

# Leiden Model United Nations

## Resolution Booklet

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FORUM: Security Council  
QUESTION OF: Reforming the Military Staff Committee

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Deeply regretting* the past failures of the MSC,  
*Bearing in mind* that the MSC has been dormant for years,

1. Strongly urges the need of defining the MSC's duties to make its work more efficient;
2. Decides that the MSC will be reformed giving it the following functions:
  - (a) Coordinating international anti-drug/terrorism missions as well as missions against illegal arms trade in cooperation with the UNODC and other relevant UN bodies, by means such as but not limited to:
    - i. Providing the opportunity to share intelligence about such operations,
    - ii. Providing military assistance for such missions,
  - (b) Coordinating UN military operations by means such as but not limited to:
    - i. Facilitating international communication between the member states during conflicts,
    - ii. Providing multi-lingual officers when military personnel speaking different languages need to cooperate,
  - (c) Ensuring communication between military personnel fighting for the UN and the Security Council,
  - (d) Providing military expertise and assistance,
  - (e) Increasing cooperation between the MSC and other selected countries to better combat the international drugs trade and help investigations against drug and terrorism in times of peace;
3. Suggests to strike all MSC subsidiaries and create a new subsidiary containing the security council non-permanent members, with the intention of supplying the main body of the MSC with relevant specialized regional information and aiding in missions of the MSC to implement the outlined tasks in clause 2 if needed.

FORUM: Security Council  
QUESTION OF: The Israeli-Palestinian conflict

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Acknowledging* that both Muslims and Jews consider Palestine as their holy land,

*Noting with concern* Israel's decisions to ignore past calls from the Security Council to withdraw from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip,

*Realizing* Israel's past refusals to accept Palestine as a state due to its claims of it being a terrorist government,

*Recognizing* the need to address the humanitarian issues facing the civilians,

*Taking into consideration* the possibility of a two state solution,

*Fully believing* Palestine could be an individual state,

1. Urges a ceasefire to be maintained so that a negotiation on the two state solution between the PLO and the Israeli government can take place, to be supervised by the UN;
2. Invites the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), the Human Rights Watch and local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to collaborate and report human rights violations and civilian deaths in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to the UN;
3. Recommends that a resolution is reached surrounding the ownership of Jerusalem by either:
  - (a) Holding conferences to discuss the rights of both religions to use the city for religious purposes, through allowing open borders for access into the city,
  - (b) Enforcing an open border policy for Jerusalem allowing access for both parties, governed by the UN, if negotiations in clause 1(a) are unsuccessful;
4. Endorses that sanctions on charitable organizations, whether in the form of tampering supplies or refusing access, be removed so that aid can be administered to refugee camps on both sides;
5. Recommends to continue to send support supervised by the UNHRC to refugee camps in forms such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Medical support,
  - (b) Food,
  - (c) Tents,
  - (d) Clean water,
  - (e) Sanitation supplies;
6. Insists that the West Bank is acknowledged as Palestinian territory and for the Security Council to reconvene regarding the issue of the Gaza Strip;

7. Calls upon the member states to recognize Palestine as an independent state when the area which will belong to this state has been determined in clause 6, only after a UN recognized government has been formed and the region is deemed politically independent;
8. Strongly endorses the prosecution of people who are found to be in violation of clause 5 for either crimes against humanity or, if proof of loss of life is given, murder or man slaughter;
9. Emphasizes the need to constantly raise awareness about the issue through Reuters;
10. Proposes funding from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to be sent to the West Bank in order to ensure stability in the area and to improve living conditions specifically in areas such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Housing,
  - (b) Medication and hospitals,
  - (c) Education;
11. Suggests that Israel should return the occupied territory on the West Bank to Palestine and should stop constructing settlements in Palestinian territory.

FORUM: Security Council  
QUESTION OF: Arctic waterway bombs

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

1. Insists a mission to be set up with Russia coordinating the efforts and China in charge of the technical removal, with support from a supervising committee consisting of USA, UK, and France, with the bulk of the funding stemming from the countries most affected, namely the European states, NATO states, Russia and Canada;
2. Demands that the mines be disposed of as soon as possible by controlled detonation and as compensation for the economic loss that Russian Federation has sustained from this ordeal they are to be supplied with five replacement mines;
3. Calls for the initiation of a special Security council session once the mission has been completed in order to debate the responsible party for the event, and prevent it occurring again in the future.



FORUM: General Assembly, First Committee: Disarmament and International Security  
QUESTION OF: Weapon control after armed conflicts  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Angola  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Afghanistan, Australia, Bolivia, Colombia, DR Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Germany, Pakistan, Mali, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Russian Federation, Thailand, Sudan, United Arab Emirates

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recalling* the resolution 62/204 of 3 August 2007,

*Recognizing* that development, peace and security are interlinked with human rights and mutually reinforcing one another,

*Stressing* that the responsibility for peace, security and safekeeping of all post-conflict areas lies with the United Nations, and therefore involves all parties,

*Noting* that, despite the efforts made with previous attempts, the conditions required for a prosperous and effective rebuild of a post-conflict area are still not satisfactory,

*Reaffirming* the need of a fast and most of all effective rebuild of post-conflict areas in order to restore it to inhabitable conditions,

*Keeping in mind* that frightened individuals and hostile organizations possessing any weapons, can cause radical and dangerous situations,

*Keeping also in mind* that the atmosphere of fright and tension caused by misplaced weaponry diminishes and diverts the resources and man-power needed to rebuild and re-establish post-conflict areas,

1. Suggests the creating of an early and accurate baseline inventory and a periodic assessment of the arms in possession, to facilitate the gauging of the number of weapons missing;
2. Calls upon all member states to secure, store, safeguard and catalogue such arms from the demobilized military forces and those retrieved from civilian hands in a guarded location by neutral UN forces, to prevent corruption on a safe and protected location;
3. Recommends a periodic control of stored weaponry by UN firearms experts and professional disassembly of this weaponry;
4. Further suggests that people handing in any arms or ammunition should be rewarded with a small sum of money or basic needs such as but not limited to:
  - (a) food,
  - (b) clothes,
  - (c) blankets,
  - (d) clean drinking water,

- (e) a small sum of money, in case whoever hands in the weaponry shows to already possess the ware above;
5. Strongly urges that if these trade promises are made, they are to be kept in an honourable way so the civilians do not lose their confidence and start riots similar to the ones on the 7th of December 2003 in Liberia;
  6. Urges to put international sanctions on any violation to trade promises;
  7. Calls for a clear delineation of the responsibilities of all individuals and all teams and groups concerned in this matter in order to facilitate the effective implementation of the disarmament measures,
  8. Encourages national security forces to watch over and protect civilians to ensure a feeling of security, and to be able to intervene in any dangerous situations such as facilitating the possession of illegal possession of arms and UN guidance should assist local security effective police in these cases and keep citizens safe in post conflict areas;
  9. Calls upon all member states to organize and participate in peacekeeping missions in affected countries to restore order, peace and security during and after military conflicts;
  10. Suggests to stop supporting terrorist organizations to control the spread of arms;
  11. Encourages all countries affected by military conflicts to form negotiations with different parties within the country to reorganize the state and the society;
  12. Stresses all governments to do as much as possible to restore the people's trust in their sovereignty;
  13. Urges all states capable of doing so to strengthen their border in order to stop weapon smuggling into the country in order to have a clearer overview of the weapons circulating in post-conflict areas;
  14. Asks all nations to remember this issue and make an attempt towards ameliorating this problem;
  15. Suggests the UN member states to assign a committee to help organize affected countries and restore order.

FORUM: General Assembly, First Committee: Disarmament and International Security  
QUESTION OF: Cyber Warfare  
SUBMITTED BY: Russian Federation  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Kingdom of Norway, New Zealand, Plurinational State of Bolivia, People's Republic of China, Republic of Colombia, Kingdom of Morocco, United Arab Emirates, Republic of Peru, Commonwealth of Australia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, United Mexican States, State of Israel

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed* by several server attacks, hacker attacks, dissemination of disinformation over the internet, participation of state-sponsored teams in political blogs, internet surveillance using SORM technology, and persecution of cyber-dissidents,

*Having considered* that nations are becoming increasingly more vulnerable to cyber-attacks, which could have catastrophic effects on critical infrastructures as well as severely damage national economies,

*Bearing in mind* that in early 2013 the United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) announced that it was forming more offensive cyber-teams and would have at least forty of them by 2015, over sixty defensive cyber teams by 2016, to provide defensive skills and expertise where needed most,

*Reminding* all Member States that the true challenge for a safer society is achieving balance in these three areas: defending against sabotage, strengthening intelligence agencies while limiting their reach and protecting digital liberties while defending the constitutional order,

1. Urges that cyber terrorist attacks should have consequences and that these consequences should be determined by individual Member States;
2. Insists to help ensure users of tools for cyber-attacks, which are cheap and openly available on the Internet, do not abuse those tools, by:
  - (a) Taking proliferation of such tools under control,
  - (b) Creating technological, financial or legal hurdles to overcome that proliferation,
  - (c) Taking away the anonymity of users of such tools or possible hackers who misbehaved in the past and were identified or even prosecuted for it;
3. Further proclaims that the governments should consider setting up a dedicated cyber-security command, responsible for protecting the armed forces' information systems;
4. Suggests that aid, if needed, will be provided for the all countries regarding the defense of cyberspace;
5. Encourages all member states to exchange only the necessary information on cyber security policies technologies and strategies and also to keep up with the technological developments in order to protect critical data;

6. Requests that the States apply confidence-building measures to address State-use of cyber technologies in conflicts;
7. Asks the United Nations Member States to support the development actions by supporting this resolution;
8. Urges all nations to recognize all cyber-commandos as government officials;
9. Strongly urges all member states not to spy on their fellow nations.

FORUM: General Assembly, First Committee: Disarmament and International Security  
QUESTION OF: The Balochistan conflict  
SUBMITTED BY: Japan  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Islamic Republic of Iran, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Mali, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Angola

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed* by the many and countless abductions and violent attacks, which are crimes committed by parties in favour of and against the Baloch people,

*Aware of* the fact that there have been no UN resolutions on the Balochistan conflict so far,

*Deeply concerned* about the living conditions of the people situated in the area of conflict,

*Noting with satisfaction* that there is a great potential in trade with other parties, growth of the Balochistan economy and tourism,

*Noting with deep concern* that both parties are unwilling to compromise, unless serious steps have been taken, such as a treaty that emphasizes abductions and violent attacks of both parties are forbidden in order to resolve the problem,

*Desiring* a solution beneficial for both parties,

1. Encourages all parties, including the Balochistan Liberation Army to cease all attacks and abductions or terrorist attacks on authorities;
2. Recommends a trade treaty acknowledging the Balochistan regions as one with an independent economy;
3. Hopes for acknowledgement of the nationalistic feeling of the Balochistan region by things such as but not limited to: economic sovereignty;
4. Strongly urges all involved parties to keep low profile toward each other;
5. Urges all parties involved to start diplomatic talks on neutral grounds controlled and secured by the UN;
6. Requests the UN to send a permanent observation mission to Balochistan to monitor the human rights situation to help innocent people, who live in poverty, and are not being protected from guerrilla attacks, until the competent bodies agree that the situation has been settled;
7. Suggests starting UN operations on improving the living standards in Balochistan area, to help innocent people, who live in poverty, and are not being protected from guerrilla attacks such as but not limited to:

- (a) Monetary help by fundraising which can be used after stability of the area is established,
  - (b) The distribution of basic life needs such as but not limited to:
    - i. Shelter,
    - ii. Food,
    - iii. Water,
    - iv. Education,
    - v. Medical aid/ hospitals,
  - (c) The control of armed conflicts and extremist groups by pacifying armies and operations;
8. Encourages trade using the natural resources available in the Balochistan area:
- (a) The natural resources should be exploited by a separate company concerning the Balochistan area and thereby having Balochistan employees,
  - (b) Any profit made has to be used to invest in the living conditions of the people of Balochistan, including education, of which the profit will stop at a certain point to prevent the Balochistan society from out-buying themselves because that could lead to a future conflict,
  - (c) The trade must be monitored and controlled by the UN in order to prevent corruption;
9. Urges that all arrested people in Balochistan will have a fair trial on neutral court.

FORUM: General Assembly, First Committee: Disarmament and International Security  
QUESTION OF: Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol  
SUBMITTED BY: Poland  
CO-SUBMITTERS: United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Morocco, Argentine Republic, Swiss Confederation, Republic of Peru, Portuguese Republic, State of Israel, Canada, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Angola, United Mexican States, Slovak republic, New Zealand, Republic of Colombia, Commonwealth of Australia, Kingdom of Norway, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Mali, Islamic Republic of Pakistan

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Bearing in mind* the recent poisonous gas attacks on Syrian people and its consequences,

*Expressing with satisfaction* that the Geneva Protocol is still relevant and has prevented many instances of chemical warfare,

*Stressing* the fact that the Geneva Protocol's current regulations are in need of an update to maintain its credibility and authority and to repair any loopholes in the treaty as is,

*Pointing out* the absolute necessity of this Protocol to maintain its current powerful status,

*Noting* that not every country has yet agreed to sign this treaty without any reservations, which may cause future problems,

*Reminding* all nations that the treaty does not explicitly prohibit the military use of chemical herbicides and harassing agents,

*Expressing its hope* on the implementation of the definite prohibition of the military use of these chemical weapons to ensure no misinterpretations of the treaty can occur,

1. Calls upon member states to cooperate and agree on further amendments introduced;
2. Requests amendments in the treaty concerning the producing and storage of chemical and biological weapons such as but not limited to:
  - (a) The absolute prohibition of producing these gases etc. for military purposes,
  - (b) The strict monitoring of chemical and biological substances capable of being used as weapons,
  - (c) The appointment of an inspection organ, consisting of representatives of all member nations willing to enforce the control of the production and storage of chemical weapons;
3. Expresses its hope on the changing of the minds of the representatives of those states that have not yet fully agreed with this treaty;
4. Calls for amendments concerning the use of chemical herbicides and harassing agents, as the prohibition of their use in armed conflicts is not yet present in the Protocol;

5. Emphasizes the need for the 1925 Geneva Protocol dealing with the use in wartime of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and of bacteriological methods of warfare to maintain its authority;
6. Encourages all member nations to submit amendments on the treaty to prevent any more gaps, loopholes and other problems, such as but not limited to;
  - (a) The issue of future chemical agents and otherwise possibly harmful biological substances still to be discovered or invented by mankind not being on the blacklist of the Protocol,
  - (b) The complete availability of antidotes and remedies against weapons in case chemical warfare does occur, and thus any patents and licenses on these cures to be in this case temporarily null and void,
  - (c) Enhanced neutral education on the dangers of chemical warfare by means such as flyers and posters on the subject for the people of every UN-member state,
  - (d) The organization of a committee that can interfere in chemical warfare and aid the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and ensures an eventual complete disarmament under international control;
7. Proclaims its concerns on the existing loopholes in the Protocol and its hope for the definite repairing of them;
8. Trusts all other nations to handle according to the treaty and thus maintain peace, in their own country and internationally;
9. Encourages all members of the protocol to withdraw any reservations;
10. Emphasizes the need to appoint a neutral committee consistent of all UN members which can debate on further decisions regarding the already existing chemical weapons.



FORUM: General Assembly, Second Committee: Economic & Financial  
QUESTION OF: The responsibility of intervening states in rebuilding economies after armed conflicts  
SUBMITTED BY: Afghanistan  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Lao People's Democratic Republic, Democratic Republic Of Congo, Gabonese Republic, Dominican Republic, International Monetary Fund, Republic Of Indonesia, Holy See, Ireland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Noting* that states affected by armed conflicts urgently need support by the United Nations in order to rebuild their economies as quickly as possible,

*Alarmed by* the fact that especially the less and least developed countries often have to suffer from the consequences of armed conflicts for many decades,

*Believing* that the only chance of integrating countries which were affected by armed conflicts into the global market, is by strong support through the international community,

*Hoping* that especially intervening countries that are responsible for the terrible situation of other countries show their financial and social support, this would have positive effects such as, but not limited to, the reducing of the hatred that inhabitants of the destroyed countries may have towards the responsible countries and therefore the reducing of future conflicts

1. Calls for financial support by the United Nations member states and the World Bank in order to give countries the chance to rebuild their destroyed economies by steps such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Increased investing through but not limited to foreign direct investments (FDI) into local companies by global players or states with special focus on those who will be responsible for the rebuilding of the infrastructure,
  - (b) Facilitate the lending of money to companies and the government itself with lowered rates in order for the LEDCs to be able to pay their debts easier,
  - (c) Provide money for the disarming of leftover bombs and mines;
2. Asks for aid by development workers and other experts to precipitate the rebuilding of the destroyed economy, this may include experts such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Experts for the disarming of bombs and mines in order to make the bombarded parts of the country available for business again,
  - (b) Workers who support the removal of ruins,
  - (c) Doctors and medical assistants who help and treat the injured people,
  - (d) Psychologists who give mental support if necessary;

3. Calls upon all member states of the United Nations to send experts, who will educate the citizens in order for a country to become more self-dependent, in sectors such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Healthcare,
  - (b) Technology,
  - (c) Education,
  - (d) Agriculture.

FORUM: General Assembly, Second Committee: Economic & Financial  
QUESTION OF: Stimulating economic diversification  
SUBMITTED BY: Argentine Republic  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Austria, Republic of Slovenia, Republic of Mali, Federal Republic of Germany, Kingdom of Belgium, Federative Republic of Brazil, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of El Salvador, French Republic, Republic of Malawi, Romania, Republic of India, State of Libya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Keeping in mind* the importance of production competition as a condition needed to promote greater efficiency of production,

*Noting* the exploitation of LEDCs in the form of proportionately high revenue tariffs employed by developed nations which subsequently discourages LEDC diversification ultimately leading to a global inefficiency and a misallocation of resources,

*Stressing* the importance of economic and political stability when choosing to for full currency convertibility of the financial account,

*Encouraging* all LEDCs to adopt non-convertibility of the financial account due to economic and political instability,

*Noting* that it aspires to the millennium development goals (MDG) in the near future with special reference to MDG 8,

*Recalling* that the diversification of the economy will benefit from the integration of countries,

1. Urges an increase in the use of horizontal, vertical, and lateral diversification in nations suffering from economic instability by means of such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Promoting direct foreign investment,
  - (b) Encouraging the expansion of a diverse portfolio,
  - (c) Taxation,
  - (d) Subsidies;
2. Requests the elimination of tariff escalation by more economically developed countries on less economically developed countries (LEDCs);
3. Further requests limited government intervention in the form of trade restrictions or barriers of trade;
4. Invites the cooperation with Transparency International in order to for example monitor any potential abuse of entrusted power and provide free advice to government institutions who fall victim to corruption;
5. Proclaims cooperation with foreign countries which includes economic diversification;

6. Encourages government contribution towards various infant industries;
7. Emphasizes the importance of trade zones and multilateral trade agreements, as they strengthen countries relations and the economy itself.

FORUM: General Assembly, Second Committee: Economic & Financial  
QUESTION OF: Closing the food market gap between LEDCs and MEDCs  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of India  
CO-SUBMITTERS: United Mexican States, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Kingdom of Thailand, Argentine Republic, Republic of El Salvador, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Slovenia, People's Republic of China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabonese Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Republic of Mali

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recalling* relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Council, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly,

*Guided by* the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and affirming the indispensability of every individual citizen of the world's right to appropriate nutrition,

*Alarmed by* the fact that there are one billion people in LEDCs living in famine whilst 500 million people in MEDCs suffer from obesity,

*Deeply disturbed by* the global lack of food security,

*Bearing in mind* that it aspires to achieve the millennium development goals in the near future,

*Reaffirming* that accessibility to a basic commodity such as food must be feasible for all, and not at the cost of financial hardships when purchasing,

*Expressing its concern* that the lack of regulations on speculations regarding food commodities has allowed for the fabrication of an investment banking oligopoly,

*Recalling* that the unmonitored purchasing power of banks have permitted the ownership of commodity warehouses around the world as well as the manipulation of food prices exempt from any mediating judicial control,

1. Calls upon nations to phase in tenacious regulations on the aptness to speculate on food commodities;
2. Suggests that speculations be capped and only superintended by well-informed investors who use their instruments, such as over-the-counter food commodity derivative trading, to stabilize basic food commodity pricing levels according to the expectations of what the forces of supply and demand should level to;
3. Further suggests that these investors predominantly aim to counterbalance the fluctuations in the business cycle;
4. Urges countries to implement rigorous market-oriented and interventionist supply-side policies geared towards encouraging desirable competition within the market, such as anti-monopoly legislation;

5. Proposes strong subsidies towards food commodity producing small businesses to reinstate a competitive market economy;
6. Suggests the introduction of a time frame ad valorem tax on speculation to discourage profit oriented speculation and limit knowledgeable investors to work within an appropriate framework;
7. Calls for more equitable terms of trade between LEDCs and MEDCs, which -consequently- will in some cases mean import tariff alleviation for MEDCs and an increased implementation of protectionist measures in LEDCs until their economies are of scale;
8. Insists upon raising ODA from developed nations to 0.7% of their annual GDP;
9. Urges LEDCs to implement immediate food donation help programmes -such as but not limited to India's recently passed food bill providing 800 million Indians with nearly essential foods- when and if possible as well as MEDCs to broaden and strengthen theirs;
10. Calls for further legislative empowerment of women in LEDCs;
11. Encourages MEDCs to increase their FDI in developing nations and/or coalitions such as the South-South Cooperation in conjunction with appropriate technological support and expertise with special emphasis on:
  - (a) investment in infrastructure,
  - (b) improving agricultural productivity,
  - (c) strengthening agricultural value chains,
  - (d) investment in education,
  - (e) empowerment of women, by, for example, way of micro-financing.

FORUM: General Assembly, Second Committee: Economic & Financial  
QUESTION OF: The role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Tunisia  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Kingdom of Belgium, Federative Republic of Brazil, French Republic, Hungary, Republic of Austria, Kingdom of Thailand, United Mexican States, International Monetary Fund

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Taking into consideration* that not only the economy but also politics, social and cultural affairs are influenced by the coalescence of the global market,

*Keeping in mind* that not all the consequences of globalization are evaluated positive,

*Emphasizing* the fact that globalization is an important economic factor,

*Noting* that globalization is a non-recurring historical chance to reach equal footings of countries, to improve the standard of living and to avoid conflicts between nations,

*Recognizing* the role of the UN as a mediating organ between MEDCs and LEDCs in a fair market context,

*Noting with regret* that many states are not able to cover the basis of consumer goods for the population in event of national disaster because of dependence on other states,

1. Emphasizes that the role of the UN is not to intervene but to mediate between LEDCs and MEDCs by:
  - (a) Promoting fair trade between MEDCs and LEDCs, especially in the context of the agricultural market,
  - (b) Equalizing the balance of power to prevent the exploitation of LEDCs by:
    - i. Putting regulation on how much influence MEDCs can have in the production processes of LEDCs,
    - ii. Exchange of knowledge and technology between MEDCs and LEDCs,
    - iii. Considering MEDCs and LEDCs as equal partners on the global market,
  - (c) Recognizing the different interests of MEDCs and LEDCs on the global market;
2. Encourages the governments of countries to invest more in education, thus improving their international market position;
3. Reaffirms the importance of measures to counteract brain drain in countries seeking to increase their level of educated workers;
4. Proposes the creation of favourable conditions in LEDCs for investment by transnational corporations by:
  - (a) Reducing trade barriers,

- (b) Opening private local companies to foreign direct investment;
- 5. Strongly urges the United Nations Developing Programme (UNDP) to give further development aid concerning the construction of internal economic supply by:
  - (a) Diversifying the economy,
  - (b) Building up sustainable agricultures;
- 6. Emphasizes the role of the UN on monitoring the operations of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to prevent unequal relations between MEDCs and LEDCs;
- 7. Supports any measures and strategies which can further help solving the problem of dependence of LEDCs on MEDCs in economic context.



FORUM: General Assembly, Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian & Cultural  
QUESTION OF: Protection of cultural heritage in time of armed conflict  
SUBMITTED BY: Arab Republic of Egypt  
CO-SUBMITTERS:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Regretting* that cultural heritage disappears due to armed conflicts,

*Aware of* the positive influence of cultural heritage on society,

*Stressing* the importance of cultural heritage,

*Bearing in mind* that many countries have suffered great cultural heritage,

*Acknowledging* the fact that countries such as Mali, Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan and Libya are presently suffering great cultural heritage destruction,

*Noting* the widespread destruction of precious manuscripts that took place in Iraq during the most recent (second) Gulf War,

*Reminding* delegates that destruction of cultural heritage considerably weakens the country being attacked,

*Deeply regretting* the cultural heritage which has been destroyed already,

1. Proposes the foundation of a relevant body within UNESCO called United Nations Preservation of Historical Heritage (UNPHH) to compile an inventory of unique historical writings in order to:
  - (a) Track the world's written heritage,
  - (b) Help in preserving original documents,
  - (c) Digitalizing of original documents;
2. Suggests that non Convention-countries sign the 1954 Hague Convention with sole purpose to:
  - (a) Unite all member states in adopting this cultural heritage protection treaty,
  - (b) Provide better help to countries requiring cultural heritage protection;
3. Encourages a more frequent presentation of cultural heritage to the public in museums in order to:
  - (a) Make people more sensitive to the subject,
  - (b) Try and obtain additional help from possible donors;
4. Urges the adoption of these measures as soon as possible in order to protect cultural heritage as efficiently as possible;
5. Stresses that all countries should obey the existing laws and treaties concerning the protection of cultural heritage, such as, but not limited to:

- (a) The Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005),
  - (b) The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003),
  - (c) The Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001),
  - (d) The Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001),
  - (e) The Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972),
  - (f) The Convention on the Protection of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights (1952, 1971),
  - (g) The Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Traffic of Cultural Property (1970),
  - (h) The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954);
6. Invites the world heritage committee to consider:
- (a) Ways and means by which the implementation of the World Heritage Convention can be reinforced,
  - (b) Ways to teach the importance of cultural heritage and the irreplaceable value of cultural heritage,
  - (c) Ways to teach civilians how to protect cultural heritage in time of an armed conflict;
7. Invites all member states to negotiate about solid plans to protect cultural heritage during an armed conflict;
8. Urges all member states to punish groups and nations who destructed cultural heritage by means such as but not limited to:
- (a) Paying a fine,
  - (b) Imprisonment.

FORUM: General Assembly, Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian & Cultural  
QUESTION OF: Assistance to states giving shelter to Syrian refugees  
SUBMITTED BY: Federal Republic of Germany  
CO-SUBMITTERS:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Reminding* all nations the need of sheltering Syrian refugees,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 51/75 of 12 December 1995, which urges governments to ensure access for all asylum-seekers to fair and efficient procedures for the determination of refugee status and the granting of asylum to eligible persons,

*Noting with deep concern* the fact that there are more than 2 million Syrian refugees,

*Stressing* the fact that there is a lack of help for the Syrian refugees which includes sheltering, nutrition and other supplies,

1. Calls upon countries to establish refugee resettlement programmes with help of UNHCR;
2. Encourages countries and non-profit organizations to keep providing help which includes clothes, water wells and nutrition;
3. Further requests all member states to provide medical help to the Syrian refugees, which could be accepted by Syria;
4. Supports countries to have the right to expel the Syrian refugees when the civilian war is over, by way of exception political, ethnical or religious threats;
5. Urges Syria to accept more help from foreign countries regarding the principal needs as food, water and clothes;
6. Asks for more education in refugees camp;
7. Asks neighbouring countries to construct additional refugee camp, mainly Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon;
8. Suggests that the refugee camps are guarded;
9. Suggests the establishment of several centres within all countries enabling the training of Syrian refugees to eventually provide jobs for them in their host countries.

FORUM: General Assembly, Fourth Committee: Special Political & Decolonization  
QUESTION OF: Settling the dispute of oil resources in the Sudans  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of South Sudan  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Angola, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Islamic Republic of Iran, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Republic of Kazakhstan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Costa Rica, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of Tunisia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Deeply disturbed* by the violence caused by the conflict over the oil resources in the border regions, especially the Abyei region, between Sudan and South Sudan that has occurred since 2011,

*Reaffirming* South Sudan's sovereignty and independence from Sudan,

*Realizing* that the dispute hinders both nations from combating interior problems that have equal and sometimes greater importance,

*Keeping in mind* that the export infrastructure of oil, transported out of South Sudan, remains under the control of Sudan and therefore gives Sudan great influence over the trade of South Sudanese oil,

*Noting* that oil is the source of 98% of the government revenues of South Sudan, one of the poorest and youngest countries in the world, and is a critical part of its economy,

*Recalling* the Cooperation Agreement between The Republic of the Sudan and The Republic of South Sudan, signed in Addis Ababa on the 27th of September 2012,

*Recognizing* that rebel groups in the disputed region are a hindrance in the solving of the dispute,

1. Disapproves of any aggressive military action by either Sudan or South Sudan in the disputed regions;
2. Suggests the UN reserves the right to enact financial punishments against South Sudan or Sudan should they violate the agreement;
3. Encourages the establishment of a joint Sudan-South Sudanese organization for the prosecution of rebels in the Abyei region and to help prevent attacks;
4. Urges the organization of a referendum in the near future by the people living in the disputed regions including the Abyei region on whether they wish to join Sudan or South Sudan: the disputed regions should go through independent voting organized by the African Union (AU) to prevent blackmailing, bribing or threatening by either Sudan or South Sudan;
5. Strongly affirms that both Sudan and South Sudan are to ensure the safety of the United Nations (UN) peacekeepers in the disputed regions and ensure that:
  - (a) No more UN Peacekeepers will be killed,
  - (b) UN Peacekeepers will be able to carry out their procedures in aiding the countries without hindrance;

6. Recommends that both the Sudans explore and utilize other economic options and natural resources including but not limited to:
  - (a) Hydro-Electric power,
  - (b) Minerals such as gold, silver, iron and copper,
  - (c) Tapioca,
  - (d) Sugarcane,
  - (e) Fruits such as bananas, papayas and plantains;
7. Encourages the exploration of new possible exportation methods for South Sudanese exports including but not limited to a pipeline through Kenya and South Sudan's own refineries;
8. Urges Sudan to re-open its pipeline and to cease its aggression toward South Sudan including its attacks on South Sudan's oil tankers;
9. Calls upon Sudan and South Sudan to abide by the aforementioned Cooperation Agreement, especially to the first of the eight agreements, The Agreement between The Government of the Republic of South Sudan and The Government of the Republic of Sudan on Oil and Related Matters which gives a solution for the dispute including but not limited to:
  - (a) Financial agreements,
  - (b) Payment procedures,
  - (c) Granting access for South Sudanese oil to use Sudanese pipelines and refineries,
  - (d) Duties towards each other,
  - (e) Monitoring each other,
  - (f) Mutual forgiveness;
10. Recommends the co-operation of the UN with the African Union (AU) on the settling this dispute;
11. Endorses the use of a UN backed investigation into the possible connections of rebel activity in the disputed regions to the governments of Sudan and South Sudan that will present their results to the UN General Assembly's 4th committee within six months.

FORUM: General Assembly, Fourth Committee: Special Political & Decolonization  
QUESTION OF: The question of the Diaoyu / Senkaku islands  
SUBMITTED BY: Federative Republic of Brazil  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Kingdom of the Netherlands, Islamic Republic of Iran, United States of America, Kingdom of Thailand, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Turkey, Russian Federation, Italian Republic, Argentine Republic, French Republic, Republic of Uganda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Noting with concern* how the issue of the ownership of the Pinnacle Islands has yet to be resolved in a peaceful and mutually beneficial way for all the parties involved,

*Recognizing* the uncertainty of the presence of hydrocarbon resources underneath the islands and their surrounding waters,

*Acknowledging* the claims of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Japan on the islands,

*Fully aware* of the potential value of the Diaoyu / Senkaku Islands,

*Convinced* that environmental and economic obligations are paired with the benefits granted by the resources of the islands and their surroundings,

*Noting* the effects of over-fishing and harmful fishing practices to marine ecosystems,

1. Requests the People's Republic of China and Japan to conduct a joint prospecting venture to confirm the presence of oil and other resources before the end of 2014;
2. Calls for the establishment of an organization, by the name of the Sino-Japanese Oil and Fish Union (SJOFU), with the following parameters:
  - (a) Exclusive drilling rights in the area,
  - (b) Exclusive fishing rights in the area,
  - (c) Equal profit splitting between a Japanese and a Chinese company;
3. Endorses the protection of the ecosystems affected by the newly introduced resource-gathering through:
  - (a) Monitoring of fishing and drilling activities by a UN ecological commission,
  - (b) Encouraging environmentally responsible fishing practices;
4. Requests that the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) closely monitors and reports on the situation;
5. Suggests that the UN maintains the right to step in and enact punishment and or ramifications:
  - (a) Financial sanctions,
  - (b) Fines or mandatory compensation to the country that has been cheated,
  - (c) Any measures that the GA sees fit with a majority vote.

FORUM: General Assembly, Fourth Committee: Special Political & Decolonization  
QUESTION OF: The situation in Somalia  
SUBMITTED BY: The Kingdom of the Netherlands  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Democratic Republic of Congo, Canada, Swiss Confederation, Turkmenistan, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Kingdom of Thailand, Sweden, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Republic of Cuba, Republic of Turkey, Japan, Islamic Republic of Iran

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Expressing its appreciation* for the efforts made by the government of Somalia to promote democracy, improve the security of the country and re-establish diplomatic relations,

*Deeply concerned* by the inability of three missions of the United Nations to solve this issue,

*Realizing* that coordination is inadequate and that all parties have to join forces in order to make the help given to the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) effective,

*Recognizing* the determining role that the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) has in supporting the Somali government politically and militarily and in helping the humanitarian work of many international organizations, including the UN,

*Noting with deep concern* the limitations as a result of threats to the safety of UN peacekeepers,

*Believing* that the issue of Al-Shabaab militant forces has to be addressed because this poses a major security threat to the country at the moment,

*Emphasizing* the importance of international communication and cooperation in dealing with Al-Shabaab,

1. Strongly encourages cooperation between the UN, the African Union (AU) missions, the FGS and all regions of Somalia in order to:
  - (a) Ensure the safety of both civilians and peacekeepers,
  - (b) Support the FGS in its attempts to resolve the matter,
  - (c) Enable the provision of necessary humanitarian aid,
  - (d) Implement a successful national security plan,
  - (e) Promote education and employment opportunities and make sure all children are able to complete a full course of primary school,
  - (f) Stabilise the Somali economy;
2. Invites the African Union Mission in Somalia to help the FGS to take action against the militant forces of Al-Shabaab by:
  - (a) Providing military support to its troops,
  - (b) Continuing its training programmes of Somali security forces;

3. Recommends that all ships passing the coast be escorted by armed soldiers;
4. Calls for the UN to provide financial aid to the FGS and to countries currently sheltering Somali refugees;
5. Calls upon the UN to enlarge their support to AMISOM, not only including logistical support as in the past, but also financial support and humanitarian aid commodities as many AU members have a lack of them themselves;
6. Further recommends to educate and support local and small-scale, agricultural and entrepreneurial businesses;
7. Proposes an election in the near future, which:
  - (a) Replaces the FGS by a parliament that represents all inhabitants of Somalia,
  - (b) Will be held by the AU to guarantee a fair election process.



FORUM: The Economic and Social Council  
QUESTION OF: Economic and social redevelopment after armed conflict  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Malawi  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Gabonese Republic

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Aware* that post-conflict areas are left destructed, leaving the population of the area with injuries, casualties, hunger, starvation, destruction of infrastructure and many internally displaced persons (IDP's) to deal with, who may settle on unauthorised land,

*Noting with regret* that especially children in these areas suffer, being at risk of being maimed, killed, abducted and orphaned, and do not have access to education, leaving them with emotional and physical scars,

*Recalling* that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) stresses the need to address the underlying causes of violence such as: aristocratic competition over power, uneven development between regions, racial discrimination, and exploitation of resources,

*Emphasizing* that there is a high risk that unresolved tensions manifest themselves in the form of violent conflict,

*Further aware* that policies need to be tailored to circumstances, which differ between post-conflict countries,

*Acknowledging* that a primary goal in aiding the redevelopment of these areas is state building, through the managing of political transition,

*Recognizing* that preventing the stigmatization of ex-combatants by helping them to reintegrate into society will help to rebuild a social cohesion within the area or country,

*Pointing out* that cultivating land could be difficult as it may be covered with land mines,

*Encouraging* international cooperation and involvement of the local population in rebuilding such areas,

*Taking into consideration* that when there is no economic or social stability there will be refugees who will flee to other countries that do not have the resources to provide a better future for them,

1. Recommends that the survivors from the conflict, especially children, receive education, help, and support from specialists as they are dealing with physical and emotional damages;
2. Advises that the UN sends aid while cooperating with local officials already on the ground and founds a non-governmental organization that will focus on the redevelopment after armed conflicts such as with:
  - (a) Emergency food aid,
  - (b) Medical aid,
  - (c) Petrol,
  - (d) Electricity;

3. Urges member states to focus on early recovery by starting up programmes, such as but not limited to:
  - (a) Emergency employment,
  - (b) Rehabilitation of community infrastructure,
  - (c) Debris management,
  - (d) Local governance support;
4. Further suggests the providing of emergency shelters and, with the help of UN-Habitat, the rebuilding of houses;
5. Stresses the need of establishing rule of law, justice, and security in order to reduce corruption and decrease crime by urging the participation of the community through the empowerment groups such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Local NGOs,
  - (b) Lawyers,
  - (c) Human rights organizations;
6. Encourages the promotion of the principles, through humanitarian actors, that:
  - (a) No one is above the law,
  - (b) Everyone is equal,
  - (c) The law of government is agreed upon through a democratic process;
7. Strongly urges the government of post-conflict areas to take police action against illegal activities like illegal dispossessions of land;
8. Encourages the collaboration between the government and its people, despite the fact that there are many issues arising in the topic of land administration, to establish fair land policies which will eliminate discrimination against groups such as but not limited to:
  - (a) Ethnic groups,
  - (b) Social groups,
  - (c) Gender groups;
9. emphasizes the need during conflict for organizing the housing, land ownership, and property occupied by or belonging to IDPs, and further suggests accommodating those people in emergency shelters while their houses are being rebuilt;
10. Advises to set up an official organization that deals with child adoption in order to make the adoption processes more efficient;
11. Further recommends that former soldiers and civil fighters are being supported by means of:
  - (a) Re-educating these soldiers and civil fighters in order to enable them to take on other jobs,
  - (b) Providing medical aid to these soldiers and civil fighters in order to:
    - i. Heal physical wounds,

- ii. Physically enable them to take on a job,
- (c) Providing mental health support by experts in order to:
  - i. Help them deal with war traumas,
  - ii. Mentally enable them to do a job,
- (d) Creating more jobs for them such as, but not limited to:
  - i. Jobs in agriculture,
  - ii. Jobs in construction,
  - iii. Jobs as social workers,
  - iv. Jobs in the government's security patrols.

FORUM: The Economic and Social Council  
QUESTION OF: Disproportional market shares of foreign companies on local food markets  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of the Sudan  
CO-SUBMITTERS: United Kingdom, Kingdom of Belgium, International Monetary Fund, Republic of India, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, People's Republic of China, Republic of Ecuador, Islamic Republic of Pakistan and State of Qatar

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Alarmed* by the problem of disproportional market shares of foreign companies on local food markets,

*Aware* that small local food markets may be ousted,

*Pointing out* that local farmers do not have the land rights and are being passed by their government,

*Deeply concerned* about the farmlands polluted by the industrial farming methods which apply chemicals and pesticides,

*Noting with regret* that multinational agribusinesses do not live up to their promises and pretensions as their sole aim is making short term profits,

*Emphasizing* that free trade enables specializations,

*Realizing* that LEDs needs sponsorship for its farming industry to increase the efficiency of the local food market,

1. Encourages all involved parties to participate in debate on better solutions to the different problems such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Small local food markets being threatened to be ousted because of the international companies,
  - (b) Farmers not owning the land they farm on which allows multinational agribusinesses to acquire land easily,
  - (c) The unfair distribution of subsidies and promotion of multinational agribusinesses rather than the small local companies, thus harming the economy and the GDP of LEDs and MEDs,
  - (d) The environmentally unsustainable development of large scale modern agriculture,
  - (e) Multinational agribusinesses not living up to their promises and pretensions;
2. Strongly urges all governments to ensure a minimum of 60% of local companies being key players in the food industry, by restricting the sizes of foreign businesses, for example, through:
  - (a) Limitation of land utilized by foreign firms,
  - (b) Limitation of labour employed by foreign firms;

3. Calls upon all member states to introduce a taxation plan depending on the scale that corporations function, lower taxes for a lower scale and higher taxes for a higher scale;
4. Regrets investors importing their own labour;
5. Urges all involved parties to set up stricter rules on the usage of chemicals and pesticides;
6. Proposes educational systems to teach farmers techniques such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Agro-systems, to help farmers obtain independence from multinational agribusinesses,
  - (b) Contract negotiations;
7. Requests a research team for the FAO (Food Agriculture organization) of the United Nations to help the FAO assess their monetary funds in more effective ways such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Helping farmers and companies whose origins lie in LEDCs obtain the owning rights to the land they are farming on,
  - (b) Helping farmers and companies whose origins lie in LEDCs to buy better farming equipment such as, but not limited to:
    - i. Machines,
    - ii. Tools;
8. Proposes to reduce non-tariff trade barriers not serving the safety of the customer;
9. Calls upon local governments to make an agreement with foreign companies aiming to limit the influence and power of those on national policy which will be supervised by a UN body which will make sure that the local government will have an equal say in the agreement.

FORUM: The Economic and Social Council  
QUESTION OF: Disproportional market shares of foreign companies on local food markets  
SUBMITTED BY: Kingdom of the Netherlands  
CO-SUBMITTERS: French Republic, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Indonesia, New Zealand, Kingdom of Denmark, Romania, State of Libya, Republic of Latvia, Togolese Republic, Republic of Croatia, Republic of Albania

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Fully aware* of the purchase of arable land in Africa and LEDCs by Middle Eastern, Asian and western countries, such as, China, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, the United States etc.,

*Fully alarmed* by the economic and food crisis taking place all over the world, particularly the food prime crisis of 2008 increased the Western countries' need to invest in new markets,

*Taking into account* a powerful agricultural sector is vital in times of crisis, and the excess purchase of arable lands in developing countries further weakens their farming industry, and causes:

1. A rise in unemployment, decrease in salaries, and thus lowered quality of life of the local farmers,
2. Long-term destruction and exhaustion of arable land due to inconsiderate use of damaging chemicals and one-crop agriculture,

*Deeply disturbed* by the ascending dependence of African and other developing countries' economies on the import of food, due to the developed countries' usage of their power to generate profit through taking advantage of undeveloped countries and their citizens,

*Having considered* that former sponsorships to African countries, aiming to an increase in productivity of their farming industry, were not used as intended, due to corruption which makes such countries untrustable to receive sponsors,

1. Calls for the cooperation of the international community to aid in protecting people who are suffering due to 'land grabbing' and are not able to enjoy good living conditions;
2. Emphasizes the provision of a better level of education to undeveloped countries, so farmers and natives will be able to react, resist and stand up when multinational agribusinesses and governments will buy their land which destroys the agricultural industry of their country, makes them redundant, or employs them unjustly;
3. Recommends wider and stricter jurisdictions concerning the relationship between multinational cooperation's and individual labourers, supplying these with more freedom and rights and giving them the possibility to combat their troubles;
4. Hopes that UN programmes will influence the market in such a way that citizens in LEDCs will financially and socially be able to only:
  - (a) Approve land deals that do not mean a lose situation for them,
  - (b) Accept investments and deals that are of mutual benefit,

- (c) Agree to transparent and fair deals, ensuring that the investor respectfully commits to their obligations;
5. Encourages various forms of tide aids and small loans to the undeveloped countries, providing:
    - (a) The usage of the money is strictly, thus ensuring that it would be spent where intended not be absorbed by any corrupt government etc.,
    - (b) It is aimed at the development of the farming industry so that it is able to provide support in times of crisis;
  6. Suggests that the international community help the developing countries create a land registry system, protecting their rights and their land, taking into account internationally agreed-upon human rights;
  7. Strongly urges all governments to ensure a minimum of 60% of local companies being key players in the food industry, by restricting the sizes of foreign businesses, for example, through:
    - (a) Limitation of land utilized by foreign firms,
    - (b) Limitation of foreign labour by all firms;
  8. Invites all delegations not to let MEDCs dominate LEDCs, use their land to their profit, destroy the land, and forbid a neo-colonialism to take place;
  9. Calls upon all member states to introduce a taxation plan, which puts corporations on a scale of functioning and taxes them, based on this position - lower taxes for corporations on the lower end of the scale and higher taxes for corporations on the high end of the scale.

FORUM: The Economic and Social Council  
QUESTION OF: Researching economic solutions for the question of the DPR of Korea  
SUBMITTED BY: The People's Republic of China  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Russian Federation, Republic of Cuba, Republic of India, International Monetary Fund, Republic of Korea, State of Libya, United Mexican States, Romania, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, New Zealand, Republic of Malawi, French Republic, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Indonesia, Kingdom of Denmark and Republic of Turkey

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Fully aware* that the two separate republics of Korea, the Republic of Korea (ROK) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), have officially been at war with each other since 1950,

*Believing* that peace between the two nations can be established by the 30th of June 2014, due to recent negotiations that have concluded with a new armistice and the reopening of the Kaesong industrial complex, which lies on the border between,

*Aware of the fact* that the DPRK has broken multiple international laws regarding Human Rights, Labourers Rights and nuclear agreements,

*Further aware of* the way in which millions of people are being and have been oppressed, tortured and killed by the military forces,

*Deeply concerned* about the present economic situation in the DPRK, since famines have presumably caused over 2,000,000 deaths,

*Noting with regret* that the USA (United States of America) and other UN member states have increased the pressure on the DPRK, by re-establishing the trade embargo, as decided in the UN security council resolution 1874 of the 12th of June 2009,

*Further stressing* the essence of humanitarian and economical aid given to the DPRK,

*Expecting* the DPRK to dismantle all their nuclear missiles and other weapons of mass destruction,

*Confident* that the World Bank will be able to give financial aid to the DPRK after it has begun to open itself and it will allow UN-inspectors to analyze the situation, to make sure that the right aid is given to the right people,

*Congratulating* the DPRK on its recent efforts to liberalize to economy, for example by allowing farmers to sell some of their crop on local markets and the introduction of 'The International Korean Business Centre' (IKCB) which is attracting foreign investors,

1. Calls upon all member states to gradually remove the trade embargo on the DPRK, in order to relieve pressure off the situation;
2. Strongly suggests the DPRK to abolish the Seon'gun policy, which states that military is the most important mean of expenses in the DPRK;
3. Strongly urges the DPRK to reduce the amount of money annually spent on the army by at least 4 billion US\$ and their man craft by at least 50%, by means of:



- (a) Dismantling all nuclear missiles and putting an end to all current nuclear programmes,
  - (b) Reducing the amount of handguns and other firearms by selling them to recognized organizations or governments,
  - (c) Reducing the size of the army, for example by:
    - i. Retraining current soldiers in order to enable them to do other work,
    - ii. Not training any more soldiers;
4. emphasizes that measures must be taken by the DPRK to ensure the safety and well-being of its people such as:
    - (a) Reducing the power and influence of the army,
    - (b) Allowing financial and humanitarian aid into the country,
    - (c) Setting up hospitals all around the country,
    - (d) Making sure that basic needs such as food and shelter are provided to all people,
    - (e) Making sure Human Rights are lived up to,
    - (f) Improving the agricultural sector in order to improve the efficiency as well as the extent of crop production;
  5. Suggests that the DPRK establishes FTZs (Free Trade Zones) in certain particular locations such as Pyongyang, to attract more foreign investors to invest in its economy;
  6. Encourages the decrease of influence of multiple year plans on the economy of the DPRK and the decentralization of its economy;
  7. Endorses all different kind of support given by member states of the UN to the DPRK, ensuring that every kind of support will be spent where intended, such as, but not limited to:
    - (a) Financial aid, provided by organizations such as:
      - i. The IMF,
      - ii. The World Bank,
    - (b) Health aid,
    - (c) Humanitarian aid,
    - (d) Agro-technological aid,
    - (e) Sending professionals to the DPRK to improve the educational system of the country in order to increase its possibilities of growth and economic independency;
  8. Encourages the plan of the Russian Federation to set up a trilateral plan concerning gas, energy and railroad transport between itself, the DPRK and the ROK, since this will bring the two quarrelling nations closer to each other;
  9. Further suggests that the DPRK and the ROK sign a peace treaty as soon as possible;
  10. Seeks further measures that can be taken in order to stimulate the economic growth of the DPRK and to increase welfare and well-being of its people;

11. Stresses that the sovereignty of the DPRK, as well as the ROK's, should be respected under all circumstances;
12. Asks the People's Republic of China to play a major role in negotiations between the DPRK and the ROK while it has been a trusted partner of the DPRK since its independency;
13. Requests an evaluating conference on the subject, every year for the coming 5 years, starting half a year from now, which will be held on the 22nd of May in Strasbourg, France;
14. Urges the DPR of Korea to accept UN inspections, the other member nations thus, gaining insight in the expenditure of the financial aid and helping to introduce positive diplomatic relations;
15. Suggests starting a 7th round of six-party talks dealing with the DPR of Korea's recent missile launches and economic issues.

FORUM: The Economic and Social Council  
QUESTION OF: The consequences of oil pollution in Nigeria  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Bulgaria  
CO-SUBMITTERS:

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Deeply concerned* by the fact that 75% of the 27 million people living in the Niger Delta depend for their full livelihood on the environment,

*Congratulating* all nations with the progress that has been made so far, concerning counteracting the consequences of oil pollution in Nigeria,

*Pointing out* that even though a lot of progress has already been made concerning counteracting the consequences of oil pollution in Nigeria, there are still problems which need to be solved,

*Reminding* all nations that there are already at least two organizations (Nigeria Delta Development Commission (NDDC) and the National Oil Spill and Detection Response Agency (NOSDRA)) providing aid in concerned area,

1. Recommends the Nigerian government to set up proper laws which restrict gas flaring, such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Introduce emission quota's,
  - (b) Proposes proper alternatives, such as, but not limited to:
    - i. Using the gas as energy source,
    - ii. Inject the gas into the very same ground where it came from;
2. Asks UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) to supervise that these laws will be executed;
3. Suggests that all oil plants will be checked on working conditions by the WHO (World Health organization) and if not sufficient will provide the necessary means to improve those conditions, such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Hand out face masks employees can put on,
  - (b) Restrict their time working in open air by means, such as, but not limited to:
    - i. Give them alternate jobs,
    - ii. Let the employees work in shifts;
4. Requests all firms concerned with the production chain of oil in Nigeria to cooperate in making sure that the oil pipes do not leak by means such as:
  - (a) Replacing the pipes that have been leaking currently,
  - (b) Checking them frequently,
  - (c) Punish people who drill illegal holes in those pipes by means of:

- i. Fining them or,
  - ii. Giving them a community service order,
- (d) Supervise the pipes in areas where they leak frequently;
5. Encourages all member states to support the NDDC in facilitating the development of the Niger Delta into a prosperous region by providing help such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Sending experts,
  - (b) Providing financial aid, with which locals could set up an small firm so that they eventually become self-sufficient;
6. Calls upon all member states to help the NOSDRA in fully recovering the areas stricken by oil spills, by means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Providing proper equipment,
  - (b) Let countries where problems like this have occurred before and countries which have significant knowledge considering oil spills share their knowledge with the NOSDRA;
7. Suggests the creation of two separate bodies, the Nigerian Affiliation of Talented Toxicologists on the Environment (NATTE) which focuses on the ecologic state of Nigeria, and the sustaining of Keeping of Replaceable and Acceptable Needs in Technology (KRANT), which focuses on the repairing of broken equipment which causes the oil leaks;
8. Asks all nations to help the people in the Niger Delta with means such as, but not limited to providing people, who got sick due to the oil spills in the Niger Delta, with medical care.

FORUM: Environment Commission  
QUESTION OF: Improving the fertility of soil in and around deserts  
SUBMITTED BY: People's Republic of China  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Ireland, French Republic, State of Libya, Holy See, Republic of Austria, Republic of Bulgaria, Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Iraq

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

*Reminding* all nations of the fact that desertification is one of the most serious global environmental problems,

*Pointing out* the fierce global population growth and the growing need for agricultural products,

*Emphasizing* the large economic losses due to desertification,

*Recalling* previous UN initiatives such as the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the fight against Desertification (UNDDD), that started in 2010 and will run until 2020, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), that started in 1994,

*Noting with satisfaction* that China is one of the world's most active countries regarding the combatting and prevention of desertification,

1. Proposes to launch a UN working committee to support international research and organize joint projects aiming at gaining and sharing knowledge of all aspects and possible solutions of desertification, such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Afforestation,
  - (b) Irrigation,
  - (c) Vegetation,
  - (d) Grazing limitation;
2. Suggests a UN subcommittee of professionals to evaluate the financial and agricultural needs of all nations with:
  - (a) An officially acknowledged desert,
  - (b) A possible future desert;
3. Calls upon the UN to help and support farmers improving the soil of their agricultural land in the following ways:
  - (a) Invest in nations' proper, modern and sustainable irrigation systems, based on financial and agricultural need,
  - (b) Launch educational programmes on the following:
    - i. To raise awareness at farmers and local authorities,
    - ii. Techniques to fertilise soil,
    - iii. Methods of sustainable cultivation,

iv. Methods of preventing soil from over-cultivation;

4. emphasizes the importance of improving the fertility of soil in and around deserts by creating a soil information system for each nation to collect their soil data which will help to stimulate the agriculture, economy and wellbeing of the people nearby deserting areas, and as a result, the global economy;
5. Encourages further research on GM crops;
6. Further encourages rotation of crops between fields from year to year and minimization of tillage in order to restore nutrients to the soil and reduce erosion;
7. Requests that research should be made concerning the prevention of mixture of soil and thus the creation of crust.

FORUM: Environment Commission  
QUESTION OF: Drafting security guidelines for shale gas extraction  
SUBMITTED BY: Kingdom of Denmark  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Iraq, Republic of Bulgaria, Austria, Republic of Colombia, French Republic, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, United Arab Emirates, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Holy See, Ireland, State of Libya

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

*Recognizing* the responsibility of all countries to protect the environment,

*Reaffirming* the need for a set of measures that minimize the impact of gas extraction and production on the environment,

*Taking into account* the safety of the labourers of the gas production and trade industry,

*Reminding* all nations that energy resources have become scarce and the need for new energy sources,

1. Requests location of extraction should be a minimum of 25 kilometers from populated areas;
2. Insists that companies should be limited in the amount of water they consume and use in the production of the gas, and the water that is used should be treated according to each country's water quality standard before reuse or being placed back into the environment;
3. Requests that a representative of the united nations to check guidelines established by countries;
4. Strongly urges companies to take precautionary measures for the safety of people living and working around the location of extraction by measures such as but not limited to:
  - (a) Special shielded means of transport,
  - (b) Strict security procedure,
  - (c) Employ only authorized personal and make regular inspections to ensure the effectiveness of such measures;
5. Urges that all companies be held responsible for the protection and safety of the surrounding population in emergency situations, such as:
  - (a) Gas spills or leakages,
  - (b) Equipment malfunctions;
6. Requires all companies to restore the environment of the extraction site to its original state;
7. Suggests that companies seeking to take part in the extraction of shale gas obtain permits and pass security checks issued by the government before extraction begins;
8. Calls for government regulation of shale gas extraction within the boundaries of their country;
9. Further requests that land be surveyed in depth before shale gas operations commence and that weak lands will not be used to:

- (a) Avoid methane gas leaks,
  - (b) Reduce the risk of earthquakes,
  - (c) Reduce the risk of groundwater contamination;
10. Urges companies, who carry out shale gas extractions, to install filters inside all emissions to reduce the amount of greenhouse gasses released;
11. Requests support for nations who haven't got the financial means to extract shale gas in an environmentally friendly way, in order to avoid environmental damage and help these nations become less dependent;
12. Emphasizes the need for the regular inspection and maintenance of extraction machinery, including:
- (a) Thorough inspection by a certified engineer every three months,
  - (b) Replacement of all parts that have been weakened or damaged in any way.



FORUM: Environment Commission  
QUESTION OF: Water pollution in South-East Asia  
SUBMITTED BY: Socialist Republic of Vietnam  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Ireland, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Peru, Republic of Haiti,  
Republic of Mauritius, Republic of India, Democratic People's Republic of  
Korea, Kingdom Of Thailand, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, United  
Arab Emirates

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

*Reminding* all nations that clean water was declared a basic human right in 2002,

*Recognizing* the severity of the water pollution problem in Southeast Asia as many drinking-water sources have been contaminated by pathogenic microorganisms as well as chemical contaminants such as arsenic and fluoride in groundwater,

*Understanding* the geographical challenges present in the region as a result of heavy monsoons,

*Conscious of* the fact that desire for economic gain has led to industrialization and a disregard for environmental conservation,

*Taking into account* that environmental revival calls for extensive funding,

*Aware of* an increasing population and the strains they place on natural resources,

*Approving of* local groups' efforts to clean up litter and other harmful debris that may be washed into water sources,

*Bearing in mind* that primary water sources often cross international boundaries and are shared by two or more states,

1. Encourages the states in the region to establish international water cleanliness standards so a state does not inherit the pollution and/or pathogens of another;
2. Requests Association of Southeast Asian Nations' (ASEAN) cooperation in times of natural disaster so as to ensure the safety and integrity of water resources;
3. Calls upon non-government organizations (NGOs) to aid in the process of improving water distribution and sanitation infrastructure, in ways such as but not limited to:
  - (a) Providing funds, as the implementation of the proposed solutions can be costly and the appropriate funds can be unavailable to some states,
  - (b) Sending volunteers from MEDCs to educate residents of rural areas on the dangers of water pollution;
4. Asks countries to consult environmental scientists and civil engineers to ensure that the implementation of water distribution and sanitation infrastructure results in the:
  - (a) Maximum productivity,
  - (b) Most efficient use,

- (c) Least possible amount of environmental damage;
- 5. Strongly urges Southeast Asian governments to implement educational programmes teaching people how to:
  - (a) Reduce water pollution,
  - (b) Minimise excess of water,
  - (c) Safely use this precious resource;
- 6. Recommends that governments subsidize internships and study abroad programmes to Southeast Asia for university students in MEDCs, specifically those in Science, Technology, Engineering and Medical (STEM) fields, so they provide aid in the reduction of water pollution by:
  - (a) Conducting research on the safe implementation of efficient and sustainable water sanitation and distribution infrastructure,
  - (b) Aiding the construction of aforementioned infrastructure;
- 7. Invites the implementation of laws prohibiting overuse of harmful fertilizers and insecticides that may cause chemicals to pollute groundwater and wash into water bodies;
- 8. Urges the proper enforcement of laws that:
  - (a) Restrict industrial dumping to state-regulated dumping grounds,
  - (b) Minimise pollution,
  - (c) Prohibit destructive fishing practices;
- 9. Further requests the improvement of sewage treatment systems in Southeast Asian countries;
- 10. Endorses the digging of potable water wells at a depth of around 450 meters or more to limit:
  - (a) Pathogens that cause deadly diseases from spreading through river water,
  - (b) Reactors in the respiratory system and on the skin because of harmful chemicals such as arsenic;
- 11. Further invites states to consider implementing detention ponds that would hold water after heavy monsoon rains which would then be used to irrigate fields and reduce harmful effects of flooding during the monsoon season;
- 12. Supports regular inspections and maintenance by foreign engineers (to prevent corruption) of all water sanitation and distribution infrastructure to ensure that all water is being treated properly and used efficiently;
- 13. Recommends a ban on outdated mining sites, which pollute the waters in the Southeast Asian region with heavy metals and mineral processing chemicals;
- 14. Suggests a higher penalty and a stronger supervision on the dumping of untreated or partially untreated industrial waste, such as but not limited to:
  - (a) Phosphates,
  - (b) Oils,
  - (c) Asbestos,

(d) Lead;

15. Expresses its hope that the UN will succeed in taking another step towards Millennium Goal 7 pertaining to providing clean water to all of humankind.

FORUM: Environment Commission  
QUESTION OF: The accessibility of Rare Earth Elements in time of conflict  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Botswana  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Argentine Republic, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Azerbaijan, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Kingdom of Cambodia, Republic of Cameroon, Republic of South Sudan

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

*Trusting* the third party to be honest, unbiased and not corrupt,  
*Acknowledging* the need for rare earth elements (REE's) in our society,  
*Disapproving of* any situation in which a conflict can occur which will upset the balance of world peace,  
*Taking into consideration* the difficulty of obtaining these elements,  
*Keeping in mind* that China deals with 97% of the processing of these elements,  
*Mindful of* the fact that there is insufficient regulation of companies dealing with this matter,  
*Disturbed by* the creation of giant acidic waste lakes formed by processing these rare elements,  
*Aware of* the fact that these elements are extremely hard to refine,  
*Stressing* that the process of extraction causes low level radioactive waste,  
*Conscious of* our need for these elements, which can be produced at other places rather than relying heavily on China,

1. Asks NGO to supervise the trade in REE's to limit:
  - (a) Illegal trade by:
    - i. Better border control,
    - ii. Better communication and cooperation between the different nations police forces and secret agencies,
  - (b) Monopolies in REE's,
  - (c) The holding back of vital information from the UN;
2. Calls for stringent environmental safety regulations concerning the processing of these rare elements;
3. Suggests investigating the way these materials are processed to make the procedure safer than it is today;
4. Calls for other countries to take an active role in producing these elements, thus eliminating monopoly of the countries containing large amounts of REE's and ensuring the availability of these elements in time of war;

5. Proposes that all countries recycle old cell-phones and other electronics for the end of reusing the REE's obtained, for this will certainly limit dependency on other countries and decrease environmental pollution caused by the production of REE's;
6. Encourages countries that are capable of producing their own Rare Earth Elements to produce these REE's in a way that decreases the extensive environmental damage the production can cause, for own use as well as export;
7. Calls upon countries to fund research and develop technology to exploit the less easily accessible deposits of rare earth elements within their own borders in the most environmental friendly way;
8. Supports alliances among countries and regions to share costs and resources as an alternative to relying solely on those countries exporting a large percentage of REE's.

FORUM: Human Rights Council  
QUESTION OF: Stimulating internet access in developing countries  
SUBMITTED BY: Japan  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Peru, Republic of Maldives, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of Indonesia, State of Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Benin, United States of America, Republic of India, Republic of Angola, Republic of Poland

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

*Recognizing* that the internet has been largely integrated in MEDCs, it is only to be expected for Less LEDCs to follow,

*Noticing* that having a strong web to communicate and to inform is very important in being efficient, this could lead to; people easier find a job, government can easily inform the people in what is going on and new policies, to inform the people about diseases especially aids, for people in developing countries to study,

1. Urges all member states to aid LEDCs in placing free network access points in order for the general public to be able to gain access to the internet in places such as but not limited to:
  - (a) Urban areas,
  - (b) Community hubs,
  - (c) Public access areas;
2. Strongly suggests the people in LEDCs learn how to effectively utilise the internet, for reasons of:
  - (a) Further efficiency of civil services,
  - (b) Acquiring information,
  - (c) Finding employment,
  - (d) Supporting companies in using the web to find new employees,
  - (e) Teaching young children how to use the internet;
3. emphasizes the need for the creation of a strong national web by means such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Placing more cell towers,
  - (b) Encouraging all citizens to use the national web efficiently,
  - (c) Developing projects to send old electronic devices to LEDCs, in order to make the internet more accessible;
4. Requests all member nations recognize the importance of not only literacy but also web literacy, in promoting their citizen's access to the internet and improving their national standards of literacy by:

- (a) Offering UN supported classes in both rural and urban areas,
  - (b) Providing impoverished citizens with the opportunity to access the internet with assistance of educators and experts in matters concerning the internet and IT related affairs,
  - (c) Informing about the possible extreme effects of the internet,
  - (d) Informing people on how to use the internet, dealing with:
    - i. Freedom of speech,
    - ii. Discrimination,
    - iii. When something becomes a threat;
5. Calls upon all member states to establish a fund to organize and develop the creation of a national network, relating to LEDCs, especially focussing on:
- (a) Improving the wealth of the citizens,
  - (b) Tackling the problem of unemployment and slums,
  - (c) Improving the availability of education,
  - (d) Informing the common people about issues such as, but not limited to:
    - i. HIV and AIDS,
    - ii. Hygiene,
    - iii. Diseases in general;
6. Expresses its hope that all LEDCs providing internet access to its people do not force boundaries upon the use of internets for its people.

FORUM: Human Rights Council  
QUESTION OF: Ensuring equal pay for women  
SUBMITTED BY: International Monetary Fund  
CO-SUBMITTERS:

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

*Deeply concerned* by the fact that today there is still a huge disparity between the salary by same value of work of men and women,

*Deploring* that many women are not even aware of these facts,

*Noting with regret* that nobody feels appendant to this tremendous problem,

*Deeply disturbed* by the fact that our hard-earned Declaration of Human Rights is so much disregarded,

*Emphasizing* that without doing anything against it, this discrimination based on gender is endured,

1. Encourages all member states discriminating women because of not controlling their employer to ensure equal pay for women by:
  - (a) Strong employer monitoring of following the Human Rights (especially A1, A2 and A23),
  - (b) Set up of high monetary penalties by contempt of ensuring equal pay for women, for example: the monetary penalty should be a percentage adapted to the income of the employer to not privileged companies with a high income;
2. Invites the member states to initialize the proposal of workshops for woman to assure the transparency of their rights e.g. in centralized, big cities;
3. Recommends all member states stressing into acknowledge the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
4. Notes the importance to found an Equal Pay For Woman Fund (EPFWF) to:
  - (a) Help Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) financially, in order to ensure equal opportunities for women are pre-existing, by means such as but not limited to:
    - i. Teaching the youth and next generation why women should have the right to work,
    - ii. Informing companies women are capable in improving certain sectors,
  - (b) Found a working committee for the elaboration of the wording of the law of the rights of working women,
  - (c) Support transparency especially for women in form of:
    - i. Informative campaigns,
    - ii. Legal counsels,
    - iii. Self-help groups (with a special skilled appointee),



- (d) Utilize the Universal Periodic Review to determine the level of discrimination against women in individual nations, and to establish social education programmes suited to particular regions in order to allow for social, cultural and economic progress for women in all situations;
5. Emphasizes that every member of the EPFWT is automatically also member of the EPFWF, because no nation should dodge the responsibility;
  6. Reminds that the yearly contribution for every nation depends on the the GDP, and this will be determined by a new formed department of the newly created organization;
  7. Urges all member states to take all required measures to ensure worldwide equal treatment of women.

FORUM: Human Rights Council  
QUESTION OF: Ensuring equal pay for women  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Peru  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Botswana, Republic of Poland, Czech Republic, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Japan, Kingdom of Thailand, Ireland, Romania, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

*Recalling* Article 1 of the United Nations charter that states that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights,

*Alarmed by* the discrimination of genders in many countries,

*Emphasizing* the importance of women in the workforce,

1. Proposes the creation of Equal Women Rights association within the UN ( EWRUN) and invites all the member states to join, this association will be responsible for:
  - (a) Promoting women’s involvement in political activity,
  - (b) Supporting actions taken for public awareness of women’s rights;
2. Urges the EWRUN to undertake actions in order to internationally increase public awareness on gender pay discrimination by:
  - (a) Creating campaigns, promoting the women’s awareness of current political affairs,
  - (b) Organizing conferences and symposiums,
  - (c) Hosting debates and seminars funded by EWRUN,
  - (d) Handing out pamphlets, brochures, handbooks,
  - (e) Using the social networks to share videos, websites and articles;
3. Further urges for the surveillance on a national scale that all companies respect equal treatment of women, including, but not limited to, salary, pension and job benefits such as transportation or technology (Vietnam) if not these companies shall be prosecuted by the government of each member state;
4. Encourages countries to give importance to Women’s Day by inviting Key Opinion Leaders to:
  - (a) Share their experience through the mediatization of events taking place on this day,
  - (b) Make information and advice accessible to women about discrimination and gender pay laws,
  - (c) Encourage women to take action through peaceful manifestations and marches;
5. Requests members joining the EWRUN to implement facilities encouraging education for women as well as the right for women to drive in order to enable them to travel independently , which will in time encourage women to be more self-sufficient and lead to the emancipation of women;

6. Recommends the creation of United Nations funded day-care centres in order to allow women to work and be financially independent;
7. Proposes the implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Act, as composed by Ireland, in each member state which will ensure equal pay for the same work for all genders;
8. Proposes an anonymous résumé to guarantee that women and men are treated equally, this résumé will contain information such as:
  - (a) Education,
  - (b) Work experience,
  - (c) Age;
9. Asks governments to improve pro-family policy of a country by:
  - (a) Donating kindergartens, nurses etc.,
  - (b) Regulating rules of a maternity leave,
  - (c) Fighting against favouring full-time jobs instead of part-time jobs.

FORUM: Human Rights Council  
QUESTION OF: Human Rights in the case of electronic surveillance and cyber tracking  
SUBMITTED BY: Romania  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Ireland, Syrian Arab Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of Korea

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

*Bearing in mind* that the amount of data that is currently stored is 295 exabytes,

*Declaring* the fact that the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights (UDHR) says that "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.",

*Fully aware of* the fact that it is illegal to store this information,

*Believing* that a government should be allowed to collect data from their own population,

1. Encourages governments to cyber track not based on social status, but rather on the risk level of an individual, meaning that a more extensive tracking would be allowable on an individual or group that is posing an immediate threat on the security of a nation, based on substantial and reasonable evidence;
2. Further encourages the right of governments to track all individuals which carry the respective nation's nationality or form a direct threat with enough evidence provided;
3. Urges governments to abstain from collecting data from other countries, even on its own citizens, without going through the proper protocol and receiving permission from that country's government;
4. Reminds that the data will only be used for national security and not by businesses or private organizations for use in advertising, creating profit, etc;
5. Expresses its appreciation of the cooperation of participating countries in keeping their citizens safe while also respecting vital human rights;
6. Calls for the establishment of the United Nations Political Security Organization (UNPSO) in order to try to ensure by the best of their abilities that the data collected by governments will not be used for political benefits.

FORUM: North Atlantic Council  
QUESTION OF: Cyber warfare and article 5 of the NATO charter

THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL,

1. Realizing cyber-warfare has become an even bigger problem as technology keeps growing rapidly causing states to become more dependent on defensive systems against this threat;
2. Strongly urges all NATO member states to invest in their cyber defence and continue improving their technologies in the future in order to bring the amount of cyber-attacks into their country to a minimum. As some member states do not have the expertise at this moment, other nations with the expertise could provide help through a panel of experts;
3. Strongly urges the integration of the cyber defence into the NATO defence planning process as this process will help harmonize important work on cyber policy and procedures within NATO and at the national level to ensure that the alliances overall cyber defence capability improves;
4. Stating that all countries should have updated systems and internet security as NATO upholds that each country has a responsibility to protect its own infrastructure. A panel of internet and technological professionals will help design individualized programmes for each country;
5. Congratulates all member states of NATO for its attempts to spread cyber defence through the means of:
  - (a) Creating minimum requirements that member states have to abide by,
  - (b) Promoting cyber-security, by helping countries reach this minimum standard;
6. Establishes that all parties should agree that a cyber-attack shall be considered an attack against them all if it complies with the following criteria:
  - (a) It is conducted with the aim of sabotage,
  - (b) It is aimed at major companies or government or state owned organizations or cooperations in NATO member states,
  - (c) It is causing a threat to the national security of a member state;
7. Agrees that, if such an attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence, will assist the Party or parties under attack, by taking actions deemed necessary, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

FORUM: North Atlantic Council

QUESTION OF: Assisting Turkey in maintaining stability near the border with Syria

THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL,

1. Suggests that the PATRIOT missile aid will be renewed by the three countries that have sent the missiles, only in the condition that they will only be used for defensive purposes;
2. Requesting Turkey to be incorporated as an independent party into all mediatory panels and bodies that are to solve the conflict in Syria.

FORUM: Special Conference on Modern Warfare  
QUESTION OF: Cyber warfare  
SUBMITTED BY: Islamic Republic of Iran  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Estonia, People's Republic of China, Hungary, Federative Republic of Brazil, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Slovak Republic, Republic of Poland, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, United Kingdom

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON MODERN WARFARE,

*Deeply concerned* that offensive cyber warfare will soon escalate and will turn out to be the most used form of warfare,

*Recalling* the terrible series of cyber-attacks directed at public and private sectors of Estonia, starting on April 27th 2007,

*Stressing* the fact that there has yet to be actually and honestly conversed and debated about this issue, it being such a recent development,

*Noting with regret* that this particular form of warfare is getting more popular with the day,

1. Recommends that the only form of cyber warfare allowed to exist should be defensive, by making the members of the UN agree to acts such as, but not limited to:
  - (a) Ending the development of new offensive cyber-attack technologies,
  - (b) Keeping an eye on well-developed countries in the area of modern warfare,
  - (c) Focusing on the defensive part of cyber warfare;
2. Suggests setting up a UN organization, the United Nations Digital Infrastructure Protection organization, UNDIPO, to perform global research on protection of systems, networks and all other digital infrastructure and to advise governments on their digital protection and safety;
3. Urges certain UN members, who have no development in the area of cyber warfare whatsoever, to focus solely on the defensive part of this form of warfare, to prevent them being taken advantage of by members who have developed effective technology, a possibility being that these members will perform a cyber-attack;
4. Invites all nations to cooperate in the search and arrest of globally active hackers;
5. Stresses the importance for governments to advise companies and organizations in their country about protection, safety and defence of their digital infrastructure;
6. Recommends all nations to take cyber warfare more seriously and to spend more money on the protection and research of their country regarding cyber warfare;
7. Further recommends that cyber offensive warfare is strictly forbidden for governments, organizations and people;
8. Requests the UNDIPO to implement sanctions for governments, which plan or perform cyber-attacks capable of ending lives, damaging economies or hacking at a great scale, by means such as but not limited to:

- (a) The freezing of overseas financial assets of the government,
  - (b) International transportation bans,
  - (c) Diplomatic isolation,
  - (d) Specific trade embargoes such as, but not limited to:
    - i. Raw materials such as oil,
    - ii. Energy,
    - iii. Weapons;
9. Affirms that organizations should be punished for the use of cyber warfare, with sanctions such as, but not limited to:
- (a) Suspend governmental aid to the organization,
  - (b) Using financial measures such as fines to cut away the profits of the organization,
  - (c) Remove the board of the organization and fire the hackers of the attack;
10. Further requests that citizens should be punished for the use of cyber warfare with imprisonment, of which the International Criminal Court decides the duration;
11. Invites the protection of cyberspaces of countries that are still developing an internet based system with the help of UNDIPO.



FORUM: Special Conference on Modern Warfare  
QUESTION OF: Weather manipulation with special regard to non-signatories to the Environmental Modification Convention  
SUBMITTED BY: Hellenic Republic  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Malawi, Republic of El Salvador, Japan, Kingdom of Thailand, Kingdom of Morocco, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Plurinational State of Bolivia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Republic of South Africa, Italian Republic, French Republic, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, State of Libya, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Federative Republic of Brazil, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Syrian Arab Republic

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON MODERN WARFARE,

*Fully believing* in the ban of weather warfare methods by the United Nations,

*Having accessed* the 1976 Environmental Modification Convention led by the UN,

*Acknowledging* the important issues that environmental modification has led to, especially in view of the development of new technologies not included in the ladder treaty,

*Understanding* that environmental modification in some specific cases is a solution to the plight of Member States,

1. Calls upon member states to approve of the ban of weather warfare methods or environment modification methods hostile to other nations by means such as but not limited to:
  - (a) Any substance, technique, or machine that modifies the climate and the Earth's structure for military use, including litigious substances such as herbicides and agent Orange,
  - (b) Any use of environmental modification, hostile or not on the soil of a foreign State without its consent;
2. Proposes that developing anything that could be called weather warfare or any environmental modification technique used for military purposes and activities shall be considered as an act of aggression by the UN because of the magnitude of the damage it can cause to the population any country it is used against as well as man-made structures, and natural structures;
3. Asks member states to authorize the use of environmental modification techniques and weather manipulation by means such as but not limited to:
  - (a) If the substance or technique has been approved by the UN,
  - (b) If it is not dangerous for the environment or has no harmful effect to the Environment for the long and short term,
  - (c) If it has been proven efficient to save lives, infrastructures, natural structures, or industries such as agriculture without unwanted secondary effect defined in sub clause (b) or the case of crises where the benefits of ENMOD largely overrules the secondary effects and can act in a situation including such as but not limited to storms and typhoons;

4. Urges and endorses the creation of an organization the OCM (Organization of Climatologists and Meteorologists) made up of the top specialists in the climatology and meteorology fields that would cooperate with existing scientific panels that treat any climate related issues;
5. Encourages member states to undertake appropriate measures and sanctions, subsequently decided by the OCM, for any country, NGO, individual or group that:
  - (a) Is developing weapons banned by this resolution, or is pursuing the research of these weapons,
  - (b) Sells these techniques or machines without knowing the motive of the buyers and will be held responsible and will have to fund a recovery plan for the country;
6. Further requests member states to discontinue the research, production or use of any technique or substance that isn't approved by the UN and allow transparency on all transactions and missions involving these techniques, machines, substances;
7. Strongly encourages a healthy relationship between countries in view of this matter and the exemplarity of all member states by means such as but not limited to:
  - (a) Reaffirming the ENMOD treaty, and cooperation of all countries to repel extreme crises,
  - (b) Requesting programmes of sensitization to environmental problems, thorough scientifically studies on these substances, and non-abusive and restricted use,
  - (c) Recognizing of the OCM as the main judging institute for the abuse of weather manipulation;
8. Encourages member states to form a cohesive group that promotes solidarity when facing issues on weather manipulations by means such as repairing damages done by weather manipulation and preventing detected natural disasters;
9. Further calls upon countries to participate in missions in extreme cases, defined by the OCM and further encourage countries to fund the OCM so it can intervene in less widespread issues.