and appreciation of the value and vulnerability of marine ecosystems,
 - c) Fostering interest and cooperation in non-lethal research into the behaviour and biology of cetacean species,

- d) Providing economic benefits to range states by providing opportunities to develop non-lethal economic uses of cetacean species such as ecotourism and whale watching;
7. Encourages a UN-coordinated patrol force, which upholds the law of the sea and apprehends whalers.

FORUM: The Special Conference on Water
QUESTION OF: Sustainable use of water for agricultural purposes
SUBMITTED BY: The Republic of Korea
CO-SUBMITTERS: Andorra, Cuba, Colombia, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Bangladesh, Chad,
Vietnam, Zambia, India

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

Reminding all nations that the world will not be able to meet the great development challenges of the 21st century due to rapid population growth,

Emphasising that, at current water consumption rates, the planet will need a 50% increase of fresh water by 2050, whereas the expected real increase is 0% ,

Noting with deep concern that the emission of greenhouse gasses has led to an amplified greenhouse effect, which has set dangerous climate changes into motion,

Pointing out that agriculture currently uses 70% of all of the fresh water resources currently available to human kind,

Stressing that water is the centre of economic and social development,

Fully aware of the fact that the mismanagement of water inhibits the development of countries,

1. Emphasises the need for sustainable water systems for less developed countries, smaller co-operative industries and local farmers;
2. Proposes the creation of a UN-supervised fund, called the Fair Water Initiative (FWI) that will:
 - a) Reward smaller co-operative industries and local farmers, primarily in vulnerable regions that are facing either drought or flooding, who sustainably use water with subsidies,
 - b) Invest in irrigation systems designed by specialists,
 - c) Place fines upon big corporations that do not use water in a sustainable fashion;
3. Invites a new UN-project, called United Nations Water Research Programme (UNWRP), that will strive to:
 - a) Discover new water sources,
 - b) Improve water storage,
 - c) Recycle used water,
 - d) Improve the knowledge about and technology on known water sources so as to maximise the efficiency of water extraction without harming natural resources;
4. Recommends the use of innovative technology such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Drip irrigation,
 - b) Desalination installations,
 - c) Water drilling submersible pumps;

5. Urges all member states to protect the areas where water flow is present on national and local level;
6. Requests all member states to share their expertise and innovations they make regarding the efficient use of water;
7. Endorses public awareness among the global population about programs concerning sustainable use of water for agricultural use and by means such as but not limited to:
 - a) Commercials encouraging local sustainability’,
 - b) Educational programs,
 - c) Information stands in zoos or farms,
 - d) Projects at agricultural universities;
8. Encourages all member states to properly educate their local farmers on sustainable use of water for agricultural purposes.

FORUM: The Security Council
QUESTION OF: Territorial Claims in the Arctic Region

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

Taking into account that the waters in the arctic region are commonly used as trade routes,

Believing that all member states in this conflict will come together for a diplomatic conversation,

Realising that territorial disputes have often posed problems in the past,

1. Declares that all nations with claims or territory in the arctic region have to allow all UN-member states to pass through their waters in the arctic region;
2. Strongly urges all states to try not to harm the environment in the polar areas in their investigation of the areas to claim;
3. Declares that if a territory has only one claimer this territory will be provided to the claiming country by the UNCLOS rules;
4. Decides that all regions in the arctic that are not claimed according to the UNCLOS ruling are to be considered international waters/ territory from now on;
5. Demands that all territories claimed by multiple nations shall be settled by these nations in the following manner: all nations with any claims in the arctic region shall come to agreements of how to settle the dispute and agreements to be presented by the participating nations, with the condition that:
 - a) At least 20% of the disputed territory shall be settled by January 25, 2017,
 - b) At least 50% of the disputed territory shall be settled by January 25, 2019,
 - c) At least 75% of the disputed territory shall be settled by January 25, 2024,
 - d) All disputed territory shall be settled by January 25, 2035.

FORUM: The Security Council
QUESTION OF: ISIL (From here on out Daesh)

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

Recognising the right of Iraq of their independence and their rule over their territories,

Considering that Daesh has committed the worst of human rights violations against helpless civilians,

Reaffirming that terrorism has no country or religion and is one of the greatest threats to world peace and security,

Reminding all states of their obligation to ensure that any person who participates in financing, planning or preparation of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice,

Fully aware of the threat that Daesh has become and the urgency to act instantly,

1. Recommends that all currently participating countries and any other countries that wish to join military forces, these forces will be sent in order to fight terrorists in Libya and the Levant in any form that they are willing and/or able to contribute in the form of technology, ground forces, aerial forces or any other support;
2. Suggests all involved UN-agencies, governments and all non-governmental agencies to collaborate more closely to enhance the efficiency of fighting Daesh by for example sharing information, technology, funds to a degree all parties are comfortable with;
3. Urges all member states to make sure that no funds, as economic resources, weapons and related material are available directly or indirectly for terror organisations such as Daesh, Al Qaeda and its' associates and other individuals;
4. Proposes that we stop calling the terroristic organisation in Iraq, Libya and Syria ISIL but call it Daesh instead;
6. Requests military intervention by the recently established Arab League army, besides the already involved member states, in conflict zones affected by terrorist organisation known as the Daesh, which pledged to Daesh in Iraq, Syria and Libya with the voluntary logistical cooperation of the intelligence services of the member states, in any form that they are willing and/or are able to contribute in the form of technology, ground forces, aerial forces or any other support, but not limited to the following measures:
 - a) Deployment of troops from the Arab nations taking part in counter-terrorism operations,
 - b) Carrying out drone attacks on terrorist locations, headquarters and operating regions in Syria, Libya and all other countries affected by the Islamic state after extensive dialogue with the governments and local authorities to limit civilian casualties, using weapons provided by the international coalition fighting respective terror organisations,

- c) Providing technical support to the Arab League army through the intelligence agencies of UN Member States who are able to provide useful information to prevent the spreading of terrorism internationally,
 - d) Working in cooperation in order to send humanitarian aid to victims of the conflict,
 - e) Sending a minimum of 1500 and a maximum of 3000 trained soldiers to Iraq and Syria to fight actively against Daesh and 550 peacekeepers to ensure the safety of civilians of Syria and Iraq by protecting refugee camps and safe areas. After multiple wins the amount of trained soldiers the UNSC decides to decrease the amount of trained soldiers to zero while increasing the number of peacekeepers up to 5000 if it is needed;
7. Decides that the Russian Federation will only interfere in Syria in order to act against Daesh and that the USA will only interfere in Iraq with the same purpose with the help of other countries that can join either/both sides on a voluntary base.