

# Leiden Model United Nations

## Resolution Booklet

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FORUM: Security Council  
QUESTION OF: The situation in South Sudan

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Reminding* all member states that this is a complicated issue that should be handled carefully,  
*Deeply concerned* about the current situation in South Sudan,  
*Noting with deep concern* the violence in South Sudan,  
*Alarmed by* the reports of genocide and human rights violations,  
*Concerned* about the lack of a long term solution,  
*Seeking* to achieve stability in the country of South Sudan,  
*Desiring* a solution for this issue,

1. Calls for peace talks supervised by the UN, attended by representatives from Uganda, Sudan, South Sudan, the SPLA, the Nuer white army, and the African Union, where issues will be discussed such as but not limited to:
  - (a) Achieving a cease-fire, which will allow organizations such as United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) to provide humanitarian aid to civilians and rebuild infrastructure,
  - (b) Working towards a long-term solution,
  - (c) Reducing civilian casualties,
  - (d) Working with UNICEF and the UNHRC to remove child soldiers from the ranks of the armed forces of all parties directly involved;
2. Emphasizes the organization and the support of more peace talks regarding the issue of child soldiers, the prosecution of the people who recruit and abduct child soldiers, and the involvement of organizations such as UNICEF and save the children to help the eradication of child soldiers by:
  - (a) Giving them mental support after the unimaginable violence and torture they have encountered,
  - (b) Starting to educate them to prepare for a better future,
  - (c) Establishing legal and practical mechanisms to safeguard the children against recruitment and use;
3. Asks for the establishment of an agricultural program developed by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and funded by the World Bank to improve the land, this program will:
  - (a) Construct an irrigation system,
  - (b) Educate the farmers about the most essential farming techniques,

- (c) Provide the farmers with essential tools;
- 4. Suggests the African Union Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan (AUCISS) to send weekly reports to the UNSC reporting all recent and relevant developments in South Sudan;
- 5. Urges neighboring member states such as but not limited to Ethiopia, DR Congo, and to open their borders to allow civilian refugees in, and states that those countries will receive UN aid to help them with setting up refugee camps;
- 6. Decides that the border between Sudan and South Sudan should be controlled by UN peacekeepers in order to stop the flow of arms and rebel supplies into South Sudan;
- 7. Recommends purchasing food and supplies from functioning local farmers, as it stimulates the local economy;
- 8. Calls upon the UNHRC to set up refugee camps that:
  - (a) Provide drinking water, food, basic healthcare, and protection,
  - (b) Allow for the refugees to live in the camps until it is safe to go back home after the conflicting tribes have come to an agreement on finding a solution for their conflict,
  - (c) Will be set up in areas in South Sudan that are not controlled by the two conflicting tribes and if necessary in neighboring countries such as Ethiopia and DR Congo;
- 9. Decides to extend the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) until 30 November 2015 with the possibility to extend the mission, the tasks of this mission are specified in res (2155) 2014 par 4;
- 10. Further Decides that a new round of peace talks should take place within South Sudan to negotiate peace, whilst offering aid to rebuild Sudan, should the peace talks fail, the UN should begin a humanitarian intervention under the responsibility to protect (RTP) principle and if the peace talks fail within 3 months with the option to extend this deadline if any significant progress is made in the peace talks;
- 11. Requests, under chapter VII of the UN charter, which would put an obligation on South Sudan to cooperate with the International Criminal Court (ICC), that the chamber of the prosecution investigates on what is happening in South Sudan now;
- 12. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.

FORUM: Security Council  
QUESTION OF: Achieving nuclear disarmament

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Reminding* all member states that this is a complex issue that should be handled carefully,

*Involved* in achieving nuclear disarmament,

*Convinced* of the importance of nuclear disarmament,

*Desiring* a solution for this issue,

1. Urges all member states to help fund research in nuclear disarmament;
2. Demands that all member states with access to nuclear weapons to enforce the “no first use” policy;
3. Discourages countries from acquiring new nuclear weapons, as long as they are not using the methods described in this resolution to disarm their old nuclear weapons;
4. Calls for the organization of the Strategic And Tactical Nuclear Arms Limitation Talks (SATNALT) in which all nations in possession of nuclear weapons will discuss:
  - (a) Ways to come to an agreement on ways to reduce their arsenal of nuclear weapons,
  - (b) Funding research on more effective ways of dismantling nuclear weapons,
  - (c) Protocol regarding the responsible use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD),
  - (d) Limiting the export of technology and machines used for the enrichment of Plutonium and Uranium for the purpose of making nuclear weapons;
5. Suggests that the International Atomic Energy Agency create guidelines for countries to adopt regarding:
  - (a) The storage of nuclear weapons,
  - (b) The transport of nuclear weapons,
  - (c) The disarmament of nuclear weapons;
6. Asks countries, who are suspected of having nuclear weapons, to extract uranium, plutonium and by particularly safe methods as Purex, Urex, Truex, Diamex, Sanex on nuclear weapons which have been decommissioned or no longer in service, approved, and used by different countries such as but not limited to France, United Kingdom, Japan, Russia, United States of America during 1948-2011, in order to prevent the consequences of uncontrolled nuclear weapons in order to use nuclear power for energy resources;
7. Proposes a new round of summits regarding the Kashmir region involving India, Pakistan, USA, Russia, and China;

8. Advises Iran to move away from Uranium and Plutonium energy sources over the next twenty years in exchange for a Thorium program which include:
- (a) Access to existing Thorium technology and research as long as the UN and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors notice a steady decrease in Uranium and Plutonium use and quotas are met which are:
    - i. Quarter of Uranium and Plutonium reactors must be converted to Thorium reactors by 2020, half by 2025, and all by 2035,
    - ii. Quarter of Uranium and Plutonium enrichment plants and any nuclear weapons must be dismantled by 2020, half by 2025, and all by 2035,
  - (b) UN funding for an Iranian-run Thorium research program,
  - (c) Help with dismantling enrichment plants from the IAEA,
  - (d) Lifting fossil fuel import embargoes and oil export embargoes is quotas are met in five years,
  - (e) Should quotas not be met, embargoes will not be lifted, funding for the research program will be stopped and Iran shall not receive any more Thorium research and new Thorium technology,
  - (f) The expert ban and embargo on international monetary transaction will be lifted and \$2.6 billion in personal assets will be unfrozen should Iran choose to accept the thorium program so they will be more able to engage in the program;
9. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.



FORUM: Security Council  
QUESTION OF: The question of ISIS

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Alarmed by* the rapid conquering of territory by ISIS in Iraq and Syria,

*Fully believing* that ISIS is a terrorist organization, guilty of genocide, and therefore should be neutralized,

*Noting with approval* Resolution 2170 (2014) condemning widespread abuse of human rights by terrorist groups in Iraq and Syria,

*Congratulating* all member states who have given military, intelligence, or humanitarian aid to the crisis in Iraq and Syria,

*Reaffirming* the UN-approved NATO policy of “responsibility to protect”,

1. Authorizes the formalization of the US-led coalition into a Coalition of the Willing, with an ultimate objective being the neutralization of Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS); their aims should include but not be limited to:
  - (a) Military objectives, including but not limited to:
    - i. Aerial strikes, such as by aircraft or drone on key military infrastructure,
    - ii. Naval bombardment on key military infrastructure,
    - iii. Military advisers to assist current combatants against ISIS,
    - iv. The possibility of sending in ground troops,
  - (b) Economic objectives, including but not limited to:
    - i. Embargoing ISIS’s trade of oil,
    - ii. Blocking ISIS’s investments,
    - iii. The tracking down and arrest of ISIS investors, to be put on trial before the ICC on charges of being an accomplice to ISIS’s crimes,
    - iv. Should ISIS bring into circulation their planned Islamic Dinar currency, coalition countries should work to crash the value of the currency by buying of the currency and resale at a low rate,
  - (c) Propaganda objectives, as one of ISIS’s key strengths are its use of propaganda to recruit fighters and investment from around the world, thus the coalition should have a media department focused on countering ISIS propaganda online;
2. Emphasizes the importance of fighting ISIS on the home front, to prevent further recruitment of fighters to its ranks, governments should increase funding, or create where they don’t exist,

institutions responsible for inter-faith dialogue to help prevent marginalization and encourage integration into society;

3. Condemns all terrorist actions of ISIS;
4. Calls upon the creation of new refugee camps set up in Turkey to be funded by member states, which is safe and has a robust military security, and massively increasing humanitarian contributions, consisting out of clean water, food and basic health care to UN agencies for the millions of refugees who have fled their countries due to the unstable and unsafe situation there;
5. Asks that nations of origin of ISIS foreign fighters conduct a thorough investigation on why citizens, and primarily the youth, are choosing to fight for ISIS, and how they come in contact with IS and report their findings in bi-weekly meetings to the UNSC so better decisions can be made in the future regarding effective counter-ISIS measures;
6. Asks the World Bank to financially support micro credit projects that:
  - (a) Provide funding to civilians between the age of 18 and 35 to set up their own entrepreneurship but which have to be paid back within 5 to 10 years,
  - (b) Are set up in the area of Syria and Iraq, after the situation is stable and democratic elections have taken place;
7. Requests Middle Eastern nations to focus their police force on cracking down on the black market to reduce IS income and to keep close track of money flows to see how much money is going to ISIS and where it is coming from;
8. Asks all member states to become a member of the coalition of the willing against ISIS, if they have not done so yet, in order to provide the coalition with means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Military air planes,
  - (b) Military equipment:
    - i. To arm those trained by Syrian fighters and groups willing to fight (e.g. Free Syrian Army),
    - ii. To help the neighboring countries defending themselves against ISIS,
  - (c) Assisting non-combatant personal with training and encouraging Syrian people willing to fight against ISIS on the ground, in order to fight ISIS in Syria with the ground forces by the trained Syrians and to continue the air strikes in Iraq;
9. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.

FORUM: General Assembly, First Committee: Disarmament and International Security  
QUESTION OF: Law enforcement capacity building in Iraq  
SUBMITTED BY: United States of America  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Commonwealth of Australia, Canada, People's Republic of China, Republic of Colombia, Union of the Comoros, International Atomic Energy Agency, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Arab Republic of Egypt, French Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, State of Libya, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Republic of South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Socialist Republic of Vietnam

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Emphasising* that in the last year over 1,200 people have been killed by terrorists in Iraq and 27% of Iraqi people do not feel safe in their own country,

*Reminding* the committee that unless action is otherwise taken thousands more will continue to die,

*Noting with concern* that Iraq still has a poorly disciplined and ineffective police force,

*Recognising* efforts by the United States and United Kingdom, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), previous United Nations (UN) attempts and Iraq's own troops,

*Referring* to the previous UN Security Council Resolution 1790 on a multinational force in Iraq,

*Noting with approval* the US-Iraq Status of Force Agreement and aims to continue good relations between involved member states,

1. Encourages the deployment of a specialist police training force to Iraq for the purpose of improving local police forces with the financial support of the USA and China;
2. Proposes specific areas to be considered police training areas, which will be made into safe and secure training compounds;
3. Urges a multilateral task force to function as a paramilitary police force to help create a secure environment for the local police force, and to combat terrorism in the region;
4. Insists that the purchase of oil sold by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) becomes internationally illegal, similar to the case of blood diamonds;
5. Proposes that economic sanctions will be imposed on any member state, corporation or organization buying oil from ISIL;
6. Aims to support the Kurds through political negotiations;
7. Urges all member states to work towards removing terrorist influence from Iraq by measures such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Economic sanctions,

- (b) Declaring known terrorists wanted for terrorism charges in all member states or high treason in Iraq;
8. Urges that other countries support Iraq with measures such as, but not limited to:
    - (a) Rebuilding the country's infrastructure,
    - (b) Supplying the Iraqi military with funds, weapons and training to use them efficiently,
    - (c) Send aid to the most affected areas of Iraq,
    - (d) Send aid to help soldiers and civilians injured in the conflict;
  9. Insists that member states possibly siding with ISIL will be monitored;
  10. Requests that member states siding with ISIL will have international economic sanctions imposed against them;
  11. Suggests that people travelling from one country to any country affected by terrorism be warned of the possible dangers and encouraged not to travel to these countries for their personal safety;
  12. Strongly believes that the Kurds, Sunnis and Shia Muslims should have seats in the government and that the UN should join leaders of both faiths to achieve reconciliation;
  13. Encourages member states to aid Iraq in strengthening its borders to reduce terrorist activity and weapons smuggling in effect in the region.

FORUM: General Assembly, First Committee: Disarmament and International Security  
QUESTION OF: The situation in the Central African Republic  
SUBMITTED BY: Kingdom of Norway

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Bearing in mind* that the Human Rights Watch stated that hundreds of civilians have been killed, 10,000 houses have been burned, and about 212,000 people fled their homes in the Central African Republic,

*Recalling* that many rebel groups state that former president Bozizé has not followed the terms of the 2007 agreement, and that political abuses continue to occur such as torture and illegal executions,

*Taking into consideration* that the government of the Central African Republic has recently made land available for 12,000 refugees,

*Emphasising* the severe insurrection led by Seleka in the CAR has resulted in severe deterioration of the country's security infrastructure and has brought about ethnic tensions,

*Fully aware of* the concern that has been brought about in the surrounding countries due to the conflict in the CAR,

1. Urges the protection of civilians from both sides through UN peacekeepers that respond to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO);
2. Promotes peaceful talks from both sides by holding a political dialogue and launching a reconciliation process among all factions, victims, and perpetrators;
3. Proposes that all member states create rapid development forces (RDF) to enhance development and provide humanitarian assistance in the CAR;
4. Recommends that border security is strengthened in the bordering nations of the Central African Republic to limit the spread of conflict through:
  - (a) Educating the border patrol in:
    - i. Recognizing conflict situations,
    - ii. Understanding the response that should be taken when a conflict occurs,
  - (b) Adding more border security,
  - (c) Financing the border patrol;
5. Proposes a military group, the Central African Army, that is directly proportional to the Christian and Islamic population;
6. Recommends that a buyback program be instituted to purchase the arms from the militias;

7. Encourages investigation of the sources of weapon trafficking through:
  - (a) The WTO,
  - (b) The creation of the AWTO (African Weapons Trafficking Organization) through:
    - i. Collaboration with the governments of member nations,
    - ii. Asking member states to submit annual reports of any sort of weapons trading;
8. Advocates the ceasing of weapon trafficking by the Disarmament committee through:
  - (a) Collaboration with the WTO and member state governments,
  - (b) Cooperation with Interpol;
9. Recommends the strengthening of state institutions which provide basic services such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Health,
  - (b) Sanitation,
  - (c) Education,
  - (d) Energy;
10. Suggests the education of children in schools around the world about the CAR situation;
11. Urges to educate the people of the CAR in their rights as members in a democratic state.

FORUM: General Assembly, Second Committee: Economic & Financial  
QUESTION OF: Sustainable industry in upcoming economies  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Tunisia  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Austria, Republic of Benin,  
Dominican Republic, Republic of El Salvador, Hungary, State of Libya,  
Republic of Slovenia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognising* all emerging and developing economies (EDE) rated by the International Monetary Fund as the definition of upcoming economies,

*Congratulating* the United Nations Sustainable Development division on the successful completion of the 13th Open Working Group session conducted on 14-18 July 2014,

*Expressing* its appreciation for the Rio +20 outcome document The Future We Want and its goal of establishing an open working group to develop a set of sustainable development goals,

*Reaffirming* the commitment to fully implement the Rio Declaration Agenda 21 with summits such as, but not limited to:

1. Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,
2. Almaty Programme of Action,
3. Mauritius strategy for the further implementation of the Programme of action for the Sustainable Development of Developing States,

*Reminding* every member state that each country bears responsibility for its own social and economical development,

*Emphasizing* that developing countries need aid for the implementation of sustainable development,

*Recognizing* the different approaches, visions, models and tools that work in accordance with sustainable development principles,

*Alarmed by* the extreme poverty present in many member states,

*Reminding* the house that poverty is a complex phenomenon, which encompasses aspects beyond low income,

*Emphasizing* that entrepreneurship, economic diversification and growing trade relations instigate economic growth, thus it is important to have sustainable economic growth,

*Noting with satisfaction* the efforts of key international assistance agencies such as, but not limited to:

1. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,
2. International Fund for Agricultural Development,
3. International Labour Organization,
4. International Monetary Fund,

5. United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development,
6. United Nations Division for Sustainable Development,
7. World Bank,

*Recalling* the Brundtland Report of 1987, which reaffirmed the definition of sustainable development as being development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs,

*Drawing the attention* to the urgent need of the improvement of education in LEDCs,

*Reaffirming* the reduction of 40% carbon dioxide emission in 2030 as it was set as the main goal by the EU at the climate conference in Paris in 2015,

1. Urges member states to promote sustainable management of natural resources by means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Avoiding exploitation by an establishment of environmental laws prohibiting production and extraction of natural resources beyond a certain quota,
  - (b) Instilling cap and trade systems and heavy penalty policies in order to regulate the operational works of natural resource companies producing in member states;
2. Further urges member states to minimize major threats to the environment and public health sector as a result of industrial operations;
3. Strongly urges all MEDCs and EDEs to take responsibility for companies which are investing in an EDE, in order to reduce emissions by 40%, by means such as committing the companies to take up to 50% of the costs;
4. Encourages the creation of ad hoc monitoring groups consisting of highly professional specialists in the fields of ecology, biology, and environmental systems and societies to monitor the diversity and behaviours of the local flora and fauna, by means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Building well technologically equipped research centers nearby heavy industrialized areas,
  - (b) Having the ad hoc groups monitor and report back to the government environmental divisions every 3 months on the levels of species populations and any alarming changes in behaviour;
5. Calls for the cooperation from all the member states to strengthen the fight against global poverty, by means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Have the United Nations Sustainable Development Division meet annually to ensure the close monitoring of global sustainable development factors,
  - (b) Promote MEDCs to increase aid provided to LEDCs through key international assistant agencies, such as:
    - i. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,
    - ii. The International Labour Organization,
    - iii. The International Monetary Fund;



6. Requests better communication between businesses and the public in upcoming economies, by means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Keeping the public informed on the societal, environmental and economic efforts planned or already achieved, which confirm with the principles of sustainable development,
  - (b) Having international and major companies within strategic industries hold seminars and events involving and educating the public sector of the country on the operational works of those companies;
7. Calls upon the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations to address the issues of food scarcity and the lack of clean water in LEDCs, by means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Carrying out infrastructure projects such as the construction of durable and clean pipelines which would transport clean drinking water from their sources to towns and cities in LEDCs,
  - (b) Investing or loaning money to LEDCs for the construction of research centers working to further construct water transportation systems and the recruitment of international professions specializing in this field;
8. Further emphasizes the need for investment by MEDCs and international bodies in LEDCs in order to promote the research into the development of appropriate technologies in labour-abundant member states;
9. Further recommends LEDC member states to establish development banks throughout different regions of a country, by means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Promoting entrepreneurs and the public sector to loan out money from these banks through means of social media and telecommunications,
  - (b) Including allocation of funds to development banks in the fiscal and monetary annual plans of member states;
10. Further calls upon the World Bank and MEDCs to increase the financial aid and lend out more money to development banks in LEDCs;
11. Requests the United Nations to plan and conduct vast amounts of education infrastructure projects in LEDC, by means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Heavily investing into primary education in LEDCs,
  - (b) Promoting training of local primary educational staff by international educational staff,
  - (c) Creating training programmes which will fully fund the training of local education staff abroad;
12. Strongly urges governments to lend out more scholarships and student loans for further higher level education;
13. Asks the member states to invest into education and training programmes, courses, and seminars allowing for graduate students and adult workers to improve the transferability of skills, by having the governments of LEDCs allocate financial aid to major domestic firms and international companies operating within those member states to hold those educational events and seminars;
14. Invites governments so subsidize local firms providing training and education services;

15. Further recommends to improve the flow of information from potential employers to the unemployed, by means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Setting up job centres which can provide professional advice to graduates about job vacancies,
  - (b) Creating a website containing detailed information about jobs and how to get employed,
  - (c) Advertising job centres and employment counsellors through means of social media and within businesses;
16. Encourages public sector procurement contracts to include clauses which encourage the employment of young people by means such as assigning a single government minister or representative to be responsible for monitoring employers in the member state.

FORUM: General Assembly, Second Committee: Economic & Financial  
QUESTION OF: Youth unemployment in MEDCs  
SUBMITTED BY: Federal Republic of Germany  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Austria, Kingdom of Belgium, Republic of Costa Rica, French Republic, Hellenic Republic, Russian Federation, Republic of South Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Deeply concerned* by the high youth unemployment rates in MEDCs caused by the financial crisis, Welcoming programs such as the Youth Guarantee program of the European Commission that aim at lowering these rates,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the Youth Guarantee program has contributed to the reduction of youth unemployment rate in countries where it was implemented, such as Finland,

*Stressing the need* for a re-evaluation of non-academic fields as perceived by the general public,

1. Endorses the implementation of youth employment assistance programs, such as but not limited to the Youth Guarantee program of the European Commission, on a national level by the MEDCs with high youth unemployment rate, including programs that give a second chance to those who left school without a diploma or qualification because:
  - (a) They live in rural areas,
  - (b) Of economic reasons;
2. Calls upon the MEDCs with high youth unemployment rate to consider enacting legislation that establishes the framework for a dual education system organized by the state, the EU or private companies that will ensure the creation of specialized institutions of secondary and higher education that offer in parallel practical training and/or internships in the specific field and that will result in:
  - (a) More profits for the company,
  - (b) A better development of the students,
  - (c) A higher GDP;
3. Stresses the need for reforms of the educational system in those MEDCs so as to achieve the following:
  - (a) The school students' awareness of the different possibilities in choosing both an educational and a career path, including non-academic career paths, by introducing compulsory middle school subjects that cover the following areas:
    - i. Labour market economy,
    - ii. Entrepreneurship,
    - iii. Labour market psychology,

- iv. Psychology,
  - v. Business & Basic Economics,
  - vi. Politics,
- (b) The realisation of their talents and interests,
  - (c) Reviewing the educational offer of state owned schools with respect to labour market needs,
  - (d) Solving the problems and handicaps children face in the educational system, as early as possible, especially focusing on, but not limited to:
    - i. Children from low-income families,
    - ii. Children with disadvantaged backgrounds;
4. Emphasises the importance of promotion of non-academic fields such as agriculture and industry, in order to prevent social stigma, through means such as, but not limited to:
- (a) Media campaigns ran by the states and educational institutions,
  - (b) Open workshops operated by:
    - i. Educational institutions,
    - ii. State-run businesses,
    - iii. Private companies;
5. Urges private companies and government-owned businesses to provide internship programs for young unemployed people, since that would be beneficial for both the work force and the businesses themselves;
6. Supports the use of governmental agencies, preferably online platforms, similar to Job Centres in the United Kingdom or Jobstreet in Malaysia, which:
- (a) Connect the unemployed youth with willing employers in specific areas,
  - (b) Provide information by a team of experts concerning:
    - i. Available job opportunities,
    - ii. Job requirements and future perspectives;
7. Invites the governments of the relevant MEDCs to implement a specific fund for:
- (a) Financially incapable students to keep studying at technical schools and universities, in order to:
    - i. Prevent early school leaving,
    - ii. Provide them with a wider range of choices and opportunities,
  - (b) Unemployed youth to cover their basic needs;
8. Calls upon the governments of the relevant MEDCs to take all necessary measures to cease the abuse of the youth's potential productivity and providing insurance for the youth to have decent work conditions;

9. Further calls upon the governments of the MEDCs faced with youth unemployment to eradicate their underground economy by implementing the following measures:
  - (a) Reducing the complicity of taxes,
  - (b) Lowering the formalization of businesses,
  - (c) Reducing community tolerance for the shadow economy;
10. Supports measures such as the 'blue card' which is making the exchange of professional and specific workers between countries easier and much cheaper for the companies by especially focussing on unemployed workers from MEDCs under the age of 30.

FORUM: General Assembly, Second Committee: Economic & Financial  
QUESTION OF: Cash flow, banking technology and financial digital security in LEDCs  
SUBMITTED BY: Swiss Confederation  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Austria, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Benin, Republic of Mali, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of El Salvador, Russian Federation, Republic of Kazakhstan, Holy See, Federal Republic of Germany, People's Republic of China, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, New Zealand

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Reminding* all nations of the international financial cooperation and systemic guidelines outlined in the Monterrey Consensus (MC), specifically areas 4 and 6: "Increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development and Addressing systemic issues: enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development",

*Aware of* the integral role technology plays in our daily lives,

*Recognising* the need for increased international cooperation on the area of and investment in financial digital security,

*Acknowledging* the success of Kenya's implementation of a secure mobile financial network,

1. Proposes LEDCs to increase the legal pressure by increasing the fines on employers of unregistered employees to decrease the size of the illicit and unregistered sector of the economy, which will lead to a greater need for financial institutions;
2. Calls upon MEDCs with well-developed and implemented financial digital security to cooperate with LEDCs to help improve the level of financial digital security by means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Active partnerships with Internet security organisations and online financial services,
  - (b) Mediating financial organisations, such as, but not limited to the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI);
3. Encourages LEDCs to follow the example of:
  - (a) Kenya in implementing secure mobile financial technologies to increase availability of financial services and increase the use of financial services,
  - (b) The United States of America in passing the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FACTA), fighting against illicit financial flows,
  - (c) The G-20 of major economies to exchange tax information automatically by the end of 2015, giving more transparency in the tracing of illicit cash flows;
4. Encourages LEDCs to follow the example of Kenya in implementing secure mobile financial technologies to increase availability of financial services and increase the use of financial services;

5. Further encourages the establishment of basic commercial laws, in order to provide small and medium-sized businesses through the formal financial sector and thus preventing them of doing transactions via the informal sector including:
  - (a) Mortgage laws,
  - (b) Secured transaction laws,
  - (c) Commercial arbitration laws;
6. Endorses the role of the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) and the Financial Market Integrity teams, subsidiaries of the World Bank Group, in combating corruption and illicit financial flows;
7. Requests LEDCs to increase investments in technological innovations on efficiency and cost reductions in the banking sector, for it is crucial to the successful and profitable service delivery in the sector;
8. Recommends all countries to work towards a lowered use of paper and cash payment methods as that will improve the efficiency of the systems and helps to focus on the digital security;
9. Further encourages governments of the relevant LEDCs to spread among the people the awareness of the benefits of active participation in banking as well as for the individuals and the whole country by means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Seminars at:
    - i. Schools,
    - ii. Businesses,
  - (b) Government campaigns,
  - (c) Advertisement campaigns especially clarifying the danger of banking applications such as “numbrs”.

FORUM: General Assembly, Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian & Cultural  
QUESTION OF: Repatriation of cultural property  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of South Africa  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of El Salvador, French Republic, Gabonese Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Guatemala, United Mexican States, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Republic of Nicaragua, Kingdom of Spain, Republic of South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Emphasising* that cultural property should be within the borders of the nation where it was created, as artefacts are important to cultural definition and expression, to shared identity and community, to national interest, values and pride,

*Conscious of* the difference between “source countries”, which produce a high volume of valuable cultural property, and “market countries”, who buy such cultural property,

*Defining* “Repatriation and Restitution” as the action of restoring or returning cultural property to its proper owner and native country,

*Defining* “cultural property” as movable or immovable property which, on religious or secular grounds, is specifically designated by each State as being of importance for archaeology, prehistory, history, literature, art or science and which belongs to the following categories:

1. Inscriptions,
2. Coins and engraved seals,
3. Objects of ethnological interest,
4. Property of artistic interest, such as pictures, paintings and drawings produced entirely by hand on any support and in any material (excluding industrial designs and manufactured articles decorated by hand),
5. Original works of statuary art and sculpture in any material,
6. Original engravings, prints and lithographs,
7. Original artistic assemblages and montages in any material,
8. Rare manuscripts and incunabula, old books, documents and publications of special interest (e.g. historical, artistic, scientific, literary, etc.) either singly or in collections,

*Recalling* the 1970 UNESCO Convention, which attempts to protect cultural property by preventing its export from source countries and import into other countries, and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention, which allows private individuals to bring claims for the return of stolen cultural property that has ended up in a foreign country and attempts to clarify the extent to which importing countries are obliged to respect other countries’ export-control laws,



1. Encourages preventive measures to protect cultural property from being sold to market countries through export control including:
  - (a) The requirement of an export license from the source country before permitting the importation of cultural property that is subject to export control,
  - (b) The classification of cultural property according to age, weight and dollar value limits,
  - (c) The encouragement of auctioneers (both web based and non web based) to cooperate in preventing trafficking in cultural property, by introducing:
    - i. A rule in the terms and conditions of auctioneering preventing trafficking of cultural property,
    - ii. The use of fines and/or time in prison when cultural property is trafficked under the supervision of the auctioneers,
    - iii. Online monitoring to enable the reporting of suspicious sales or dealings on the internet,
  - (d) The establishment of inventories of cultural property in order to protect it against trafficking;
2. Proposes measures to help repatriating lost cultural property of a nation by initiating the following steps:
  - (a) The establishment of an international legal basis for nations' claim to cultural property and negotiations between the involved member states, which are to be surveyed and organized by a specially established UN commission,
  - (b) The establishment of an international platform to share information on possessed and possibly misappropriated cultural property and to start negotiations between the involved member states;
3. Suggests the following guidelines for the international legal basis mentioned in 2a:
  - (a) "Cultural property" is defined as in preamble-clause 4,
  - (b) Legal entities are classified according to the following two categories:
    - i. Movable objects, which can become the subject of repatriation,
    - ii. Immovable objects, which cannot become the subject of repatriation but of stipulations,
  - (c) An object is considered as a legal entity if the following conditions are fulfilled:
    - i. It fulfills the requirements needed to be considered as cultural property and has a justified high value for its country of origin,
    - ii. It demonstratively belongs to the country which is claiming for it,
    - iii. It evidently has been obtained illegitimately from its country of origin,
    - iv. The necessary conditions to keep the respective object appropriately can be provided by the country claiming for it (in the case of movable objects),
  - (d) The jurisdiction includes the following judgements:

- i. If the above-named criteria apply to a movable object, it must be returned to its country of origin,
  - ii. If the above-named criteria apply to an immovable object, it must become the subject for negotiations,
- (e) Negotiations can be carried out with the aim of achieving one or more of the following solutions:
  - i. The participation of the source country on the preservation of cultural property, for example in terms of the assignment of rights towards the country of origin,
  - ii. Monetary compensations in the case that no agreement should be found;
- 4. Further suggests the following functions of the international platform of 2b:
  - (a) Research, defined as the publishing and sharing information on lost or found cultural property,
  - (b) Contact, defined as establishing possibilities of contact and communication between seekers and possessors;
- 5. Asks all capable member states to spread awareness and information in general about the cultural heritage of diverse cultures through means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Campaigns through the media,
  - (b) Commercials,
  - (c) Education programs including the subject history in schools;
- 6. Recommends not to change all the National Cultural Properties into World Heritage, but aims to promote cooperation among nations to protect heritage around the world that is of such outstanding universal value that its conservation is important for current and future generations. Possible contributors include:
  - (a) The World Heritage Convention,
  - (b) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
- 7. Urges crimes against cultural heritage to be punished according to the international legal basis as mentioned in the clause 2;
- 8. Requests that movable cultural property is not returned to countries that are not deemed capable of keeping their cultural property safe and in good conditions, this includes countries at war.

FORUM: General Assembly, Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian & Cultural  
QUESTION OF: International response to Syrian refugees  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Iraq  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, French Republic, Gabonese Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Guatemala, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Republic of Poland, Kingdom of Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Togolese Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed by* the increasing amount of refugees in the countries bordering Syria,

*Noting* that these countries are relatively unable to deal with the large amount of refugees,

*Recalling* the 1951 Refugee Convention defining who is a refugee, their rights and the legal obligations of states,

*Expressing its concern* about the secondary displacement that could occur due to returning refugees,

*Aware of* the contributions that have been made and the strain the refugees bring on the harbouring countries,

*Hoping* the international community sees the escalation in the Middle East as a threat and will support these solutions to prevent future radicalization and create a permanent solution to the issue of refugees,

1. Urges direct help to be given to any Syrian refugee by providing them with means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Warm clothing,
  - (b) Food,
  - (c) Clean and secure housing,
  - (d) Healthcare,
  - (e) Schooling,
  - (f) Psychological support and treatment,
  - (g) Recreational activities for children;
2. Calls upon the International community to not only be aware of this problem, but to give substantial financial support to NGOs such as UNICEF or the International Red Cross;
3. Urges the UN to use whatever means available in terms of schooling and guidance to make sure that the emotionally damaged refugees do not spiral into radicalization of any sort and are able to enter the new society and function properly;

4. Further urges the other countries in the region of the cultural Middle East to open their borders and release the strain on direct neighbours of Syria by also integrating the refugees in their society;
5. Requests close collaboration of all involved countries and the countries located in the cultural Middle East to ensure equal distribution of refugees and, with help of the UN, a welcome climate for those who have fled;
6. Further requests the UN to send their help-packages with armed convoys and protection to stop the lootings of neutral help convoys;
7. Insists the safety of the refugees is secured by:
  - (a) Placing more pressure on the Syrian government by mean such as, but not limited to:
    - i. Threatening to suspend them from the OIC,
    - ii. Placing further embargoes on the government,
  - (b) Using more force against any radical groups in, or around, Syria;
8. Recommends the international community to ensure equal and safe distribution of refugees by:
  - (a) Having checkpoints on the borders of Syria where refugees are checked and possibly kept secure by collaborating neighbouring forces and the UN till there is room and money available in neighbouring countries,
  - (b) Having a strict selection at the borders determining who is reliable enough to permit into the resettling system and dealing with the denied by:
    - i. Finding another spot for them and their family in a less filled country that has the means to school and employ them,
    - ii. Having them enter a quick UN-certified integration course, which, if failed, will have them placed at the secure checkpoints;
9. Further urges all developed countries to invest in infrastructure, schools and jobs in neighbouring countries of Syria to make help available, effective and permanent;
10. Calls for the formation of temporary and unskilled employment opportunities by the concerned government where the refugees are residing and where no previous training or experience is required for the Syrian refugees, the unskilled labour could include the following jobs, but should not be limited to:
  - (a) Agricultural labour,
  - (b) Plumbers,
  - (c) Painters.

FORUM: General Assembly, Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian & Cultural  
QUESTION OF: Safeguarding Human Rights in Chechnya  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Albania  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Austria, People's Republic of China, Republic of Iraq, State of Israel, State of Libya, Republic of Nicaragua, Republic of Poland, Russian Federation, Kingdom of Spain, Togolese Republic, Republic of Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Socialist Republic of Vietnam

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Noticing* crimes against humanity in Chechnya all violating human rights such as violent repression of women, torture and very limited freedom of expression,

*Conscious of* the various evidence and reports of violence and torture carried out by a few organizations such as Human Right Watch,

*Stressing* the fact that the death penalty is often used in Chechnya especially against homosexuals, women and people opposing the ideas of the government,

*Noticing* the fact that Chechnya had several regimes during the XIXth century going from Republic to Monarchy to the Soviet Union and back to a Republic since 2000,

1. Urges that Russia accepts responsibilities for the situation in Chechnya;
2. Suggests a cooperation between the United NATIONS (UN) and the Russian Federation in order to:
  - (a) Send a reliable army in Chechnya to manage the situation,
  - (b) Create, train and fund a HRP "Human Rights Police" which focuses exclusively on Chechnya;
3. Proposes the formation of a UN based NGO to collect the information provided by the Human Rights Police and process it to media;
4. Proposes the formation of a local police force funded by Russia (since it is part of Russia) to preserve human rights in Chechnya;
5. Strongly suggests that the issue should have worldwide media coverage to raise awareness of the problem throughout the world;
6. Requests that the Chechen government suspend all capital punishment regardless of the accusation and the importance of the crime;
7. Encourages Russia to fund the Chechen educational system to:
  - (a) Improve the quality of their education,
  - (b) Inform them of their rights and duties,

- (c) Improve the official curriculum;
- 8. Recommends creating therapy sessions for local people but focusing on women especially as they are victims of the local politics;
- 9. Strongly insists that if clause 2 and 4 are not respected, the Russian Federation will be subject to economical sanctions.

FORUM: General Assembly, Fourth Committee: Special Political & Decolonization  
QUESTION OF: De-escalating diplomatic tensions in the South-Chinese sea region  
SUBMITTED BY: Japan  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Angola, Argentine Republic, Canada, Democratic Republic of Congo, Arab Republic of Egypt, Italian Republic, Russian Federation, Federal Republic of Somalia, United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Referring to* all the countries (China, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Japan and Brunei) who claim certain areas of the South-Chinese sea as SACs (Sea Area Claimers),

*Alarmed by* the aggressive stance which China has taken in claiming the sea which they believe that is theirs,

*Disapproving of* any military action made to deny other countries access to claimed waters,

1. Encourages all SACs to reduce the area which they claim so that it will be easier to de-escalate the tensions in the South-Chinese sea, especially Taiwan and China;
2. Proposes that the sea area should be accessible for commercial purposes up to 600 kilometres out of their coast line, nevertheless respecting some restrictions, such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Building maritime structures within 600 km of the coastline of multiple SACs, such as, but not limited to:
    - i. Oil rigs,
    - ii. Bridges which extend past 500 meters,
  - (b) Seismic surveys;
3. Trusts all SACs to follow these clauses and stop with actions, such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Sanctioning fishermen who are fishing within their allowed area,
  - (b) Harassing oil rigs,
  - (c) Controlling the islands which are owned by other countries;
4. Strongly urges the UN to set up investigation parties to do research in the concerned area concerning matters such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) The environmental state,
  - (b) The historical background,
  - (c) The economic background,
  - (d) The economic needs of the SACs;
5. Urges all SACs to call upon the UN, if their Island(s) based on clause 4 are taken control over or if their control over the Island(s) are violated in any other way, this will happen in the following

way by giving the problem to the Security Council, so that they can undertake actions such as, but not limited to, sanctioning, fining or warning the offending SAC;

6. Suggests that claims commonly recognized as legal, such as but not limited to China's claim concerning the so-called 'Republic of China' on Taiwan, are fulfilled;
7. Emphasizes that ASEAN and China should promote energy cooperation in the SCS by:
  - (a) Getting the parties used to working with each other,
  - (b) Forging a national energy security partnership,
  - (c) Promoting energy conservation,
  - (d) Increasing the efficiency of existing technologies,
  - (e) Modifying consume energy-use behaviour;
8. Calls upon China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei to have, under auspices of the Secretary General, peaceful, meaningful and constructive negotiations, in neutral location with independent chairpersons, set up by the ASEAN on topics such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) The question of the borders in the South-Chinese Sea Region,
  - (b) Maintaining the environmental state of said islands,
  - (c) Making an end to current military activities and preventing potential clashes from happening.



FORUM: The Economic and Social Council  
QUESTION OF: Workers' rights in upcoming economies  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Turkey  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Albania, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Croatia, French Republic, Republic of India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Republic of Latvia, State of Libya, Republic of Malawi, Republic of Mauritius, United Mexican States, New Zealand, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, State of Qatar, Romania, Togolese Republic, Republic of Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Guided by* the definition of workers' rights as legal rights regarding labour relations between employers and workers,

*Aware of* the fact that many nations have an economy where there are no collective labour laws,

*Fully aware of* the fact that many nations are unable to control labour situations within their respected workplaces,

1. Calls for the implementation of the Fair Workers Program (FWP), which will:
  - (a) Teach students as part of the school curriculum by qualified teachers about:
    - i. Current workers' rights,
    - ii. Desirable workers' rights,
    - iii. Benefits of workers' rights,
    - iv. Steps and precautions to take in order to achieve the desirable rights of workers,
  - (b) Submit a report every sixth months to the economic and social committee that reports the progress of the program and suggests possible solutions for the future to completely eradicate the poor treatments of workers;
2. Strongly urges corporations to collaborate and create a set of policies, overseen by the UN, agreeing upon what fair employment practices to implement;
3. Suggests governments to put in place measures to penalize those who don't abide by the policies proposed in the previous clause by means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Monetary disincentives,
  - (b) Trade sanctions;
4. Asks governments to help unemployed citizens by means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Job centers where employers can directly recruit unemployed workers,
  - (b) Unemployment benefits,

- (c) Retraining programs to help address structural unemployment;
- 5. Further invites member states to set up minimum wages that adjust to inflation and keep workers above the poverty line;
- 6. Further asks for labour unions to ensure that companies implement policies such as but not limited to:
  - (a) Not forcing workers to work over 50 hours a week without pay for overtime,
  - (b) Maternity and sick leave,
  - (c) Safety standards including:
    - i. Not having labourers work with toxic substances without the necessary equipment,
    - ii. Ensuring fire safety in work areas and worker lodgings,
    - iii. Guaranteeing a work place's safety through regular inspections,
    - iv. Making sure that the structure of the building, the availability of equipment and the treatment of workers is being checked every 6 months;
- 7. Encourages all nations to create secular national labour laws to prevent social and economic divide between different layers of the population;
- 8. Further encourages the promotion of FairTrade products in upcoming economies through advertisements;
- 9. Calls upon the institute for Global Labour and Human Rights to monitor both governments and companies on their enforcement of the labour law;
- 10. Proposes that all MEDCs:
  - (a) Label products produced in LEDCs to indicate compliance with health and safety standards mentioned in clause 6,
  - (b) Impose liability in MEDCs courts for gross health and safety violations on producers who have located production in LEDCs.

FORUM: The Economic and Social Council  
QUESTION OF: Reducing child mortality  
SUBMITTED BY: Russian Federation  
CO-SUBMITTERS: People's Republic of China, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Cuba,  
French Republic, Republic of Haiti, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kingdom of  
Spain, Republic of Tunisia

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Deeply concerned* by the fact that each year around seven million children under the age of five die due to easily preventable and/or treatable causes, such as pneumonia, pre-term complications, newborns infections, diarrhea, malaria and malnutrition,

*Keeping in mind* that the highest rate of child mortality are in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia,

*Noting with appreciation* past attempts and efforts of nations who worked and are still working on the MDG 4 in order to reduce child mortality rate by two thirds by the year of 2015,

*Bearing in mind* that since 1990 child mortality for those under five has fallen by about 45% around the world,

1. Calls upon the governments of the countries with the highest child mortality rate to implement measures towards improving health programs in countries with the highest rate of child mortality, such as:
  - (a) Improving the medicine faculty at universities,
  - (b) Working on hygiene in hospitals,
  - (c) Inspecting all imported medications,
  - (d) Employing skilled attendances for birth and post-natal care;
2. Strongly urges international initiatives as well that can help improve medical situations in underdeveloped countries considering the fact that they have the highest rates of child mortality;
3. Also urges the following methods to help achieving decreased rates of child deaths:
  - (a) Sending doctors and medical equipment from developed countries to underdeveloped countries,
  - (b) Sending professors and teachers to improve educational standards,
  - (c) Providing vaccine distribution;
4. Considers the thought of encouraging women to breastfeed their children since the following phenomena occurred by performing this action:
  - (a) Improved the physical strength of children in rural areas,
  - (b) Increased children's immunity towards harmful and deadly diseases;

5. Suggests promoting reasonable family planning systems in the countries most affected by child mortality, in order to reduce the number of children suffering from malnutrition, by:
  - (a) Legally regulating the family model as 2+2 at most,
  - (b) Imposing higher taxes on families with more children than the model;
6. Emphasizes the importance of educating citizens about symptoms of preventable diseases and supplying them with necessary equipment such as but not limited to:
  - (a) Materials to build water tanks, water taps and toilets for clean water and sanitation,
  - (b) Mosquito nets to avoid malaria,
  - (c) Information about symptoms of preventable diseases,
  - (d) Educated staff of public buildings and families on hygiene in their buildings and living spaces to prevent bacterial infections;
7. Encourages the formation of NGOs such as Motorcycle Outreach to deliver food and most necessary medical supplies to rural villages which are difficult to access;
8. Recommends that the United Nations continue their efforts as stated in the MDG;
9. Hopes that individual help through donations continues in order to increase the improvements in combatting child mortality.

FORUM: The Economic and Social Council  
QUESTION OF: Promoting equal pay for women  
SUBMITTED BY: Togolese Republic  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Albania, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Canada, Republic of Croatia, Republic of Djibouti, French Republic, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Republic of Mauritius, Republic of Turkey, United Nations Children's Fund, United States of America

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Recalling* article 1 from The United Nations Charter: "The equal rights of men and women of nations large and small",

*Expressing its appreciation* for women and men putting efforts into changing this injustice especially the UN women campaign sponsored by Emma Watson,

*Reminding* all fellow delegates that the economic rights of women fitting into the United Nations Charter are not being respected,

*Reaffirming its belief* that abolishing the gender pay gap is possible if men as well as women work towards gender equality together,

1. Urges the non secular education of women, regarding:
  - (a) Their rights under the Charter of Human Rights,
  - (b) Basic literacy, allowing women to understand their original job description,
  - (c) Sexual education classes in order to provide women with the necessary knowledge of how to avoid unwanted pregnancy, ensuring the continuation of their education;
2. Calls for the improved local regulation of businesses in enforcing legislation regarding gender pay equity through:
  - (a) Regular inspections of facilities,
  - (b) Harsher penalties for non-compliers;
3. Requests educational seminars for corporate businesses, educating them on the positive effects of equal pay on the economy;
4. Encourages the establishment of support for mothers including:
  - (a) Nationally supported child care agencies, with suggested tax cuts for complying businesses,
  - (b) Instatement of maternity and paternity leave,
  - (c) Supporting pregnant women not to let them lose their job and if it will happen so, implement penalties for the employers,
5. Further requests the abolishment of gender stereotypes through:
  - (a) New course material with increased focus on women's achievements,

- (b) Decreased gender specific advertisement, especially among children,
  - (c) The encouragement of non-gender biased professors who instruct female students in the same manner as male students;
6. Invites the creation of campaigns aimed at promoting awareness of the gender pay gap through local and digital media;
  7. Strongly urges all nations to have secular, universal and national labor laws, including a clear statement that women are equal to men in their work and payment;
  8. Proposes that women are given equal opportunities in all facets of professional careers such as but not limited to:
    - (a) Politics,
    - (b) Promotions,
    - (c) High level positions within:
      - i. Large corporations,
      - ii. Governments;
  9. Further calls for schools to educate students in order to improve the knowledge of gender equality and especially topics such as but not limited to:
    - (a) Equality in daily life,
    - (b) Equality in education,
    - (c) Equality in payment and job opportunities,
    - (d) Being parents and pregnancy,
    - (e) Sexism.

FORUM: Environment Commission  
QUESTION OF: Smog in densely populated areas  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Austria  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Kingdom of Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Republic of Colombia, Kingdom of Denmark, French Republic, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Slovenia, Republic of South Africa, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

*Recognising* smog as a form of air pollution produced by the photochemical reaction of sunlight with hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides that have been released into the atmosphere, especially by automotive emissions,

*Alarmed by* the fact that smog has been proved to cause a variety of negative health effects on humans,

*Referring to* the analysis from a scientific study on the leading causes of death worldwide, showing that outdoor air pollution contributed to 1.2 million premature deaths in China in 2010,

*Noting with deep concern* that heavy smog results in low production of a crucial natural element - vitamin D, which leads to cases of rickets among people,

*Bearing in mind* that smog has a detrimental influence on the environment, the agriculture, the economy and the farming industry,

1. Encourages all member states to use renewable energy sources instead of fossil fuels, including, but not limited to:
  - (a) Solar-energy,
  - (b) Wind powered energy,
  - (c) Biofuels,
  - (d) Tidal energy,
  - (e) Hydro energy;
2. Emphasizes the importance of public transport system expansion, including:
  - (a) Purchasing eco-friendly buses and/or investing in tram infrastructure,
  - (b) Designing new bus and tram routes in smog-troubled cities,
  - (c) Improving rail services, for example by providing Wi-Fi access, comfortable seats and personalized journey plans in order to encourage people to use public transportation instead of cars,
  - (d) Designing park-and-ride facilities;
3. Recommends creating a tax allowance system for:

- (a) Drivers who decide to use cars running on biofuels or fuels like liquefied petroleum and compressed natural gas, which are expected to produce much less ozone-forming emissions than gasoline burning cars and do not contribute to smog in the same way as diesel and gasoline do,
  - (b) Factories that work on bio-coal instead of traditional coal;
4. Asks for the installment of zones in densely populated cities where only eco-friendly cars are allowed to enter, provided these zones do not contain residences, medical facilities, work-related buildings or other necessities, exception for essential traffic, that need to be in these areas in order to provide services that benefit the community;
  5. Requests councils of the most polluted cities to provide citizens with anti-smog devices such as gas masks in cases of heavy smog;
  6. Urges all UN member states' governments to:
    - (a) Reduce the risk of certain birth defects by providing pregnant women with free prenatal care,
    - (b) Encourage citizens to do lung screening and testing,
    - (c) Raise awareness about the health-related risks of smog;
  7. Calls upon all member states to allow the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to measure the amount of smog pollution in densely populated areas so that the UNEP can submit a bi-annual report on smog levels worldwide;
  8. Calls upon all nations to support foundation and in accordance to that technologies that clean the air of existing pollution.



FORUM: Environment Commission  
QUESTION OF: Plastic pollution in oceans  
SUBMITTED BY: United Arab Emirates  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Bulgaria, Canada, International Atomic Energy Agency, Ireland, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, State of Libya, United Mexican States, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Republic of Nicaragua, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of the Philippines, Kingdom of Sweden, Kingdom of Thailand, United States of America

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

*Acknowledging* the popularity of plastic amongst producers and consumers due to its cheap, light and easily-dyed characteristics,

*Congratulating* the Marine Pollution Convention (MARPOL) with the accomplishments made during the international convention and its policy made on water pollution,

*Alarmed by* the growing threat by plastic pollution in oceans, to human health as well as wildlife, biodiversity and the ecosystems of the oceans,

*Noting with regret* that the throwaway mentality has become common in nowadays society, increasing the total amount of waste, which includes plastic,

1. Suggests setting up educational programs to inform the new generation about sustainability in order to eventually diminish the throwaway mentality;
2. Proposes the reduction of plastic production in order to move towards biodegradable plastic and sustainable plastic, by means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Higher taxes on production of plastic, by taking in account the gross domestic product (GDP) of each country,
  - (b) Banning of production of plastic for throwaway products,
  - (c) Compulsory purchase of free single use plastic products;
3. Requests more investment in recycling by setting up channels through which people can sell plastic litter, back to regain extra money that would have to be paid for plastic products, for example at shops, community centers and government buildings;
4. Further requests regulations for factories on the indication of recyclability of plastic on products to be set up;
5. Insists that each nation contributes financially to the collecting of plastic in the oceans, according to the amount of plastic pollution each nation excretes, with exception of poor countries with great debts and a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) below the poverty line, also regarding the number of inhabitants of the country;
6. Highly urges the International Maritime Organization (IMO), to invest in research for a replacement of plastics, that has the same following qualities as regular plastic:

- (a) Durability,
  - (b) Transparency,
  - (c) Flexibility,
  - (d) Bio-degradable;
7. Suggests that all relevant member states should find a way to clean the oceans and research methods, such as but not limited to:
- (a) Floating barriers,
  - (b) Boats with nets for smaller areas;
8. Requests all UN member states' governments to fine factories that dump their plastic waste into rivers;
9. Suggests setting up "plastic fishers companies" that collect plastic from the sea, which will result in:
- (a) More jobs,
  - (b) Less fish fishers due to the demand for plastic fishers,
  - (c) Less overexploitation of fish in the ocean because of the high demand for plastic fishers,
  - (d) Less plastic in the ocean.

FORUM: Environment Commission  
QUESTION OF: Food production and the demise of bee population  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Botswana  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Bulgaria, Dominican Republic, French Republic, Hellenic Republic, International Atomic Energy Agency, Republic of Kazakhstan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Mauritius, United Mexican States, Republic of Nicaragua, Republic of South Sudan, Kingdom of Thailand, United States of America, Socialist Republic of Vietnam

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

*Bearing in mind* that using pesticides disrupts the natural ecosystem and plays a big part in the demise of the bee population,

*Noting* bees and other pollinating insects play an essential role in ecosystems, and a third of the world's food production depends on pollination by these insects,

*Considering* that bee production is economically profitable for small farmers,

1. Proposes to create:
  - (a) A Beekeepers Association, which would provide free training sessions to farmers,
  - (b) Producer associations, that would:
    - i. Operate on different levels, such as districts and regions,
    - ii. Enhance proper management practices, to facilitate increase of production per unit area;
2. Suggests providing subsidies for:
  - (a) Organic farmers,
  - (b) The creation of natural and safe habitats for bees;
3. Proposes the creation of a world body, that would collect funds for research on the following subjects:
  - (a) Natural fertilizers,
  - (b) Organic pesticides,
  - (c) The cause of the demise of bees,
  - (d) New ways to pollinate plants and flowers;
4. Calls for the creation of an advertisement campaign to raise environmental awareness, which could help to ensure that:
  - (a) Bees and other pollinating insects are kept alive and functioning,
  - (b) The populations are not damaged further in the future;

5. Calls upon all nations to share their knowledge of sustainable fertilizers and other sustainable agricultural methods;
6. Encourages the use of lanes of grass in crop fields for insects to live in, so they can pollinate the plants and prevent outbreaks of, for example, greenfly;
7. Calls upon all UN member states to replace inorganic or chemical pesticides, that play a big role in the demise of the bee population within three years.

FORUM: Environment Commission  
QUESTION OF: Fish farms as an alternative for overfishing  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Cameroon  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Bulgaria, Canada, People's Republic of China, Kingdom of Denmark, Dominican Republic, Republic of Haiti, International Atomic Energy Agency, Republic of India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Japan, Republic of Nicaragua, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Peru, Republic of the Philippines, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of South Sudan, Kingdom of Sweden, Kingdom of Thailand

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

*Expressing its concern* about the increasing need for nutrition for the growing world population,

*Noting with deep concern* that the effect of overfishing is resulting in species of fish being endangered and becoming extinct,

*Convinced* that fish farms are very eco-friendly and proper solution to the problem,

*Alarmed by* the quickly dropping global fish populations, and the various effects this has on countries and humanity as a whole,

1. Requests the establishment of Fish Farm Regulations (FFR), to which all fish farmers must abide, in order to ensure sustainable, safe and healthy fish farms, in the interest of fish, fish farmers and consumers, monitored by having fish farmers submit bi-annual reports in which requirements are met, confirmed by experts working within the perimeter of the surrounding area, including:
  - (a) Testing the water in the cages, using dissolved oxygen as an indicator to confirm there is more than 4.ml/l of oxygen uptake taking place in the waters, as levels that fall below 2.5ml/l of oxygen can pose health risks for both fish and consumers,
  - (b) Monitoring the content of the fish farms, in which:
    - i. Sulphide determines whether the levels of sulphide are higher than those of the maximum capacity of benthic oxygen, as any rates lower than 2.5mg/g of dry sediment may contribute to health risks,
    - ii. Benthos controls whether there is a continuous presence of fish in the fish farms throughout the year,
  - (c) Fish farms are populated according to their carrying capacity, determining the potential maximum production of a species or population that can be maintained within the area, in relation to available food, surface area of the cage and environmental resources,
  - (d) Food products given to fish have standardised amounts of chemicals and antibiotics, as suggested and confirmed by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), which do not result in threats for the fish population, ecosystem or consumers;
2. Calls upon all UN member states to promote extensive fish farming rather than intensive fish farming within their own country, in order to diminish the negative aspect of intensive fishing,

in which chemical substances come into natural ecosystems;

3. Proposes to set new standards for fish farms that aim at improving the condition for both the fish and consumers through the support of ecologically friendly fish farms, through means such as but not limited to:
  - (a) Limits on the use of antibiotics and other chemicals on the fish,
  - (b) Guarantees on the amount of room given to the fish, depending on the size of the fish farm, to prevent rather than to cure diseases amongst fish populations, in order to ensure the fish farm maintains a healthy environment, and waste is disposed of appropriately;
4. Encourages the prevention of disease spread in fish farms, considering the fact that disease decimates fish stock, and can make a farmer's products unmarketable, by implementing a system in which fish are kept in at least 2 smaller basins, so when symptoms indicating disease occur, part of the fish stock can be disposed of while most is preserved;
5. Urges the treatment of diseased fish, to prevent an outbreak of disease which could result in a loss of food stock for fish farmers, through methods such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Vaccinating fish, provided by specialised companies in the field of aquaculture, such as Intervet International, Novartis Animal Health, Schering Plough Animal Health, Pharmaq or Bayer Animal Health,
  - (b) Storing or transporting dead fish (due to infections) in leak-free containers and when possible, advise farmers to use hydrated lime to cover fish before disposal, to prevent spread of disease into ecosystems;
6. Calls upon farmers to use more humane ways of killing fish harvested in fish farms, as advised by People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Percussive stunning,
  - (b) Spiking,
  - (c) Electrical stunning;
7. Suggests supporting fish farmers with providing information methods of cleaning and disinfecting in order to remove bacteria and viruses, such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Cleaning plastic buckets, rubber boots, nets or any other equipment with detergent, such as Virkon,
  - (b) Removing solid debris from the insides of transport tanks, as well as disinfection through the use of iodine;
8. Calls upon the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) to indulge in research as how to combat the most prominent infections in fish farming, against which there are currently no treatment, in order to create a bi-annual report, including:
  - (a) Current most acute infections of fish farming, by:
    - i. Using reports on previous epidemics in infections,
    - ii. Determining diseases that fish farmers have reported to have killed stock,

- iii. Determining diseases that spread at a very fast rate, which thus have the risk of causing another epidemic,
  - (b) The causes of these infections, through records of first-hand experiences of the disease in the fish farm, thus with fish farmers, to determine a trend in causes of the disease,
  - (c) Suggestions as to preventive measures, for example:
    - i. Forms of technology,
    - ii. Chemicals in products that should not be used to feed fish,
    - iii. Treatments;
- 9. Recommends the disposal of waste from fish farms through methods of rendering (recycling of animal tissue into materials) or incineration (burning waste), to ensure environmentally damaging methods of waste disposal, such as burial of waste products, are not used;
- 10. Insists on commencing additional global research by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) with the goal of measuring the stocks of fish and other marine animals, from which we can set new aims and restrictions for the world's fishing fleet and to publish the results bi-annually.

FORUM: Human Rights Council  
QUESTION OF: Privacy of correspondence in the modern world  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Kazakhstan  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Angola, Argentine Republic, Republic of Botswana, Federative Republic of Brazil, Czech Republic, State of Israel, Italian Republic, Japan, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Peru, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Poland, Unitary Semi-Presidential Republic of Romania, Swiss Confederation, Syrian Arab Republic, Absolute Federal Hereditary Monarchy of the United Arab Emirates, United Nations Children's Fund

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

*Alarmed by* recent events involving whistle-blower Edward Snowden on Julian Assange's website WikiLeaks, through which a large amount of the global population has been losing trust in their governments,

*Fully aware* that privacy is a fundamental human right, contained in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and is therefore acknowledged by the international community, as well as this right is contained in many national and regional laws and constitutions,

*Noting that* means of communication in the 21st century consist of information spread via the internet such as by e-mails or social media,

*Bearing in mind* that this problem will continue to grow, since digital technology will keep advancing,

*Realising* that privacy has become one of the most important Human Rights of the 21st century,

*Reminding* all nations that children should not be forgotten when discussing this issue, since it was concluded at the Committee of the Rights of the Child in 2011 that children need more protection when it comes to privacy rights and the internet should become a more child friendly environment,

1. Proposes to all citizens over the age of sixteen, and the legal guardians of those under the age of sixteen, to fill out an intelligible form provided by the government, which states:
  - (a) What personal data may be stored in automatic data files, and for what purposes,
  - (b) Whether incorrect personal data has been collected and stored and whether they request rectification or elimination;
2. Calls upon implementing more drastic and more effective penalties, which will be used to punish the persons who have gained unauthorized access to another individual's private information online and have either processed or used it, by means of:
  - (a) Fines,
  - (b) Prison sentences;



3. Urges all member states to raise public awareness of the risks of revealing personal information on the internet, by means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Media campaigns on child friendly networks,
  - (b) Media campaigns aimed at parents, by showing the consequences of revealing personal information and raising awareness of the penalties, which aims to show the audience what would happen if they commit such crimes;
4. Calls for the establishment of a NGO which models a set of requirements that respects and acknowledges all Human Rights, which spontaneously checks upon the security of the governments' privacy systems;
5. Suggests that people with suspicions which must include a form of evidence about crimes threatening population or similar, the independent organ should be able to access at all times.

FORUM: Human Rights Council  
QUESTION OF: The increasing number of unaccompanied immigrant children  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Angola  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Benin, Republic of Botswana, Republic of Costa Rica, Czech Republic, The Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of India, The State of Israel, Italian Republic, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Republic of Mauritius, Republic of Nicaragua, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of the Philippines, Swiss Confederation, United Nations Children's Fund

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

*Deeply concerned* by the sudden increase in the number of unaccompanied minors seeking refuge from violence in their own countries,

*Acknowledging* the difficulties faced by the countries involved,

*Reaffirming* the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the UN,

*Reaffirming* Article 22 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child,

*Noting* the protection of children as our major priority,

*Noting* that children's rights should not be violated under any circumstances,

*Reaffirming* articles 9,19, 20 and 21 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child,

1. Calls upon the member states to:
  - (a) Respect and protect children's rights,
  - (b) Review their procedures, practices and legislation regarding the management of immigrant children and especially those unaccompanied,
  - (c) Establish effective mechanisms capable of ensuring the safety and wellbeing of such children,
  - (d) Provide organized facilities where immigrant children may receive care, medical attention and education;
2. Encourages organizations such as Kids in Need of Defense, which aim to help child refugees around the world, by providing support such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Financial aid,
  - (b) Training in giving psychological aid to the former unaccompanied immigrant children,
  - (c) Medical supplies;
3. Recommends the creation of national social services in all affected countries, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child to protect children in dangerous situations;

4. Hopes that the international community will continue to provide training for police and military forces involved in countries so the situation can become less dangerous and give the police military support from the UN as they are in the minority;
5. Calls for an increase in support for educational services in all affected member states;
6. Requests all member states to increase their economic support to increase the amount of job opportunities;
7. Supports the offering of family tracing and a reunification service for refugee children as proposed by the UN Refugee Agency;
8. Stresses the need for action against possible brain drainage by making at least primary education mandatory and/or free in order to keep children off the streets;
9. Calls upon the member states to reduce and simplify the adoption forms and administrative processes;
10. Recommends all the affected countries to make punishments of gang members who were proved to have harmed children in any way harsher such as:
  - (a) Long term imprisonment possibly combined with high fines and/or community service,
  - (b) Life-long imprisonment.

FORUM: North Atlantic Council  
QUESTION OF: The relation between NATO and Russia

1. We will start an operation entitled Operation Origin (OO) in attempts to protect countries by mobilizing troop and setting up bases in Eastern European states for the purpose of national security.
2. The NATO strongly condemns the lack of cooperation by Russia in the Crimean Crisis, the aftermath of the crash of MH17, which took the life of 298 innocent people; and the recent escalation of the conflict in Ukraine. The UN took stance against these grave acts, we as the NATO should follow this notable step of the UN General Assembly. Russia is the only sovereign state maintaining close contact with the separatists in Eastern Ukraine. It is of the upmost importance that we, the Allies, take stance against this critical violation of International Law, which is underlined in UN resolution A/68/L.39 and UN resolution 2625. The UN Charter is considered as the fundament of International Law, as such, the Allies would especially underline Article 2(4): 'All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state'; which is currently undeniably violated in the Ukrainian Crisis, by Russian separatists aided by Mr. Putin and his state. As such, in order to prevent further offenses from Russia, NATO Allies should maintain existing trade sanctions and strengthen them even more in the case of further aggression.
3. As proven by US State Department and Amnesty International studies, Russia does have active involvement in the current Eastern Ukrainian Crisis. The Alliance of NATO demands weekly demobilizations, step by step, instead of directly demanding Russia to cease supplying weapons and troops to separatists and the stop committing war crimes and human rights violations by both Ukrainian militia and separatist forces, as reported by official Amnesty International data.

FORUM: North Atlantic Council  
QUESTION OF: Reinforcing energy security

1. The NATO suggest a short turn policy, in which the energy import should be more diversified, a middle term policy focused on the reduction of domestic gas consumption, thanks to the adoption of electricity even for heating and cooking and a long term policy that should be focused on the development of renewable energy.
2. We, as Allies, call for the certitude of the energy supply by:
  - (a) Increasing solidarity between Allies in the field of energy facilities,
  - (b) Modernize and expand energy infrastructure of Allies.
3. The NATO should, in cooperation with the European Union (EU), try to stimulate trade of energy with NATO allies in order to help Less Economic Developed Countries (LEDCs) and More Economic Developed Countries (MEDCs), which are not able to produce enough energy.
4. We suggest that NATO allies push government policies to facilitate a gradual transition towards renewable energy such as tax breaks to renewable energy companies or grants to renewable energy research.
5. The parties to this agreement recognize that the relation in the field of trade and economic endeavor should be conducted with a view to raising standards of living. It is evident that some countries within the NATO have a strong bond with Russian Federation. These countries will be respected in the situation they are in and will be free to choose if they will follow the statement. All countries will be respected in their sovereignty.

FORUM: North Atlantic Council  
QUESTION OF: Encouraging counter-piracy

1. This Alliance feels necessary to provide more humanitarian help in the African countries mostly affected by piracy, such as in the Horn of Africa, the bordering countries and the Gulf of Guinea, in order to prevent poor people in the area into becoming pirates seeking for survival. We strongly believe that prevention is better than care and for this reason NATO will provide, if needed, military support to the humanitarian convoys, any unwilling countries can pull out of this.
2. As we all know, there are many trading and civilian ship sailing through violated areas. In consideration of these facts, Allies recommends the rich coastal countries to arm their trade ships, with either but not limited to nonlethal weapons and Private Military Companies (PMCs), who are allowed to carry and use firearms so they would be better protected and spare at least one battleship on daily protection to prevent piracy in trade regions.
3. We propose the creation of a new organization to create a coalition of member states to send vessels and warships to:
  - (a) Monitor pirate hotspots,
  - (b) Survey small areas such as islands where pirates can hide,
  - (c) Protect oil ships.
4. NATO would like to propose to set up a big central headquarters in the island of Sicily, Italy, due to its important strategic position in the Mediterranean Sea. This stronghold will be a naval base for NATO Allies fleets and will be available for repairs, offer supplies and as a place to rest for tired troops. After this base has been finished, it will be the host of the France-Spain-Italy naval cooperative situation as well.
5. We support sending military and policy advisors to the governments of pirate hotspots such as the Gulf of Aden and Guinea, with unwilling allies being able to opt out.
6. We should work with the government of countries in which pirates come from most often, such as Somalia and Nigeria, to help pirated villages, with water, food, shelter, jobs, in order to reduce the amount of pirates.
7. We suggest the creation of a short term naval operation in the Strait of Malacca called Active Reinforcement with the aim to apprehending pirates and stabilizing the region.
8. We urge that the prosecution of pirates and the individuals financing them is done by a proper court in the country of the capturer. The court will prosecute the pirates by domestic law.
9. We agree that economic aid should be made in regions heavily affected by piracy, especially near the Indian Ocean, Gulf of Aden, Strait of Malacca, Gulf of Guinea and the Falcon Lake in attempt to boost their economies.
10. The NATO recognizes that piracy is a serious threat not only to the economic stability of the Allies, but also the prosperity of developing countries and security of the international and national waters worldwide. For this reason we suggest to increase the number of vessels engaged in operations Ocean Shield and Active Endeavour. Furthermore we feel necessary to create a new counter piracy mission led by France, Spain, USA and Italy, under the command of the Naval

Air Station Sigonella in Sicily, Italy, and the Allied Maritime Command (MARCOM) already used by the Alliance for other minor operations.

FORUM: North Atlantic Council

QUESTION OF: Crisis: Reaction by the NATO on Russian involvement in the ongoing crisis in the Baltic States

1. We, member states of the NATO, must remain that if one of our countries is shown aggression towards, we must all stand together in accordance with paragraph one of the Washington Treaty.
2. In order to prevent the outbreak of a war caused by this crisis, such as but not limited to Canada, Norway and the Czech Republic guarantees gas supplies to all NATO allies, who are highly dependent from the Russian gas, decreasing the threat posed to energy security this way. These who are in need of other energy supplies are guaranteed to have it in case of Russia cuts of the supplies.
3. We, as states governed by a Head of State, must ensure the safety of the Head of State and the capital city in the case of a threat to national security in order for the state to continue making effective decisions for the purpose of counter-acting the threat.
4. The NATO has to protect to sovereignty of the Eastern European Allies at all cost, without provoking Russia if possible, if not the sovereignty is more important.



**Historical Committee on diplomacy on the eve of WWI  
The Geneva Treaty on Balkan Affairs of 1903**

ALL SIGNATORIES AGREE TO THE FOLLOWING:

Bulgaria will be neutral territory, which will be passible. The supply centre in the region will be annihilated, so no country will be able to benefit from it.

The Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire agree upon an armistice for a period of three years. Defensive support for a country attacked by either the Russian Empire or the Ottoman Empire is allowed.

SIGNED BY:

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

THE GERMAN EMPIRE

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

THE UNITED KINGDOM

**Historical Committee on diplomacy on the eve of WWI  
The Hague Convention of 1907**

ALL SIGNATORIES AGREE ON THE FOLLOWING:

All naval activity with economic purpose are ensured freedom of navigation in all waters.

The United Kingdom will allow and perform the building of the The Hague Peace Palace to solve international disputes in a neutral environment.

The Slavic people are allowed free passage in all the countries in the Baltic region despite of any ruling authority.

There will be no limitation of arms used during war, but a limitation of fleets of six.

It is of highest importance to enable the safeguarding of fundamental human rights of persons who fall into hostile capture.

Prisoners of war have to be exchanged back to their home country as soon as possible after the conquering of a region.

SIGNED BY:

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE,

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,

THE GERMAN EMPIRE,

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY,

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE,

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE,

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FORUM: Special Conference on shaping the Post-2015 Development Agenda  
QUESTION OF: Promoting primary education for women and girls in Central Asia  
SUBMITTED BY: Japan  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Angola, Commonwealth of Australia, Canada, People's Republic of China, Republic of El Salvador Republic of Estonia, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Iceland, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Ireland, State of Israel, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, United Mexican States, New Zealand, Kingdom of Norway, Sultanate of Oman, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Kingdom of Thailand, United States of America, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON SHAPING THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA,

*Having studied* the striking gender inequality regarding education in central Asia,

*Bearing in mind* that religious and traditional values may interfere with the process of providing sustainable education,

*Recognising* the fact that central Asia might be lagging behind in the global community due to past Sovietisation of involved countries,

*Desiring* achievement of eight Millennium Development Goals, especially providing proper education,

1. Encourages local legislation to oblige at least primary education for every citizen;
2. Regrets suppression of women due to biased expectations of women;
3. Requests improvement of education by involving member states' NGOs, in order to:
  - (a) Provide proper libraries accessible to all citizens,
  - (b) Establish reliable internet connections to improve amount of available media,
  - (c) Fund local projects which improve small-scaled education,
  - (d) Protect and support individuals who are willing to oppose suppression and fight for proper education and equal rights;
4. Draws the attention to the effects of proper education, including a more efficient society, economic growth and scientific growth;
5. Calls upon central Asian governments to encourage female representatives in its government, and media to provide role models for young women;
6. Further recommends full legalization for all citizens to attend all forms of education provided by their country;
7. Encourages modernisation of central Asian systems and values, in order to boost the economy and provide a higher sense of freedom and well-being to locals;
8. Notes that religious values should not be completely stricken, but could possibly be adjusted to modern times;

9. Trusts all nations are willing to achieve one of the most fundamental goals of a better society; properly educated citizens;
10. Encourages improvement of infrastructure to provide access to schools for people living in non-urban environments by means such as:
  - (a) The overall improvement of roads and paths,
  - (b) The construction of new schools in areas with limited educational facilities,
  - (c) Providing a mean of safe transportation for those who are unable to commute to school on their own;
11. Suggests that local police improves public safety, with special attention to remote areas and public transportation;
12. Notes that same-sex schools may have positive effects when used as the following:
  - (a) Establish a period in which same-sex schools are promoted and standardized, this will get conservative families to be more likely to allow their children to attend school,
  - (b) Establish a second period, after at least one generation of education, in which mixed schools are slowly integrated in central Asian societies;
13. Suggests the launching of the campaign “you can be development” , aimed at young women who have finished their secondary education in developed countries, by member states supporting:
  - (a) Providing the funds necessary for this campaign,
  - (b) Providing these women with information concerning the campaign.

FORUM: Special Conference on shaping the Post-2015 Development Agenda  
QUESTION OF: Establishing basic sanitation in South America  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Turkey  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Plurinational State of Bolivia, Federative Republic of Brazil, Canada, People's Republic of China, Republic of Estonia, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Ireland, State of Israel, United Mexican States, New Zealand, Kingdom of Norway, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Republic of Yemen

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON SHAPING THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA,

*Recognising* the efforts already put forth in order to reach the Millennium Development Goals concerning sanitary issues,

*Noting* that the right to safe drinking water and basic sanitation is a human right,

*Further noting* the launch of the 'End Open Defecation Campaign',

*Deeply concerned* with the amount of people currently living in slum conditions,

1. Strongly urges the creation and implementation of public facilities specifically located near slum areas that would be overseen and properly cared for by the United Nations in order to provide basic sanitary needs such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Public toilettes with a proper waste disposal system,
  - (b) Places for people to properly bathe themselves;
2. Strongly encourages that already-founded educational facilities across South America incorporate the necessity of sanitation and cleanliness into their curriculum and that they continue to educate the community on how to maintain a healthy lifestyle on their own;
3. Suggests that slum communities be monitored with a non-violent governmental presence by means of:
  - (a) Stationing a law enforcement body in a relatively close proximity of slums,
  - (b) Intervention of public disturbances,
  - (c) Involvement of the law during the occurrence of illegal activity;
4. Urges South American governments to run scheduled checks and inspections on any and all local sanitation systems to make sure that the conditions are suitable for use, meet basic sanitary needs and that they are all in working condition;
5. Asks that slums start to be transformed into more suitable living conditions through means such as, while evacuating those within slums to temporary housing facilities, but by no means limited to:

- (a) Installing a functioning sewage system in large slum areas,
  - (b) Repairing any buildings that aren't in stable conditions,
  - (c) Building housing facilities in slum areas that meet all of UN-habitat's criteria to be considered a non-slum household,
  - (d) The creation of functioning and clearly marked roads between housing;
6. Strongly suggests that the health of the South American people be improved by:
- (a) The implementation of functioning health care centres that can provide basic and emergency healthcare for those who cannot afford it,
  - (b) Requiring children ages five and below have regular check-ups upon which accommodations will be made for those who normally have difficulties receiving healthcare,
  - (c) The collaboration of governments and non-governmental organizations to find a solid solution to deal with widespread and infectious diseases such as diarrhoea;
7. Asks that South American governments collaborate with UN-Habitat to begin registering the amount of people living in slum conditions as well as the severity of the living conditions and record this data, organizing it in a way that is easy to store and compare. Submitted by India;
8. Suggests to fulfill this resolution by 2025.

FORUM: Special Conference on shaping the Post-2015 Development Agenda  
QUESTION OF: Finding alternatives to tied aid  
SUBMITTED BY: Kingdom of Norway  
CO-SUBMITTERS:

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON SHAPING THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA,

*Defining* tied aid as foreign aid that must be spent in the country providing the aid (the donor country) or in a group of selected countries,

*Defining* economically capable countries as member states that have a highly developed economy and advanced technological infrastructure relative to other less industrialized nations, allowing them to donate aid to other countries without hindering their own economy,

*Reminding* all member states of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), within Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and its Recommendation to Untie Official Development Assistance to the Less Developed Countries (LDCs),

*Recognizing* the importance of transparency in aid,

*Defining* Official Development Assistance (ODA) as development aid provided to developing countries and international organizations with the clear aim of economic development and according to the DAC “is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent)”,

*Recalling* UN resolution A/RES/25/2626 on International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade which recognizes the importance of increasing its ODA to developing countries,

1. Invites More Developed Countries (MDCs) to apply for DAC membership and ratify and implement the Recommendation to Untie Official Development Assistance to the LDCs, keeping in mind the benefits to countries who do so and the requirements of candidate countries who apply;
2. Encourages all economically capable member states to send aid to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in recipient countries who can buy the necessary goods and services from local providers as an alternative to tied aid;
3. Urges member states to assist target countries with the aim of increasing regional economic growth and overall development by sending nonbinding aid in the form of grants or low rate loans, or the donation of good and services such as micro credits given directly to the individual only and only until it has established a stable situation;
4. Suggests aid be given in the form of:
  - (a) Direct monetary contributions,
  - (b) Official development assistance (ODA) as defined by the OECD,
  - (c) Resources;
5. Suggests all member states support the International Aid Transparency Initiative in order to:

- (a) Improve recipient countries' databases and make the information easily comparable in order to promote positive usage of funds,
  - (b) Inform donor countries about the use of their aid,
  - (c) Limit corruption in the aid process either at the donor or recipient end, while recognizing the importance of involving other anti-corruption bodies such as OECD regional anti-corruption programs and the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) in this process in order to:
    - i. Achieve the goals outlined in clause 5,
    - ii. Monitor aid processes in order to limit corruption and bolster effectiveness,
    - iii. Promote transparency in all aspects of the aid process,
    - iv. Increase the confidence of donor countries and thus increasing aid given;
6. Encourages all member states to join the Least Developed Countries Tariff Initiative, which offers duty and quota free access to all products from LDCs to aid growth and expansion of their economy, without putting an extra burden on more developed countries, by providing monetary aid directly;
  7. Suggests the creation of groups within the governments of member states?, both those receiving and providing aid, that will guide the aid process, bearing in mind:
    - (a) That these groups will follow the guidelines of transparency,
    - (b) A member of the group, working in collaboration with the International Aid Transparency Initiative, will monitor the aid process to ensure transparency is being upheld;
  8. Proposes the idea that when a government proves to be corrupt, despite the effort of transparency from the UN, this government has to be denied further aid and further aid will have to go directly to local NGOs.