

Committee: General Assembly 1

Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict

Proposed By: Slovakia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1929 was made without consultation of Ethiopia,

*Identifying* Egypt as vulnerable to water shortages and scarcities,

*Identifying* Ethiopia as in need of electricity from the project,

*Noting* the potential environmental benefits of the GERD ,

*Noting* the cultural significance of the Nile River and the GERD to Egypt and Ethiopia, respectively,

*Understanding* that the GERD's effects on downriver countries are currently unknown, *Noting* that the GERD is continuing with construction anyways,

*Identifying* Ethiopia as not consenting to an international scientific panel review of the project,

*Identifying* the negative consequences of conflict on the involved countries and on Sudan,

*Realizing* that past negotiations have been ineffective,

*Recognizing* that the African Union and the United States have failed to move negotiations forward,

1. Encourages cooperation between the countries as a primary goal to prevent long-term conflict;
2. Calls for Ethiopia to agree to allow research into the needs of each involved party and the effects of the GERD;
3. Suggests that before further negotiations, the needs should be analyzed to determine the benefits and impacts of the project;
4. Asserts the need to reopen negotiations after there is a scientific basis for them to stand upon;

5. Compels the signing of new treaties that preserve Egypt's water supply and are made with the consent of Ethiopia, as the current treaties are disputed;
6. Suggests that a scientific population need analysis be used;
7. Recommends Sudan as a neutral mediator in any disputes;
8. Establishes a framework that allows the GERD to continue only if it abides by the aforementioned treaty;
9. Suggests an exception that allows Ethiopia to compensate Egypt and other downstream countries by providing them with generated power or monetary damages for any lost water;
10. Calls for continued mutual monitoring to prevent any country from abusing the Nile River water supply;
11. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: General Assembly 1  
Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict  
Proposed By: Rwanda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Understanding* that the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) has caused tensions between the countries of Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Sudan,

*Recognizing* that GERD greatly aids Ethiopia by generating more electricity and connecting 60% more of their population to power,

*Noting* that Sudan, a country involved, has changed their views from disapproval of the GERD to hoping it will help their flooding problem,

*Keeping in mind* that GERD dramatically influences the behavior of the Nile River and can reduce the water flow of the Nile River to Egypt by almost 25%,

*Aware* that Egypt heavily relies on the water brought to them by the Nile and a decreased amount could cause significant problems agriculturally for the citizens of Egypt,

*Recalling* that this issue has been previously brought to the UN Security Council but was not solved and handed back to the African Union,

*Nothing with satisfaction* that the United States has spent over 3.5 million dollars in an attempt to strengthen Egypt's water security,

1. Calls for a solution with several components to aid Egypt in case of decreased water access;
2. Urges for better water utilization to be installed in Egypt;
3. Recommends the potential construction of canals to aid in better water flow to Egypt;
4. Further encourages countries to aid financially in these constructions of water flow and Utilization;
5. Emphasizes the use of more crops that require less water in Egypt to support the agricultural loss caused by less water;
6. Further recommends attempts at pumping more groundwater and improving irrigation systems in Egypt;
7. Calls upon UNESCO to aid in the creation of better water sustainability in Egypt;
8. Calls for the World Bank to provide loans for the construction of these projects;
9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: General Assembly 1  
Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict  
Proposed By: The United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the long history of water scarcity around the countries of Africa,

*Bearing in mind* the Declaration of Principles on the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam signed and agreed upon by all three countries involved,

*Aware* of the failure of past United States sanctioned negotiations over the Nile River dispute,

*Considering* the complex relationship between Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt,

*Expressing* appreciation for the United Nations who has created space for these negotiations to take place when all parties are ready,

1. Approves the formation of an international sales agreement on the usage of energy coming from the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam;
2. Invites Ethiopia to reopen negotiation attempts with Egypt and Sudan;
3. Calls upon the United Nations to consider the environmental effects keeping the GERD open will have;
4. Draws attention to the lack of alternative freshwater resources in Egypt;
5. Urges the African Union to invest in renewable energy resources across the African continent;
6. Authorizes the use of only part of the dam's capacity until further agreements are approved;
7. Recommends the requirement of all three countries to have an allocated amount of water usage from the Nile River, calculated by population;
8. Expresses appreciation in the European Union for their attempts at facilitating negotiations;
9. Requests the United Nations Security Council establishes peacekeeping operations in Ethiopia;
10. Accepts the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam dispute cannot be solved under one agency and requires the cooperation of all countries.

Committee: General Assembly 1  
Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict  
Proposed By: The Republic of China

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Emphasizing* the importance of peaceful resolution of disputes and the promotion of cooperation among nations,

*Acknowledging* the concerns raised by Egypt regarding the potential impact of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) on its water supply and agricultural sector,

*Recognizing* Ethiopia's aspirations for socio-economic development through the construction and filling of the GERD, aimed at improving the living standards of millions of people in the region,

*Concerned* about the potential for escalation of tensions and conflict in the Nile Basin region, exacerbated by the construction and filling of the GERD,

*Noting* the volatile regional context, including ongoing conflicts in Sudan and Ethiopia, which further complicates efforts to resolve the GERD dispute peacefully,

*Reaffirming* the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with international law,

1. Urges Egypt and Ethiopia to immediately initiate dialogue, facilitated by neutral mediators such as the United Nations or regional organizations, with the aim of finding a mutually acceptable solution to the GERD dispute;
2. Encourages both parties to engage in constructive and sincere negotiations, taking into account the interests and concerns of all riparian nations, and to refrain from any actions that may escalate tensions or undermine the prospects for peaceful resolution;
3. Calls for the conduct of comprehensive technical studies, with the involvement of international experts and organizations, to assess the potential impacts of the GERD on downstream countries, particularly Egypt and Sudan;
4. Emphasizes the importance of transparency and impartiality in conducting these assessments, and urges all parties to cooperate fully in sharing relevant data and information for the purpose of informing the negotiation process;

5. Encourages Nile Basin countries to enhance regional cooperation and dialogue on water resource management, with the aim of developing a framework for equitable water sharing and sustainable development of the Nile's resources;
6. Supports the establishment of mechanisms for joint decision-making and conflict resolution, in order to prevent future disputes and promote mutual understanding and cooperation among riparian nations;
7. Calls upon the international community, including member states, regional organizations, and relevant stakeholders, to support efforts aimed at promoting peace, stability, and sustainable development in the Nile Basin region;
8. Urges the provision of technical assistance, financial support, and diplomatic resources to facilitate the resolution of the GERD dispute and address the broader challenges facing the region;
9. Calls for continued engagement and support from the international community in the implementation of the measures outlined in this resolution.

Committee: General Assembly 1

Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict

Proposed By: Finland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the importance of peace over water related issues,

*Compromising* with both sides to find common ground,

1. Hopes that this situation will set a precedent for dealing with water related issues,
2. Recognizes the importance of this dam to Ethiopia and the importance of the Nile Rivers security to Egypt;
3. Reiterates the importance of maintaining water as a human right;
4. Underscores the necessity of maintaining peace in Africa;
5. Condemns any and all attempts to escalate an already fragile situation on all sides;
6. Pledges to reach a solution on this problem by:
  - a. Facilitating United Nations sponsored peace talks on both sides.

Committee: General Assembly 1

Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict

Proposed By: Egypt

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the fact that Egypt gets 90% of their water from the Nile river,

*Deeply concerned* because countries in the area already suffer from drought,

*Fully aware* farmers may run out of water for their crops,

1. Calls for the immediate resumption of negotiations to reach agreement among affected countries;
2. Encourages Ethiopia to engage in transparent and equitable resource sharing practices with downstream countries;
3. Requests the commission of a study to research how the dam could affect the environment of the other states.



Committee: General Assembly 1

Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict

Proposed By: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* that tensions between Egypt and Ethiopia have been rising for over a decade since the beginning of the GERD's construction,

*Noting* a regional solution has not been reached after years of contention,

*Believing* that United Nations guidance in the states directly involved is warranted, productive, and necessary,

*Keeping in mind* Tunisia's draft agreement was rejected based on its irrelevance to the UN Security Council,

*Observing* that the UN-Water group is organized yet there is no single United Nations program specifically focused on water issues,

*Taking into account* Ethiopia's rejection of the United States draft agreement based on its requirements for the nation to alleviate future water shortages experienced by downstream states,

*Recognizing* Ethiopia as a developing country that seeks further advancement and ability to mitigate its power shortages through utilization of a present natural resource,

*Acknowledging* Egypt's concern over possible irresponsible river usage from upstream nations,

*Conscious* that the Nile River Agreements were developed between Egypt and colonial powers during the 20th century, not Ethiopia,

*Guided by* sovereignty as a tenet of free and independent nations,

*Expressing approval* of Ethiopia's perseverance on the GERD's construction despite the involvement of developed nations, especially Western nations, on the restriction of Ethiopia's movement,

1. Implores Nile River Basin nations to sign a peace agreement around the GERD Dispute;

2. Authorizes the creation of a United Nations program dedicated specifically to mediating water disputes;
3. Approves the completion of the GERD as scheduled;
4. Recommends Ethiopia extend the GERD filling period to at least ten years;
5. Requests downstream countries continue to receive the past twenty years' average ratio of Nile water shares during the filling period;
6. Affirms that natural water shortages that occur after the GERD is filled are not the burden of Ethiopia in particular to mitigate;
7. Calls upon Ethiopia to officially reaffirm its commitment to responsible water usage;
8. Deplores the use of the GERD to cut off downstream nations' access to water under the United Nations-approved 50-100 liters per day as a war, intimidation, or other hostile tactic during any filling period.

Committee: General Assembly 1  
Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict  
Proposed By: United Arab Emirates

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizes* that Egypt gets 90% of its potable water from the Nile River,

*Conscious* that farmers in the region may run out of water for their crops leading to a food shortage in the near future,

*Alarmed by* the lack of cooperation between Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia,

*Encouraging* the united nations to hold more discussions to resolve this conflict swiftly, peacefully, and fairly,

*Calling upon* all nations involved to be prepared to compromise for the good of the order,

1. Requesting Ethiopia to mitigate the amount of water in the dams reservoir to ensure that there is minimal impact to the water level in the Nile River;
2. Encourages Ethiopia to share resources with Egypt and Sudan to aid them with the reduction in water level:
  - a. Resources could constitute generated electricity from the dam or fresh water gathered by Ethiopia;
3. Requests that the effects of the lowering of the Nile River are studied and analyzed to assess the risks of this large ecological change;
4. Invites Egypt and Sudan to rely upon NGOs to teach farmers how to use less water when farming to preserve water;
5. Proclaims that more meetings must be held to enter a consensus and to prevent conflict between nations;
6. Demands that the Security Council recognize that Egypt has invoked their right to use article 35 of the United Nations charter for this issue.

Committee: General Assembly 1

Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict

Proposed By: The Swiss Confederation

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Guided by* the United Nations principles of equitable and reasonable utilization of transboundary resources,

*Aware of* the potential of the GERD to both exacerbate tensions and promote regional development

*Recognizing the need* for a solution grounded in international water law, balancing Ethiopia's goals and downstream concerns,

Emphasizing Switzerland's neutrality and water diplomacy expertise,

1. Calls upon Ethiopia, Egypt, and Sudan to resume negotiation to reach a agreement on the GERD's operation;
2. Urges all parties to prioritize flexibility, transparency, and a commitment to finding a mutually beneficial solution;
3. Recommends the establishment of a joint management mechanism to oversee the GERD, facilitate data-sharing, and develop contingency plans;
4. Invites developed nations to support sustainable water management, alternative water source development, and climate adaptation in the Nile Basin.

Committee: General Assembly 1

Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict

Proposed By: Republic of Kenya

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the Nile River dispute between Ethiopia and Egypt caused by the construction of the Grand Ethiopian Dam (2011) in Ethiopia,

*Concerned* about the consequences caused by the construction of the Grand Ethiopian Dam (GERD), like the endangerment of peace and economic stability,

*Convinced* that the dispute will only get worse if no one intervenes or negotiates and a solution isn't found,

*Recognizing* the profound effect the dispute can have on the Nile River region, like conflict, drought, and economic crises,

*Examining* past international action regarding the issue, liked the attempt to promote negotiations between Ethiopia and Egypt,

1. Urges all riparian states of the Nile River Basin, especially Ethiopia, Egypt, and Sudan, to engage in dialogue negotiations to reach a mutually accepted agreement regarding the Grand Ethiopian Dam's filling and operation protocol and the general utilization of Nile River water resources for future projects;
2. Recommends the establishment of a joint committee composed of experts from Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan, and the United Nations to conduct studies and assessments on the potential impacts of the GERD on downstream countries;
3. Requests the involvement of neutral third-party nations or organizations, like the United Nations, in the negotiations, to promote peace and stability in the Nile Basin;
4. Encourages regional cooperation regarding the hydropower between the Nile River countries, to ensure that all countries benefit from the GERD;
5. Calls for the establishment of new and improved legal frameworks, like treaties, that clearly define the rights of each country over the Nile River, so that future disputes like these can be avoided;

6. Authorizes investing in infrastructural development and agricultural adaptation in downstream countries to mitigate the effects of the dam on downstream countries;
7. Recommends Egypt and Ethiopia to operate their dams (the GERD and the Aswan High Dam) together, resulting in higher water availability and benefiting both countries;
8. Encourages the integration of climate change adaptation measures into national and regional water management policies to mitigate the impacts of climate variability on water resources;
9. Calls upon downstream countries to recognize Ethiopia's right to undertake development projects, including the construction of the GERD;
10. Supports long-term planning of strategies for sustainable water management that takes factors like population growth and climate change into account.

Committee: General Assembly 1

Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict

Proposed By: the Republic of Ecuador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Reaffirming* the principles of sovereignty, integrity, and fair utilization of shared water resources,

*Recognizing* the construction and impending filling of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) on the Nile River as a matter of significant concern for neighboring countries,

*Noting* the potential implications of the GERD on downstream water flow, particularly for countries heavily dependent on the Nile River for agriculture and economic livelihoods,

*Emphasizing* the importance of dialogue, cooperation, and multilateral engagement in resolving water disputes and fostering regional stability,

*Acknowledging* the global significance of the Nile River and the Suez Canal in facilitating international trade and economic stability,

1. Demands the establishment of negotiation involving Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan, facilitated by the United Nations, to address concerns related to the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam;
2. Urges all parties to engage in constructive dialogue and refrain from actions that may increase tensions or tax regional stability, emphasizing the need for transparency, cooperation, and good-faith negotiation;
3. Calls upon the global community, including relevant regional organizations and stakeholders, to provide assistance and financial support to facilitate the negotiation process and implementation of agreed-upon policies;
4. Emphasizes the importance of monitoring and compliance mechanisms to ensure the effective implementation of any agreement reached, including regular assessments of the GERD's impact on downstream countries;
5. Requires enhanced cooperation and confidence-building measures among affected nations to promote sustainable water management practices;
6. Supports the development of a comprehensive environmental impact assessment;
7. Calls upon the allocation of funds for regional development projects;
8. Encourages the adoption of measures to mitigate potential environmental impacts;
9. Requests the establishment of an emergency response mechanism for water-related crises;
10. Calls for the implementation of monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

Committee: General Assembly 1  
Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict  
Proposed By: Tunisia.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* for the lingering diplomatic tensions between Ethiopia and Egypt over Ethiopia's GERD Dam and accompanying Millennium Reservoir on Ethiopia's portion of the Nile River, and how a continued instability in the Nile Basin would negatively impact not only the region, but global security and trade too,

*Aware of* the lack of widely agreed upon agreements on riparian states' rights to The Nile and that nations such as Egypt and Sudan hold true the 1959 Agreement, while Ethiopia does not find itself bound by it,

*Acknowledging* Tunisia's push to the U.N. Security Council to mediate peace,

*Deeply disturbed* by Ethiopia, Sudan, and Egypt's inability to host civil discussion and come to common terms for the utilization of The Nile,

*Emphasizing* for the sake of all parties a mutually beneficial compromise to be found,

*Noting with approval* the call from the Security Council's President to have the nations in conflict settle their differences with the guidance of the African Union,

1. Renews its appeal to the United Nations Security Council President to guide the nations in conflict to a peaceful resolution;
2. Recognizes the need for all nations significantly dependent on The Nile to form a committee that shall come to democratic decisions dealing with The Nile, and nations' rights to it, run under a governing body such as the African Union or United Nations;
3. Proclaims that the priority of such a committee should be to ensure the safety and water security of The Nile to all Nilotic nations and additional nations particularly needing of The Nile's waters;
4. Condemns the continued usage of outdated, unilateral Nile laws;
5. Also calls for the dissolution of outdated and unfair treaties on the allocation of The Nile;
6. Stresses the need for lasting, righteous change to come of future deliberations;
7. Emphasizes the need for future agreements to understand and embrace the importance of The Nile and its tributaries to upstream Nilotic nations;
8. Strongly encourages the possibility of future generous donations of Nile freshwater to the humble country of Tunisia.



Committee: General Assembly 1

Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict

Proposed By: Ukraine

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the complexity involving the construction of the GERD dam,

*Deeply Concerned* by the lack of action from the United Nations,

*Alarmed* by the escalating tensions between the countries involved,

*Believing* the best solution to the problem would be a compromise through negotiations facilitated by the United Nations,

*Desiring* a peaceful route forward that ensures the stability of all countries that are concerned by the construction of the GERD dam,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to establish two committees in order to give the GERD issue proper attention;
2. Supports the United Nations in organizing a group to travel to the affected region and survey the land in order to determine whether or not the GERD dam will significantly affect the countries downstream;
3. Recommends that the United Nations research other solutions for improving the quality of life and providing electricity in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia outside of building the GERD dam;
4. Further recommends that based on the findings of the first organization, the United Nations will provide support and aid in order to help the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia move forward with a more stable future;
5. Urges all countries within the United Nations to re-examine their positions on this issue and to take more neutral stances;
6. Deplores the countries that have acted negatively towards either the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia or the Arab Republic of Egypt, specifically the United States of America for threatening to withdraw aid in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia;
7. Affirms the idea that a win-win solution is necessary and that the best way forward is to make all countries involved happy;

8. Declares accordingly that after Ukraine's conflict with the Russian Federation is resolved, it will continue to provide great support for the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and any support needed to resolve the issue.;
9. Trusts that all countries within the United Nations will take responsibility for any and all past wrongdoings, and will help facilitate peaceful negotiations;
10. Encourages the United Nations to take more action when it comes to solving this issue, and the countries of the United Nations to provide support.

Committee: General Assembly 1

Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict

Proposed By: The Republic of Ireland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Understanding* that to reach a maximizing plan which will leave Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia satisfied with the results, there has to be compromise,

*Knowing* that this compromise calls for a means of communication which can be achieved through the Nile Basin Initiative or some other regional framework,

*Prioritizing* often-occurring communication of the management and distribution of both electricity from the GERD and the water,

1. Calls upon all riparian countries, namely Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia, to engage in constructive dialogue and negotiations with the aim of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement on the filling, operation, and management of the GERD, taking into account the interests and concerns of all parties involved;
2. Encourages the riparian countries to consider the establishment of a cooperative mechanism or joint commission for the effective management and operation of the GERD, which would ensure transparent communication, data sharing, and joint decision-making among the concerned parties;
3. Urges the international community, including bilateral and multilateral partners, to support the efforts of the riparian countries in reaching a comprehensive agreement on the GERD, including through technical assistance, capacity-building, and financial support for sustainable water management and development projects in the region;
4. Calls upon the United Nations, in coordination with relevant regional organizations, to continue facilitating dialogue and cooperation among the riparian countries, with a view to achieving a peaceful and mutually beneficial resolution to the GERD dispute;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on the progress made towards the resolution of the GERD dispute, including any developments in negotiations and implementation of cooperative measures, and to provide recommendations for further action as necessary;
6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: General Assembly 1

Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict

Proposed By: Latvia, Czech Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the resources that Egypt and Ethiopia have at stake,

*Conscious* that this dispute is happening amidst other tension in the region,

*Recognizing* that this dispute affects more than these two countries,

*Affirming* the hopes that each country have to maintain their national identities centered around the Nile and the dam,

1. Accepts that the GERD has completed construction;
2. Encourages that the dam continue to run and provide electricity to Ethiopia;
3. Recommends that biannual water pressure checks occur to ensure that water flow is continuing strongly to Egypt and not endangering water access towards the countries along the Nile;
4. Suggests alternate dam design changes to be made if water pressure significantly decreases to allow for continued resources to both nations;
5. Allows participating countries coming together to establish a cooperative framework that promotes dialogue, transparency, and shared responsibility for managing the Nile's water resources-this could include mechanisms for regular communication, data sharing, and joint decision-making processes;
6. Also recommends the countries work towards sustainable development and conservation practices to ensure the long-term availability of water for all stakeholders.

Committee: General Assembly 1  
Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict  
Proposed By: Algeria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the growing tensions between Ethiopia, Egypt, and Sudan and the stability of the countries in question, as well as the safety of the citizens and surrounding countries,

*Aware* that both sides of the issue have very valid points,

*Knowing* that Ethiopia is hoping to grow economically in order to further development the country through clean energy production, and Egypt and Sudan are protecting a water source that is essential to the wellbeing of their people,

*Recognizing* the great efforts taken to come to a solution and the time spent addressing issues in order to come up with equitable solutions,

1. Urges the states in question to turn to negotiations to resolve differences rather than revert to extreme measures that could produce war in an effort to keep peaceable relations;
2. Asks Ethiopia to cease unilateral decision-making and come to a binding agreement with Egypt and Sudan, as well as recognize that while they operate the dam and will receive full benefit from it, it will affect downstream states in potentially harmful ways
3. Encourages Egypt and Sudan to recognize the promising potential this dam will have for the development of Ethiopia and surrounding states, including theirs, for energy production and consumption;
4. Endorses the function of the GERD as long as the needs of downstream countries are met;
5. Suggests that representatives from Egypt and Sudan be present at all times on the dam site so as to ensure water security for their respective states;
6. Recommends open communication about the proceedings of the dam be maintained between the three states as all effects of the dam will be evident in downstream states;
7. Strongly advises Ethiopia, Egypt, and Sudan to come to a binding agreement about the proceedings of the dam during drought that will prioritize the safety and water security of all countries in question in a peaceful and mutually beneficial manner.

Committee: General Assembly 1

Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict

Proposed By: Pakistan

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the potential effects on water flow, the construction of the GERD in Ethiopia will cause downstream countries, specifically Egypt and Sudan,

Knowing that as well as possible diminished economic advancement that may occur due to the reduced water in highly dependent areas,

*Aware* the dam would provide Ethiopia with needed electricity for economic growth, and how vital that would be for the citizens of Ethiopia,

*Recognizing* the effects the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam could have upon both countries involved, and taking this into consideration when considering a potential solution,

1. Urges Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia to continue negotiations in hopes of resolving the issue in a nonviolent manner as well as including a plan for guidelines regarding future dam construction;
2. Requesting that programs, such as the Nile River Basin Initiative, take action and become involved to ensure sustainable and equitable use of the Nile River while promoting prosperity, security and peace;
3. Acknowledging both the need for water for economic stability, as well as the need for widespread electricity in developing nations;
4. Calls for cooperation and involvement between all the riparian countries so that a long lasting resolution can be made to benefit all into the future;
5. Suggests that countries consider finding alternative sources of water through the construction for canals and links to other rivers;
6. Further recommends that downstream countries will have the ability to release water from the reservoir in the case of a drought;
7. Recognizes that the past efforts to voice Egypt and Sudan's concerns have been neglected, so action will be taken to understand both perspectives;
8. Appreciates the time and effort being put into this process from the United Nations together with other supporting countries.

Committee: General Assembly 1  
Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict  
Proposed By: Russia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Expressing deep concern* and worry over the use of armed proxy groups to disrupt local progress of the Dam, as well as question the slow moving communication on the future of the Nile by Sudan, Ethiopia, and Egypt,

*Reaffirming* the principle of reasonable and functional utilization of infrastructure of cross-national channels of water, as well as reforming the United Nations stance on sovereignty and not interfering on state-funded and shielded issues,

*Acknowledging* the much needed development of Ethiopia and other countries in the area, as the risk of another failing state in Africa can be detrimental,

*Also acknowledging* the destructive properties the dam can bring to Egypt if not managed properly under trained and supervised care,

1. Calls upon all concerned parties, namely Ethiopia, Egypt, and Sudan, to resume negotiations and take all state matters and problems into consideration when drafting an enclosed resolution:
  - a. urgency will be used to push the matter at hand faster;
2. Urges all parties to refrain from using hard power and military force in order to push their narrative across;
3. Knowing that financial support to rebel and opposition groups in the area is also forbidden as well;
4. Encourages the parties to invest in ulterior options of a safe and reliable way to resume their economies and the ongoing effort for world peace, as well as encourage the use of the ICJ or any other United Nations agencies to resolve matters that grow conflicted;
5. Calls upon the international community and all concerned and involved parties to provide technological and financial support in the GERD dispute;
6. Further calls for increasing cybersecurity in the area from all relevant parties as the chances of United Nations assets being placed in the area can escalate;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress in negotiations among the relevant parties and their continuous progress towards a peaceful resolution;
8. Further requests that any funding needed also to be authorized and watched closely over financial security.

Committee: General Assembly 1  
Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict  
Proposed By: The United Kingdom

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the ongoing conflicts about the topic,

*Acknowledging* how the dam could improve the lives of many,

*Recognizing* how the dam could negatively impact many people,

*Noting with deep concern* that this area is already unstable,

*Fully believing* that these countries need to come to an agreement as soon as possible,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to help facilitate conversations with all involved parties;
2. Requests that these countries cooperate with these peaceful conversations;
3. Encourages Ethiopia to see how this dam could negatively affect Egypt and Sudan;
4. Urges for this conflict to be resolved as soon as possible.



Committee: General Assembly 1

Topic: GERD Nile River Conflict

Proposed By: United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the importance of the Nile River to the stability and prosperity of the region,

*Noting* with concern the unresolved dispute between Egypt and Ethiopia regarding the construction and filling of the GERD,

*Acknowledging* the legitimate concerns of both Egypt and Ethiopia regarding water security and development needs,

*Emphasizing* the need for international cooperation and dialogue to address the GERD dispute,

*Recognizing* the role of the United Nations in facilitating multilateral solutions to regional conflicts,

1. Calls for the establishment of a multilateral dialogue platform facilitated by the United Nations to address concerns related to the GERD, with the participation of all riparian states;
2. Urges all parties to engage in constructive dialogue and negotiation to reach a mutually acceptable agreement on the filling and operation of the GERD,
3. Taking into account the principles of equitable water allocation, sustainable development, and mutual benefit;
4. Encourages the utilization of technical expertise and neutral mediation to address technical and legal aspects of the GERD dispute;
5. Calls upon the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to support the implementation of agreed-upon measures and enhance regional cooperation on water management;
6. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to report on the progress of the multilateral dialogue and implementation of agreed-upon measures to the General Assembly.

Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: Slovakia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Understanding* that Kurdish people have faced unfair treatment for a long time,

*Recognizing* their importance and the troubles they've endured,

*Knowing* they've suffered because of conflicts in their regions,

*Believing* in the rights of all people, regardless of where they come from,

*Remembering* past agreements about protecting minority groups,

*Concerned* about reports of abuse and violence against Kurds,

1. Wanting to find peaceful solutions to their problems,
2. Asks countries to treat Kurdish people fairly and let them have a say in their own affairs;
3. Tells countries not to make things worse for Kurds and to work on making peace;
4. Wants everyone to help make peace between Kurds and their governments;
5. Requests help for Kurdish communities that are struggling because of wars;
6. Suggests having someone keep an eye on how Kurds are treated and make suggestions for helping them;
7. Wants countries to make sure Kurds can go to school, get medical help, and find jobs;
8. Wants to make sure anyone who hurts Kurds is punished;
9. Asks countries to try to solve problems in places where Kurds live without using violence;
10. Decides to keep paying attention to this issue.

Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: United Arab Emirates

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed* by the number of deaths caused by Kurdish conflicts within the region,

*Recognizing* the high cultural, historical, and religious tension at play in this issue,

*Recognizing* the efforts of Kurdish people for a seek of independence and the nations that have supported them through that seek of independence,

*Condemns* the actions of member states and militia groups against the Kurdish people,

*Recalling* UDHR articles 1 and 3,

1. Demands that all nations ceasefire with the Kurdish people allowing them to receive humanitarian aid;
2. Requests that at least 100 million dollars in humanitarian aid is sent to the Kurdish people;
3. Endorses a forward stance with the Kurdish people allowing for less violence against;
4. Requests that member states in the region assist the Kurdish people in the establishment of an independent Kurdistan;
5. Further invites nations to establish friendly economic and political relations with the Kurdish people.

Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: Sweden

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Condemns the attacks on Kurdistan by Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and Syria;
2. Requests a referendum be held to vote on the issue of Kurdish freedom;
3. Urges other countries to vote in favor of the independence of Kurdistan from Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and Syria;
4. Reaffirms its action of welcoming Kurdish refugees into the country;
5. Asks that other countries also welcome Kurdish refugees displaced by fighting and poverty in the region;
6. Encourages the increase of economic relations between Kurdistan and other countries in order to build a more stable region;
7. Commends the determination of Kurdish people in their fight for freedom, as well as other countries for their help in the fight;
8. Calls for countries to actively advocate against the persecution of Kurds;
9. Encourages continued humanitarian, economic, and political aid to be brought to the region through other countries;
10. Hopes that oppressive and discriminatory actions of nations will be held accountable.

Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: Greece

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recalling* that the independent Kurdish Republic of Mahabad success until Soviet intervention,

*Recognizing* that the Kurdistan people have been fighting for their independence since 1920,

*Recognizing* that countries like Turkey has committed war crimes against the Kurdistan people,

1. Convinced that Kurdistan civilians will continue to suffer unless independence is given;
2. Doubtful of the long term sustainability for the Kurdistan people now;
3. Urges world leaders to:
  - a. Recognize the severity of the situation for the Kurdistan people,
  - b. Show support for Kurdistan independence;
4. Further Urges countries to provide help and show support for the independence of the Kurdish people.

Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: The Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Deeply concerned* with the atrocities currently being committed against the Kurdish people in the middle eastern region comprising Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Syria,

*Alarmed* with Turkey's use of military force and the lack of recognition of Kurdish rights and culture in the region,

*Contemplating* the potential declaration of an independent Kurdistan, and the repercussions involved with this,

*Emphasizing* the need for further humanitarian, economic, and military aid in the region to assist with and facilitate peace,

*Recognizing* past efforts made by the United Nations, The Netherlands, and other influential states that have aided the Kurdish population, ex: Resolution 688,

1. Urges The United Nations to gather support and funds to dispatch to the Kurds in the Kurdistan region to assist in the current humanitarian crisis;
2. Requests the economic support of member states to accomplish this;
3. Condemns Turkey, Syria, Iran, and Iraq's continual dismissal of Kurdish rights and ignorance of Kurdish culture;
4. Advises the United Nations to initiate and facilitate peace and negotiation talks in the Region;
5. Commends the efforts of states that have supplied the Kurds with aid, whether that be economic, military, or humanitarian (ex; The United States, The United Kingdom, The Netherlands);
6. Urges The United Nations to begin talks of a process of democratization through federalization with the states involved, which allows the Kurds to retain some autonomy while maintaining the current geographical structure of the region.

Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: Egypt

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recalling* the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights which state that all citizens have the right to a nationality, as well as the right to participate in the government of one's country,

*Pointing out* that the Middle East's persecution of the Kurdish ethnic group violates their rights to participating in their customary cultural traditions,

*Noting with deep concern* that Turkish authorities are forcefully evacuating Kurds from their villages, destroying their homes in the process,

*Reminding* nations of the importance to creating more representation for the Kurds in international politics,

*Alarmed by* the tensions between nations' government and Arab tribal leaders, which have the potential to escalate into warfare and cause further territorial disputes,

1. Recommends that other countries continue to provide the Kurds with adequate humanitarian aid during times when such resources are unavailable or difficult to access for them;
2. Condemns the actions of countries that invade and evict Kurds from their villages which have caused over 1 million Kurds to flee their homes and take refuge in nearby countries, as the United Nations believes that citizens of a country deserve legal protection against arbitrary attacks of one's home and privacy;
3. Encourages other nations to accept political refugees into their country, and to provide them with sufficient supplies and care;
4. Emphasizes that more countries spread awareness and teach their citizens to be educated on the Kurdish peoples' crisis.

Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: Kenya

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Observing* the conflict between Turkey and Kurdistan,

*Deeply concerned* with the bombing against Kurdish military and displacement of Kurdistan people,

*Expressing* that Kenya wishes to remain neutral through this time,

*Taking into consideration* the history between all states,

*Affirming* the United Nations plea for humanitarian rights and to exercise control,

*Further deploring* that Turkey take care to stop as soon as possible and make peace,

1. Draw the attention to the Kurdistan conflicts;
2. Recommends Turkey, Iran, and Kurdistan back down to make a Treaty peacefully;
3. Supports every state in resolving these issues;
4. Authorizes aid to each territory as well as citizenship to the Kurdish people;
5. Accepts that this may not completely resolve the matter but acknowledges that these are the first steps;
6. Proclaims the United Nations will fund Kurdish memorials and keep peace;
7. Solemnly reaffirms the need for peace and equal rights for each individual.



Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: Republic of South Africa

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the century-long struggle of the Kurdish people, the largest people group without a country,

*Aware* of the discrimination, unfair laws, and limitations placed on the Kurds' human rights,

*Concerned* for the thousands of deaths and destruction of Kurdish villages across Iraq, Iran, Syria, and Turkey,

*Keeping in mind* United Nations Sustainable Goals 10 and 16, which stand for reducing inequality in countries and promoting peace and security worldwide,

*Noting* the words of Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Yalçın Akdoğan emphasizing Turkey's efforts for Kurdistan and Kobani,

*Alarmed* by Iranian military operations on opposition Kurdish armed groups based in northern Iraq and the high political violence levels surrounding the Kurds, *Confident* in the UNHCR's past experience in providing refuge to displaced peoples,

1. Affirms United Nations and UNHCR actions to provide financial aid, food, and water to displaced Kurds located throughout western Asia;
2. Urges developed, stable nations to help provide said aid;
3. Calls upon the United Nations to investigate the actions of the governments of Syria and Turkey to prevent further violence;
4. Recommends United Nations peacekeeping efforts to work towards preventing violence and genocide against the Kurds;
5. Supports the actions of countries such as the United States of America in providing military aid to Kurdistan and deplores the recent action to remove troops, which resulted in increased violence by Turkish soldiers in Syria;
6. Encourages the nations of Turkey, Syria, Iraq, and Iran to cede nationalist violence towards the Kurdish;
7. Urges nationals worldwide to recognize the languages and cultures of Kurdistan and accept them as an ethnically diverse and unique group.



Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: The United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the historical and cultural significance of the Kurdish people in the Middle East and recognizing their distinct identity,

*Taking* into consideration the challenges faced by the Kurdish population in terms of human rights violations, discrimination, and lack of representation,

*Emphasizing* the importance of upholding the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter, including the promotion of fundamental human rights for all without discrimination,

*Recognizing* the efforts of various organizations and individuals advocating for the rights of the Kurdish people and their contributions to fostering dialogue and understanding,

*Expressing concern* over instances of violence, displacement, and restrictions on cultural practices that have disproportionately affected the Kurdish population,

1. Calls for the establishment of an independent and impartial commission to investigate human rights violations against the Kurdish people and report its findings to the relevant United Nations bodies;
2. Urges member states to engage in diplomatic efforts to address the grievances of the Kurdish people, including the recognition of their cultural rights and representation in relevant political processes;
3. Encourages the provision of humanitarian aid to regions with a significant Kurdish population to alleviate the impact of displacement, with a focus on ensuring access to basic needs such as food, water, and healthcare;
4. Calls upon member states to promote inclusive educational programs that reflect the diversity of cultures, including the history and contributions of the Kurdish people;
5. Recommends the creation of a United Nations-sponsored dialogue platform to facilitate peaceful discussions between relevant stakeholders, including governments, non-governmental organizations, and representatives of the Kurdish community;

6. Endorses the development of legal frameworks within member states that explicitly protect the rights of the Kurdish people, including measures against discrimination and the recognition of cultural autonomy;
7. Encourages the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to collaborate with relevant stakeholders in preserving and promoting the cultural heritage of the Kurdish people;
8. Calls for the inclusion of Kurdish representatives in international forums addressing issues related to the Middle East, ensuring their voices are heard in discussions on regional stability and peace;
9. Requests member states to support economic development initiatives in areas with a significant Kurdish population, with a focus on creating sustainable opportunities and improving living conditions;
10. Urges member states to facilitate the voluntary return and reintegration of displaced Kurdish populations, ensuring their rights to property and citizenship are respected.

Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: Finland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledge* the long-standing grievances and challenges faced by the Kurdish people in various regions in Turkey, Syria, Iraq, and Iran,

*Emphasize* the importance of upholding the principles of human rights for all peoples,

*Concerned* about the ongoing human rights violations and abuses performed against the Kurdish people, including arrests, violence, discrimination, and suppression of cultural and linguistic freedoms by various governments,

1. Condemns all of the ongoing human rights abuses and violations against the Kurdish population, especially those based solely on Kurdish heritage or ancestry;
2. Urges the governments of Turkey, Syria, Iraq, and Iran to immediately cease all human rights abuses and violations against the Kurdish population;
3. Encourages the United Nations to facilitate negotiations and diplomacy between relevant parties to address the root causes of these issues, and promote inclusive governance, respect for cultural diversity, and protection of minority rights in all affected nations;
4. Calls for the provision of humanitarian assistance and development of aid to the Kurdish communities affected by conflict, displacement, and human rights abuses;
5. *Urges* all member states to fully cooperate with the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the implementation of this resolution and refrain from actions that could undermine the peace process or exacerbate tensions in the region;
6. *Calls for* the establishment of an independent and autonomous Kurdish state, in accordance with the principle of self-determination and international law, to ensure the protection and promotion of the rights and interests of the Kurdish people.

Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: Niger

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the crisis of the Kurdish people and the continued suppression they face,

*Concerned* about the length of time the Kurdish have been in the position they are currently in,

*Acknowledging* the efforts made by the United Nations already to attempt cease-fires and other diplomatic measures,

1. Prioritizes further temporary measures to instill peace while permanent solutions are underway;
2. Approves of efforts already made by the United Nations to begin dissolving tensions;
3. Encourages countries not sponsoring this agenda to look into joining the efforts of diplomatic prevalence in the Kurdish State and Iraq, Syria, and similar nations;
4. Urges the United Nations to stabilize the area by contacting government officials of affected countries and arranging diplomatic sessions;
5. Suggests that the issue could be resolved by a territorial change granting Kurdish populations an independent nation that could relieve Iraq, Syria, and other distressed countries of the integrative aspect;
6. Reinstates that the work that needs to be done to solve this crisis will be long term and will require the cooperation of all parties, including foreign nations such as the United States of America;
7. Believes thoroughly that if said cooperation takes place, the Kurdish peoples and other populations in the region will see peace and prosperity between cultures in due time;
8. Confident that the U.N has the resources it will take to resolve this conflict.

Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: Tunisia, Turkey

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* with the lack of rights for the Kurdish people; they have no independent state, and therefore this group of people lives as a minority in many other countries,

*Acknowledging* that there has been violence coming from the Kurdish people as well as the countries denying them rights, creating an extremely hostile environment and a diplomatic minefield,

*Emphasizing* that the Kurdish people have been denied rights for many years, and without an independent Kurdistan, the Kurdish people will continue to suffer,

1. Suggests the United Nations foster diplomatic conversations between the Kurdish people and Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and Syria, to establish peace between parties with such a violent history;
2. Declaring that the only way to reach a true and just consensus is to establish an independent Kurdistan;
3. Encourages Iraq, Iran, Syria, and Turkey to stop killing and discriminating against Kurdish people;
4. Demands equal access to public services in the countries where they currently reside, until an Independent Kurdistan is established;
5. Urges the big five nations to send aid to the Kurdish people immediately.

Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: Ireland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages the United Nations to propose an international law that enforces the countries participating in the discrimination of Kurdish people (Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, etc.);
2. Recommend other neighboring nations to allow Kurdish refugees into their country temporarily until the resolution with the other countries is solved;
3. Emphasize the importance of equal human rights to all nations. Reiterate the fact that not living in fear in life is a basic human right that every human being should have;
4. Reach a consensus with the Kurdish people and the discriminating countries on the land that should be returned to the Kurdish people:
  - a. The United Nations should oversee the discussions with these countries and make sure both parties come to an agreement.



Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: Ukraine

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that Kurdish people still face harassment, violence, and discrimination after decades,

*Aware* that Kurds have not gained independence from the Turkish government,

*Taking into consideration* that there has been limited help for the Kurdish people,

*Keeping in mind* that little to no justice has been offered in cases of discrimination against the Kurdish people,

*Noting* that the Kurdish people can't even live in peace,

1. Requests the United Nations to bring more awareness to the issue of the violation of the Kurdish people's rights;
2. Encourages the UNHCR to donate more resources to the Kurds;
3. Urges the United Nations to fund non-profit organizations such as the Kurdish Human Rights Project for more aid to be served to Kurds;
4. Further encourages the United Nations to collaborate with non-profit organizations like the Kurdish Human Rights Project to have more solutions discussed;
5. Recommends the United Nations to dive deeper and fund research projects directed toward the violation of the Kurdish people's rights;
6. Reminds the United Nations to further spread awareness about this issue at press conferences or meetings;
7. Further requests for the United Nations to regularly post updates on the violation of the Kurdish people's rights on their website, as well as providing articles;
8. Invites the people of our world to learn about the violation of the Kurdish people's rights by regularly checking the news or updates through non-profit organizations.

Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: Dominican Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned by* the oppression and struggles regarding the Kurdish people,

*Aware of* the many reports released by the United Nations regarding human rights,

*Acknowledging* the violence and hatred carried out by Kurdish extremist groups,

*Realizing* that without appropriate and thorough action this issue could cause a further growth in the conflict between the Kurds and other nations and could potentially lead to a further uprising by the Kurdish People,

1. Urges the surrounding nations of the Kurdistan Region like Syria, Turkey, Iraq, and Iran to recognize Kurdistan as an independent power;
2. Encourages that countries continue and proceed to establish trade in the Kurdistan region with the Kurds;
3. Calls upon the United Nations to carry out and administer humanitarian aid in the area of Kurdistan and surrounding areas;
4. Recommends a way for Kurdistan to gain land and autonomy but also is charged for it by the other countries that the land is taken/given from;
5. Encourages countries to start and continue to help Kurdish people fight against the Iraqi terrorist group called ISIS;
6. Condemns sounding countries of the Kurdish area for not allowing aid and prohibiting and limiting their cultural expansion.

Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: Czech Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the reports released by the United Nations detailing Human Rights abuses against the Kurdish people,

*Acknowledging* the violence carried out by Kurdish extremist groups,

*Recognizing* the issue must be acknowledged on an international level,

*Having studied* the support nations have contributed to the Kurds in the form of aide and accepting refugees,

*Noting with deep concern* the continued military support for Türkiye by its NATO allies,

*Fully believing* that countries who have violently oppressed Kurdish culture should be held responsible for their actions,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to continue humanitarian aid missions in the area;
2. Requests that countries put pressure on Turkey and surrounding nations to encourage diplomatic talks with Kurdish groups;
3. Encourages that countries continue to support Kurdish groups in their battle against ISIS;
4. Urges developed nations to establish trade and political ties with the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, recognizing them as a stable force in the area;
5. Condemns actions by Turkish, Syrian, Iranian and Iraqi governments to limit Kurdish cultural expression;
6. Recommends Türkiye release PKK leader Abdullac Ocalan in an effort to improve diplomatic relations with Kurdish groups;
7. Urges nations to invest in the development of infrastructure, businesses and environmental growth and protection in the Kurdistan region.

Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: Zambia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the growing need for a home for Kurdish people,

*Acknowledging* the reasons that make their current homes too dangerous for them,

*Concerned* that millions of Kurdish people are left without a safe nation,

*Fully believing* that countries who have discriminated against the Kurdish people for too long must be punished for their acts,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to help create a safe Kurdistan state;
2. Condemns the nations that have not allowed for Kurdish people to live safely within their borders;
3. Recommends that this new nation comprises Southeast Turkey, Northern Iraq, Northwestern Iran, and Northeastern Syria;
4. Urges developed nations around the world to push for this new nation;
5. Commends nations such as South Korea which work to support the Kurdish resistance in the Middle East.

Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: Algeria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Conscious* of the long history regarding the struggles and oppressions of the Kurdish people,

*Aware* of the wants of the Kurds of an independent nation known as Kurdistan,

*Emphasizing* that this issue must take some compromise from all countries involved,

*Expecting* further action from the United Nations and other countries that play a part in the resolution of the issue,

*Realizing* that the future of this situation is important and that failure to solve this issue will continue to create conflict between the Kurds and other nations, and may lead to further uprising by the Kurdish people,

1. Urges the countries of the world, specifically Syria, Iraq, Iran, Turkey, as well as the United Nations and Kurdistan, to work together to resolve this issue;
2. Recognizes both the wants of the Kurds to acquire official land as well as the wants of Syria, Iraq, Iran, and Turkey to keep the land that now belongs to them;
3. Appreciates any actions the United Nations have taken in order to resolve the situation and keep Kurds at peace;
4. Calls upon Syria, Iraq, Iran, and Turkey to portion off areas of their countries in order to make Kurdistan an official country with its own land;
5. Emphasizes the importance of the acceptance of different racial, religious, or ethnic groups, specifically in areas that make them a minority;
6. Confirms the importance of providing a solution to this issue that will meet the needs of both Kurdistan and the other countries involved in this dilemma;
7. Recommends use of a system which charges Kurdistan for the land that they take from the other countries, repaying them for the land and natural resources they annexed.

Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: Pakistan

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the issues regarding the rights of the Kurdish people and the harm that the conflict has posed on each side,

*Aware* of the fast and complicated histories between the Kurds and the four major areas in which they live; Turkey, Syria, Iran and Iraq, and the hand that other nations have had in the issue taking place,

*Recognizing* the work of the United Nations and the progress made so far while emphasizing for work on such issue to be seen as urgent,

*Draws attention* to the violent acts committed by the PKK and other such organizations,

*Expresses its hope* that the United Nations will fund and implement programs that can allow for Kurds to feel seen and represented without harming the livelihood and wellbeing of the other Nations,

1. Requests for all violence from both sides to be immediately stopped;
2. Emphasizes the ability of the United Nations to implement change that can be a benefit to both sides;
3. Recommends for Nations around the world to pay more attention to what is happening.

Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed By: The United Kingdom

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Emphasizing* this issue due to the fact that something is going on in the world very similar to this topic, the Hamas- Israel war,

1. Urge countries to not turn away any Kurdish refugees;
2. Further urge countries to offer financial aid and provide supplies to the Kurdish people in order for them to survive;
3. Aware Kurdish people are in immediate danger and they need to be aided;
4. Suggest more focus on this topic because it has been ongoing for years and not much has been done;
5. States that civilians are still being murdered every day and we must take action;
6. Urge attempts at peaceful talks with the leaders of Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Syria;
7. Ask that the governments of Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Syria consider giving some land to the Kurdish people, and if not then at least consider giving the Kurdish groups living in their countries more rights.

Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: Philippines

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about how if the Kurdish people are being treated and identified,

*Aware* of the issues of the Kurds and surrounding nations mixed faulty issues and beliefs,

*Recognizing* the work of the layers and complexities of the issue by understanding both sides of the argument, emphasizing that this issue is urgent,

*Draws the attention* to create more opportunity for the Kurdish people to expand their education and culture with others,

*Emphasizes* the need to acknowledge, recognize, and respect different identities, cultures, and ethnicities,

*Expresses its hope* that the United Nations will propose and implement new humanitarian measures and problems to understand and resolve the complexities of the issue,

1. Urges World Nations to address this issue as an emergency and seek to find solutions and collaborate to resolve them.



Committee: General Assembly 2  
Topic: Rights of the Kurdish People  
Proposed by: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the long history of oppression and violence against Kurdish people, particularly in Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Syria,

*Understanding* the magnitude of the violence against Kurdish people initiated by the Turkish government,

*Realizing* the diversity of the different political Kurdish groups spread across multiple United Nations member states,

1. Mandates that all United Nations member states give an adequate amount of respect for Kurdish culture;
2. Condemns suppression of the Kurdish language and customs;
3. Supports peaceful cooperation between Kurdish governments and United Nations states;
4. Designates the United Nations Human Rights Office (OHCHR) to oversee discussions between Kurdish groups and the respective governments;
5. Proposes trade embargoes against Turkey if military actions against Kurdish groups do not cease;
6. Delegates OHCHR to see governments of Kurdish independent regions do not violate United Nations human rights standards;
7. Support the continuation of regional control by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) in Iraq and the Syrian Defense Forces (SDF) in Syria;
8. Orders the governments of Turkey, Iran, and Syria to designate Kurdish as an official language;
9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Niger

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed by* the lack of regulations in place on the subject of the Global Illicit Arms Trade, and how easy it was to access and get ahold of illegal arms, through the various processes and ways to obtain or create the illegal arms,

*Fully aware* of the difficulty of stopping the spread of the arms trade and halting the arms trade itself, and how large scale the trade truly is,

*Acknowledging* the attempts at dimming the trade and putting laws in place to help the issue, such as the Arms Trade Treaty, and more,

1. Advises more countries globally to pay more attention to the arms trade and put more effort into their own treaties or becoming a part of those already existing;
2. Appreciates the efforts of the countries that are taking part in the treaties and various ways to interrupt and immobilize the trade, such as raids, and more carefully guarding the current weapons stockpile;
3. Supports the idea of reducing the existing weapons stockpile on the market by possibly reducing production itself of the weapons;
4. Encourages the destruction of existing weapons that have been decommissioned, thrown away, or are simply no longer being used as to reduce to availability of small arms to be filtered onto the market;
5. Welcomes the proposition that the production of small arms is slowed and more heavily guarded to reduce the existing stockpile in general of arms in existence;
6. Further invites the ideal that the civilian stockpile of arms could be regulated and reduced as well, as to keep those seeking the weapons for illegal purposes, from stealing small weapons from the civilians themselves.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Noting with concern* the effects of private military companies on the ever-changing global warfare scene,

*Aware* that banning these organizations will prove ineffective,

*Recognizing* the efforts of many nations to regulate these companies and organizations while taking full advantage of all they have to offer,

1. Urges countries to consider the loss of military support and efficiency if private military companies are banned;
2. Calls upon nations to recognize the usefulness of PMCs and their potential to shorten armed conflicts and reduce casualties;
3. Suggests nations slow their persecution of PMC leaders;
4. Recommends nations outline regulations for PMCs and acquire confirmation from the United Nations;
5. Congratulates nations that have established legal standards for PMCs;
6. Draws attention to the differences between mercenaries and private military and security companies;
7. Further suggests the United Nations create a worldwide standard for private military companies.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: Ecuador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that cyber problems are getting worse around the world,

*Emphasizing* how important it is to keep peace and security in the world by protecting against cyber threats,

*Acknowledging* that cyberattacks can happen to any country, no matter where they are,

*Noting* that it's crucial for countries to work together to solve cyber issues,

*Recalling* a past decision by the United Nations to make sure countries act responsibly online,

1. Asks countries to make better plans to keep their internet and computers safe, work with businesses, and teach people about staying safe online;
2. Urges countries to make and enforce laws to stop cybercrime and help each other catch cyber criminals;
3. Encourages countries to agree on rules for behaving well online, like respecting each other's rights and not causing problems;
4. Suggests finding better ways for countries to share information and work together when there's a big online problem;
5. Recommends giving support to countries that need help with online safety, like training, and technology;
6. Supports teaching people everywhere about staying safe online, starting with schools and local groups;
7. Calls for making a plan with all countries to work together when there's a big online problem;
8. Asks countries to work together to catch and punish cybercriminals, even if they're in another country;
9. Encourages countries to agree on how to behave online, be honest, take responsibility, and not make the issue worse;
10. Invites countries to help make important things like power, money, and health services safer from the online attacks.

Committee: Global Security  
Topic: Private Military Companies  
Proposed by: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Understanding* that private military companies are a rampant problem in the modern world,

*Realizing* that war crimes are committed by PMCs frequently,

*Bearing in mind* that multiple world powers disagree on the reasonable use of PMCs and therefore there is no way to get a consensus solution on this issue,

*Fully aware* that private militias work for profit, not patriotism, so they're willing to work for anyone,

1. Accepts the lack of concord on this topic, and therefore;
2. Suggests that each nation be permitted to decide whether or not to allow PMCs to operate within their state;
3. Further suggests that the previously mentioned private militia laws of a country will be upheld on the condition that they do not interfere with said laws of another country;
4. Demands the implementation of a law requiring countries to be held accountable for the actions of a PMC they choose to hire;
5. Requests that PMCs uphold a code that bans them from revealing any classified information of a previous employer;
6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Model United Nations Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: The Kingdom of the Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Guided by* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling* Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations which seeks to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

*Recognizing* the legitimate political, security, economic and commercial interests of States in the international trade in conventional arms,

*Acknowledging* that peace and security, development and human rights are pillars of the United Nations system and foundations for collective security and recognizing that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

*Recognizing* the security, social, economic and humanitarian consequences of the illicit and unregulated trade in conventional arms,

*Bearing in mind* that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict and armed violence,

*Recognizing* also the challenges faced by victims of armed conflict and their need for adequate care, rehabilitation and social and economic inclusion,

*Emphasizing* that nothing in this resolution prevents States from maintaining and adopting additional effective measures to further the object and purpose of this resolution,

*Mindful* of the legitimate trade and lawful ownership, and use of certain conventional arms for recreational, cultural, historical, and sporting activities, where such trade, ownership and use are permitted or protected by law,

*Mindful* also of the role regional organizations can play in assisting States Parties, upon request, in implementing this Treaty,

*Recognizing* the voluntary and active role that civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and industry, can play in raising awareness of the object and purpose of this resolution,

*Acknowledging* that regulation of the international trade in conventional arms and preventing their diversion should not hamper international cooperation and legitimate trade in material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes,

1. Affirms the sovereign right of every State to regulate the use and trade of conventional arms exclusively within its territory, pursuant to its own legal or constitutional system to the extent that it requires;
2. Calls for an increased regulation:
  - a. of the transport, manufacture and sale of arms,
  - b. a higher standard of security maintained on sites that facilitate the aforementioned tasks relating to arms,
  - c. increased national funding for efforts towards curbing illicit trafficking of arms,
  - d. as well as support for and compliance with nations making said efforts;
3. Emphasizes the need to prevent and eradicate the illicit trade in arms and to prevent their diversion to the illicit market, or for unauthorized end use and end users, including in the commission of terrorist acts, for the sake of national as well as international security;
4. Reiterates the commitment of the Kingdom of the Netherlands towards helping promote a safer world for us all by increasing regulation on trade, export and manufacture of all arms.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed by: Rwanda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the lack of cooperation between the sudden influx of nations the new space race has introduced, which may make space a much more dangerous location to traverse,

*Noting with deep concern* that many of these problems can be linked to unfriendly relationships between countries, especially world powers,

*Recognizing* the efforts of the founding nations of the Artemis Accords that have increased cooperation among nations in space, and also their commitment to the release of scientific data, debris management, space registration, and the exchange of information,

1. Condemns Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which has undermined the peace among major nations in the space race, including Russia;
2. Urges that the leaders in the space race, most notably Russia, China, and the US set their differences aside to lower the chance of conflict;
3. Requests that less developed countries invest resources into responsible debris mitigation, as so to reduce the risk of a Kessler-Effect that could make space extremely hard to traverse;
4. Calls upon nations to make sure that the resources of space and itself are communal property not dominated by one single nation;
5. Commends the nations that voted to pass Resolution A/75/35 and Resolution A/69/32, which support the prevention of an arms race in outer space and a no first placement of weapons in outer space policy.



Committee: Global Security  
Topic: The New Space Race  
Proposed by: The Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recalling* The importance of international cooperation and collaboration in the peaceful use of space for exploration,

*Agreeing* with the United States resolution calling for countries to not conduct destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile tests,

*Recognizing* the importance of space for the potential benefits of the advancements in technology, scientific knowledge, and fostering global partnerships,

*Affirming* the principles of the Outer Space Treaty and other relevant international agreements ex The Artemis Accords- which establishes the framework for the responsible use of space and celestial bodies as well as the prevention of the arms race in space,

1. Urges all States, when implementing and executing space activities that could threaten the capacity of all States, to remain dedicated to the freedom of exploration of space;
2. Calling for a step-by-step solution to improve the governance in space to maintain international peace and security, and to improve international cooperation between States when exploring and using outer space;
3. Urges all States to continue abiding by the Outer Space Treaty and maintain international cooperation for the peaceful uses of space as well as heeding to COPUS;
4. Urges all States to contribute to the development of international norms and agreements related to space exploration; emphasizing transparency, unity, and the peaceful use of outer space
5. Encourages all States to actively participate in international agencies and organizations dedicated to space governance;;
6. Calls for regulatory framework of outer space; emphasizing collaboration, and international compliance; facilitating private-sector corporations, and providing equal opportunities for all States;

- a. Establish clear guidelines for space exploration decided on by international agencies and organizations dedicated to space governance;
- 7. Reaffirms the right for all States to explore space, and gives equal opportunity for all to explore;
- 8. Encourages the evaluation of the progress of the peace in space from all States, and makes changes accordingly.

Committee: Global Security  
Topic: Private Military Companies  
Proposed By: Slovakia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the proliferation of Private Military Companies (PMCs) and their involvement in activities that contravene established human rights laws,

*Acknowledging* the dual role PMCs play in bolstering economies and perpetuating conflicts,

*Recalling* the surge in PMC use during the Cold War era, fueled by advancements in military technology and increased access to resources

*Noting* the prevalent use of PMCs particularly in regions like the Democratic Republic of Congo, where they're employed by governments and rebel factions alike,

*Understanding* the apprehension of certain governments, such as China, regarding the potential for PMC-led insurrections; Emphasizing Slovakia's use of PMCs in the Russian-Ukraine military conflict,

*Recognizing* the lack of accountability for PMCs and their clients, resulting in a proliferation of humanitarian violations without adequate repercussions,

*Realizing* Slovakia's commitment to the principles outlined in the Montreux Document, prioritizing humanitarian concerns over PMC activities,

1. Suggests the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) to draft a new legally-binding document aimed at imposing stricter regulations on PMCs to enhance accountability and minimize human rights violations;
2. Recommends particularly engaging countries most affected by PMC activities, such as China, Guinea, and Slovakia, for endorsement;
3. Calls upon participating nations to share their expertise in PMC regulation;
4. Authorizes the deployment of UN officials to oversee PMC operations and compliance;
5. Condemns any actions by PMCs or their clients that violate established human rights;
6. Confirming the need for punishment of perpetrators;

7. Encourages legitimate PMC use for self-defense within legal and rights frameworks;
8. Emphasizes transparent regulation to ease government overthrow fears, especially in China;
9. Affirms countries' rights to engage with PMCs for economic benefits, provided they're conducted in a manner consistent with humanitarian and legal considerations;
10. Invites a balanced approach that considers both economic incentives and humanitarian imperatives in the regulation and utilization of PMCs;
11. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed by: Sweden

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the growing problem in outer space throughout the world,

*Acknowledging* the fact that there are many uncertainties in terms of what is fair and unfair in space,

*Recognizing* the efforts of many nations attempting to develop ways to establish a universal set of rules in outer space,

1. Encourages nations to negotiate and ratify international treaties specifically focused on outer space;
2. Urges nations to adopt and adhere to best practices established by international organizations such as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU);
3. Requests that countries establish bilateral or regional agreements to address specific aspects of space law, such as joint missions, resource utilization, or sharing of space infrastructure;
4. Urges nations to establish mechanisms for resolving disputes related to space activities including arbitration, mediation, or adjudication;
5. Encourages nations to have greater collaboration and cooperation among nations involved in space exploration.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Recognizes the damage the illicit arms trade does to developing states in the hands of terrorist and criminals;
2. Encourages Member States with arms-producing capabilities to regulate the sale and distribution of such arms;
3. Encourages Member States with arms-producing capabilities to coordinate with other States during international sales of arms;
4. Approves the formation of a regulatory body: the Illicit Arms Force (IAF) to ensure that illicit arms are tracked and controlled;
5. Recommends the body of the Illicit Arms Force to be composed of a selection by each member of the Security Council;
6. Requests regional land, air and maritime cooperation to ensure standing embargoes are fulfilled;
7. Encourages Member States to cooperate fully with IAF, allowing them to conduct inspections or be provided with samples of seized illicit arms;
8. Calls upon Member States with the capacity to train and build skills in the prevention of illicit arms trading to do so with States that currently lack such capabilities;
9. Implores Member States with to share knowledge of weapons disposal and safe storage;
10. Calls upon Member States to properly dispose of illicit arms when found, either by destruction or submitting to the IAF.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed by: The UAE

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Nothing* an increasing number of nations in space has been changing the dynamics of space exploration,

*Recognizing* the increasing number of rocket launches in multiple countries and private companies such as Space X who doubled the amount of rockets they launched from 2021 to 2022,

*Concerned* that these increasing launches lead to higher emissions and pollutants in the atmosphere,

*Emphasizing* the previous resolutions passed in the GA created by the Committee on the Peaceful uses of Outer Space,

*Addressing* further territory problems between countries who have high developed space agencies,

CONCERNED BY the unfair advantages that most developed countries with space programs have over lesser developed countries with inferior space programs,

1. Suggests that Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space establish rules on claiming land in outer space and/or retrieving objects of interest while other underdeveloped nations cannot have that privilege;
2. Imposes Economic sanctions on countries with excessive levels of pollution left over from rocket launches/production;
3. Encourages countries with highly developed space programs to assist developing countries to create space programs, which will provide jobs and income to unemployed/underprivileged citizens of said country;
4. Defines assist as financial aid, and intelligence about different rocket systems that are not violating the national security of the country providing the aid;
5. Calls upon the countries with an extensive history of space such as the U.S. and Russia to provide research (if needed) with the creation of underdeveloped nations' programs.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Rwanda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the damage that has resulted from the proliferation of illicit firearms being trafficked internationally, including destabilization of developing nations and perpetuated violence,

*Acknowledging* that the problem of illicit arms trafficking is perpetuated by irresponsible border regulations of firearms shipments,

*Recognizing* the efforts of many nations in implementing instruments to report or intervene in illicit arms trafficking,

1. Urges nations to invest resources into tracking large arms transfers, so as to be better equipped to reduce the extent of illicit trafficking;
2. Condemns irresponsible large arms exporters, which allow firearms to be taken under illicit control;
3. Encourages nations to harmonize its arms legislation with neighboring countries, so as to decrease inconsistencies between border regulation;
4. Calls upon nations lacking resources to oversee such arms to destroy excess ammunition and firearms;
5. Recommends investigations into significant arms trafficking corridors;
6. Commends the nations that have adopted the International Tracing Instrument and the Arms Trade Treaty, for their efforts towards reducing illicit arms trafficking;
7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Committee: Global Security  
Topic: The New Space Race  
Proposed by: Republic of India

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the dangers in militarizing the space industry this early on in its development, Recognizing the difficulty in maintaining peace as more than just technology and resources are at stake,

*Conscious* that resolutions, policies, and laws made to address this issue will need to be flexible as advancement continues,

*Inspired* by all current and previous laws, treaties, or policies resolved by the United Nations,

1. Implores the countries of the United Nations to put the good of the planet and its people first;
2. Condemns the use of space infrastructure for offensive attacks on Earth;
3. Congratulates the success of all current treaties, laws, and policies in maintaining peace across the planet and in space;
4. Encourages the continued cooperation of all member States regardless of surrounding international context — war;
5. Cautions against forming presumptions about:
  - a. space, space infrastructure and technology,
  - b. the nations that create them,
  - c. any actions taken by nations in regard to the usage of space infrastructure and technology;
6. Prompts the countries of the United Nations to firmly define offensive aggression in an outer space context and hold offenders accountable by that definition;
7. Asks that nations take responsibility for the private space companies within their borders:
  - a. Contracts that hold these companies liable for any negatively-affecting decision made (financially or otherwise) as they represent the country they reside in;
8. Supports the establishment of a permanent peacekeeping base in outer space run by the United Nations:

- a. This base would be kept in operation solely for the purpose of upholding laws and policies previously agreed upon by all member States,
  - b. It will never be used for offensive war,
  - c. Its weaponry will never be directed at Earth;
9. Directs that a new committee will be formed with delegates from relevant parties as overseers;
10. Reaffirms the need to maintain peace and security both on Earth and in space as infrastructure and technology continues to advance.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed by: Finland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Deeply concerned* by the rapid global involvement in the new space race with government agencies as well as private entities exploring outer space,

*Recognizing* the potential risks and possible benefits that may come with space exploration and technological advancements,

*Emphasizing* the importance of International collaboration and cooperation in providing the most peaceful and sustainable use of outer space to benefit all humankind present and future,

1. Urges all countries to commit to the principles and objectives of an outer space treaty, including the peaceful use of outer space, and the promotion of cooperation and transparency in all space exploration/activities;
2. Calling upon all nations to promote transparency and honesty in their space race endeavors, including sharing new discoveries as well as an attempt to mitigate all potential issues;
3. Encourages all countries to promote peaceful resolution of disputes related to outer space activities through dialogue, negotiations, and diplomatic channels, following international law and relevant treaties;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its next session on the implementation of this resolution, including progress made and challenges encountered in promoting international cooperation and addressing the challenges and opportunities of the New Space Race.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Sultanate of Oman

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the United nation has reduced arm piles and done the international tracing instrument to help identify small arms and light weapons,

*Aware* that the biggest firearm producers in the world are the US, Russia, France, Germany, and China,

*Recognizing* that guns in the world have caused 600 people to die every day and are the main cause of violence globally,

1. Urges the global community to work together to find a solution to all the gang violence and the government being taken over in Haiti;
2. Calls upon the United Nations to help support countries in need like Haiti and other LEDCs that have gun violence;
3. Condemns Oman's transporting Iranian weapons to Yemen and the Houthi rebels during the war in Yemen;
4. Recommends a United Nations presence on the border shared between Yemen and Oman to slow and weaken the flow of guns;
5. Insists on taking gun licenses away from people who committed a crime with a firearm or are seen unfit to have a firearm;
6. Urges member states to adopt laws that allow for any and all illegal firearms to be confiscated;
7. Emphasizes the need for tighter borders to stop guns going into the biggest importers like Saudi Arabia, India, Egypt, Australia and Algeria;
8. Insists on world treaties to stop gun violence and to keep peace and safety globally like the treaty of 2014 for the arms trade;
9. Encourages the United States to help a second time with the Haiti gangs;
10. Commits to providing a United Nations presence in the country to regain control.

Committee: Global Security  
Topic: Private Military Companies  
Proposed by: Morocco

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages that nations are transparent about any vulnerabilities they find in global software or threats to global security;
2. Creates the international platform CTRAP, Cyber Terrorism Responses and Prevention, to help share information about vulnerabilities in software and rapidly respond to any data leaks:
  - a. CTRAP will consist of various communication channels between government agencies, victims of the attack, cybersecurity experts, and law enforcement to help end any cyber attacks quickly and prevent breaches of information;
3. Starts a global fund in which each participating member donate a miniscule fraction of their GDP annually to help fund the CTRAP and allocate towards strengthening the databases of all governmental and healthcare systems:
  - a. members participating in CTRAP will consensually agree upon punishments for anyone who abuses funds and uses them towards activities not supporting what global cybersecurity;
4. Pushes nations to regularly update and strengthen cyber security measures around crucial databases to protect against cyber security attacks and breaches.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: The United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the devastating impact of opioid addiction on individuals, families, and communities worldwide,

*Recognizing* the urgent need for coordinated global action to address the opioid crisis comprehensively,

*Emphasizing* the importance of prevention, treatment, and support services in combating opioid addiction,

*Affirming* the fundamental human right to access effective healthcare services, including those for addiction treatment,

1. Calls for the adoption of comprehensive national strategies to address the opioid crisis, integrating public health, law enforcement, and social support measures;
2. Emphasizes the importance of international cooperation in sharing best practices, expertise, and resources to address the global opioid epidemic effectively;
3. Urges Member States to strengthen regulatory measures to prevent the diversion of prescription opioids for non-medical use, including improved monitoring and control of opioid distribution;
4. Calls upon the international community, including United Nations agencies and civil society organizations, to provide support and assistance to countries in need to strengthen their capacity to address opioid addiction;
5. Calls for the prompt and effective implementation of this resolution by all Member States, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to safeguard the health and well-being of present and future generations from the dangers of opioid addiction.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: The Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the increasing threat posed by cyber terrorism to international peace and security,

*Recognizing* the potential catastrophic consequences of cyber attacks on critical infrastructure, governmental institutions, and civilian populations,

*Reaffirming* the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of states,

*Emphasizing* the importance of international cooperation and collaboration in combating cyber terrorism,

1. Urges all Member States to:

- a. Strengthen national cybersecurity measures,
- b. Enhance legal frameworks against cyber terrorism,
- c. Invest in capacity-building for cyber resilience,
- d. Promote public awareness on cybersecurity;

2. Encourages Member States to:

- a. Prevent the spread of terrorist propaganda online,
- b. Counter violent extremism through education and engagement,
- c. Strengthen international cooperation in investigations;

3. Calls for enhanced international cooperation by:

- a. Sharing timely information on cyber threats,
- b. Cooperating with UNODC and ITU on joint initiatives,
- c. Supporting norms and confidence-building in cyberspace;

4. Encourages Member States to promote responsible behavior in cyberspace and to refrain from using cyber capabilities to attack critical infrastructure or interfere with the functioning of other states' systems.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Dominican Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the threat of the Illicit Arms Trade, wanting countries and the United Nations to bring more awareness and action to create international peace,

*Understanding* that the movement of weapons has become more advanced and security issues are more prevalent, the stop of this trade is more than just the movement of weapons through regions but to do with underlying issues of corrupted economies,

*Emphasizes* the importance of consistency within control and upholding security,

1. Asks all member states to strengthen law enforcements, regulate frameworks, and eradicate the trade;
2. Looks for help in surrounding nations to enforce the tracing of manufacturing, transfer, and circulation of firearms, explosives, ammunition, and related materials;
3. Urges nations to create international cooperation, partnerships, technology advancements, joint operations to disrupt the flow and trafficking from region to region;
4. Encourages nations to improve border security, the capacity of law enforcement infrastructure, customs control, corruption within governments, and military companies;
5. Calls for international addressing of the root causes of armed conflict, violence, and insecurity that contributes to the need of illicit arms.



Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed by: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Fully believing* that using resources from space can be used to achieve sustainable development,

*Believing* that space exploration can be used to expand all mankind's scientific knowledge,

*Expressing its appreciation* towards the nations that have already made progress in furthering these goals,

1. Encourages nations to invest in a space program if they haven't already;
2. Calls for the creation of a new UN committee made up of nations capable of performing launches to:
  - a. Settle any disputes over space resources and territory that may arise,
  - b. Organize large-scale collaborations between nations to expand space technology,
  - c. Establish standards and regulations for space agencies and private companies;
3. Recommends that nations that have space agencies increase funding when possible;
4. Further recommends the establishment of regional space agencies similar to the ESA in areas where nations may not have the capability to create their own independent space agency;
5. Discourages countries from placing nuclear weapons in space and violating the 1966 outer space treaty.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Fully aware* of the destabilizing effects of SALW poses to regional security in less developed areas,

*Recognizing* that illicit arms trade should be the main focus point of international efforts,

*Alarmed* that financial value of the illicit arms trade in 2020 was \$112 billion,

1. Urges all members of the UN to sign the Arms Trade Treaty;
2. Calls upon member states to further increase the transparency of arms exports;
3. Further calls upon member states to ratify and fully implement the UN Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small and light weapons;
4. Encourages member states to increase spending on federal programs meant for preventing the illicit arms trade;
5. Urges member states to increase the legislation that criminalizes the illicit manufacture, trade, stockpiling and trade of SALW;
6. Recommends all member states to create stricter legislation on exports and imports to reduce the illicit trading of SALW;
7. Requests all member states to make the legislation surrounding acquiring a gun stricter, to reduce straw purchasing;
8. Encourages developed member states to funneling resources into developing countries to increase their political stability;
9. Urges member states to increase the tracking of SAWL;
10. Calls for enhanced communication between member states to reduce the trading of illicit arms.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: Perspective of Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the growing prevalence and influence of Private Military Companies (PMCs) in global affairs, particularly in regions such as Africa,

*Acknowledging* the potential risks posed by PMCs to international peace and security, human rights, and sovereignty of states, including Ghana,

*Emphasizing* the need for comprehensive regulation and oversight to ensure accountability, transparency, and respect for human rights in the activities of PMCs, especially within the context of Ghana's national security interests,

1. Commends Member States for their efforts in addressing the challenges posed by PMCs and emphasizes the importance of collective action to effectively regulate and oversee their activities;
2. Calls upon all Member States, including Ghana, to enact and enforce comprehensive legislation regulating the activities of Private Military Companies operating within their jurisdiction, in line with Ghana's commitment to upholding international law and human rights standards;
3. Encourages regional cooperation among African states, including Ghana, to establish and enforce common standards for the operations of PMCs, with a focus on protecting human rights, promoting stability, and preventing conflicts on the continent;
4. Urges Ghana to ensure that contracts with PMCs include clauses that prioritize adherence to international law, respect for human rights, and compliance with Ghanaian laws and regulations, and to establish robust mechanisms for monitoring and accountability in case of violations;
5. Calls upon the United Nations to provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to Ghana in regulating and overseeing PMCs, including the establishment of effective monitoring mechanisms and the strengthening of national legal frameworks;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to include Ghana's perspective in the discussions and consultations on the regulation and oversight of PMCs, ensuring that the

- concerns and interests of Ghana and other African states are adequately represented;
7. Urges Ghana to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other relevant international organizations in the investigation and prosecution of PMCs and their personnel accused of violations of international law and human rights abuses, while also respecting the sovereignty and jurisdiction of Ghanaian authorities;
  8. Encourages Ghana to engage in regional initiatives aimed at enhancing cooperation and coordination among African states in addressing the challenges posed by PMCs and strengthening the continent's capacity to regulate and oversee their activities;
  9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter and invites Ghana to provide regular updates on its efforts to regulate and oversee PMCs within its jurisdiction, including any challenges encountered and lessons learned;
  10. Affirms Ghana's commitment to upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law in its efforts to regulate and oversee the activities of Private Military Companies within its jurisdiction;
  11. Resolves to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: The Sultanate of Oman

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the widespread harm that cyber terrorism causes to critical infrastructure and the global community, as well as the increase of attacks within the global community,

*Understanding* the need for LEDC and MEDC member states to partake in actions that will potentially prevent and stop cyber terrorism from causing permanent harm to the global community,

*Aware* of developing countries lack of financial resources available for cyber security measures,

*Encourages* member states within the UN to volunteer their much needed resources to improve and train officials within LEDC nations on the subject of cyber security,

1. Calls upon allies of Oman: Saudi Arabia, the United States, the UAE and Britain, to collaborate with their government and use their training and success in cyber security, to influence and improve other nations abilities to protect themselves and stabilize cyber security;
2. Insists that LEDC countries put legislation in place that prohibit cyber terrorism and have severe criminal penalties for individuals or organizations that commit these acts of terrorism;
3. Condemns cyber terrorism within LEDC countries as well as MEDC countries due to the global consequences financially and the destabilization of critical infrastructure;
4. Emphasizes that the use of cyber terrorism for military or governmental power in particular should be explicitly forbidden in member state policies, specifically concerning the use of AI;
5. Asks the high/middle-income states within the UN to help fund low-income states in order to improve cyber security measures, as well as support legislations that penalize individuals who partake in these terror attacks;

6. Requests that MEDC member states provide funds to public or private cyber research companies within LEDC member states in order to improve the quality of information and the effectiveness of these particular companies;
7. Recommends funding and resources towards public or private training programs that will generate more individuals with the ability to detect and stop cyber terrorists and potential attacks;
8. Requests that extremely advanced technology with the capacity to create large scale and dangerous cyber attacks be confiscated from non authorized figures;
9. Establishes a program that investigates manufacturers of advanced technology and specifically targets the act of selling this tech to non authorized companies;
10. Condemns the use of extremely advanced technology for individuals within small scale and large scale companies unless authorized by law abiding governmental figures;
11. Notes that AI may play a large role in the capabilities of cyber terrorism and action should be taken in order to prevent AI from being misused;
12. Asks MEDC member states to place a substantial tax on AI materials that have advanced capability;
13. Calls upon all member states to put in place legislation that will actively penalize individuals and companies that take part in the misuse of AI.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: The People's Republic of Palestine

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the widespread usage of unregulated arms,

*Acknowledging* the dangers that some pose when having obtained said arms,

*Recognizing* that certain countries need more arms for protection,

*Noting with deep concern* that some residents of said countries are unable to protect themselves effectively due to a lack of access to arms,

*Fully believing* that countries want to protect civilian lives,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to begin the development of new regulations for the arms trade;
2. Asks that more countries provide support to other countries in need such as Palestine by sending arms to civilians through legal means;
3. Calls for developed nations to limit the waste of resources by limiting arms sales domestically;
4. Urges all members of the United nations to sell and send arms to only nations in need rather than private collectors.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: Republic of South Africa

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the increasing presence of Private Military Companies (PMCs) around the world,

*Deeply concerned* with the lack of accountability for these PMCs that have been accused of committing war crimes,

*Noting* the Center for Disease Control death study which found 14-34 U.S. students annually are victims of homicide on school grounds or on their way to and from school,

1. Calls upon all member states to uphold their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and relevant conventions and treaties, in their interactions with PMCs operating within their territories or under their jurisdiction;
2. Urges member states to establish robust regulatory frameworks and licensing mechanisms for the oversight of PMCs, including requirements for transparency, accountability, and adherence to international standards of conduct;
3. Encourages member states to enhance cooperation and information-sharing mechanisms at the regional and international levels to effectively monitor and regulate the activities of PMCs, including through the exchange of best practices, data, and relevant information;
4. Stresses the importance of PMCs adopting and implementing internal codes of conduct and standards that are consistent with international norms and principles, including respect for human rights, non-discrimination, and the protection of civilians, and urges Member States to support such efforts;
5. Calls upon member states to investigate and prosecute, where appropriate, allegations of misconduct, abuse, or violations of international law committed by PMCs, and to ensure that victims have access to effective remedies and redress, including compensation and rehabilitation;
6. Encourages member states to consider the development of mechanisms for the registration and certification of PMCs, as well as the establishment of



independent oversight bodies or mechanisms to monitor their activities and ensure compliance with relevant regulations and standards;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor developments related to the activities of PMCs, including through the collection of relevant data and information, and to report periodically to the General Assembly on progress made in the implementation of this resolution.

Committee: Global Security  
Topic: The New Space Race  
Proposed by: Republic of China

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the growing desire of nations to control the usage of outer space,

*Recognizing* the growing tensions amongst nations proving the technological intelligence and superiority through outer space dominance,

*Observing* the probability of war from outer space dominance,

*Taking into account* past malpractice of space technology to spy on opposing military forces and put nations at a disadvantage,

*Considering* the possibility of improper exploitation of natural resources found in outer space,

1. Recommends the continuation of following the Outer Space Treaty, in effect as of January 1967;
2. Urges the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs to form updated regulations and guidelines of space exploration rules between countries;
3. Encourages the collaboration between countries regarding the control over space resourcing;
4. Condemns the improper use of satellites as spying technology against opposing countries military forces;
5. Supports the appropriate consumption of materials and resources found in space;
6. Affirms ethical use and resourcing of reserves of silicon, titanium and aluminum found on the moon;
7. Urges regulated use and resourcing of helium-3 found in outer space;
8. Deplores the misuse in utilization and exploitation of substances found in outer space;
9. Further recommends that nations involved in space exploration and resourcing to continue their peaceful and lawful practices;
10. Suggests new sections of the Office for Outer Space Affairs in regards to updated space technology and maintaining ethical use of said technology;

11. Further suggests to implement consequences for illegal use of space technology to negatively impact an opposing nation.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: Republic of Ukraine

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Emphasizing* the significance of information security in the context of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, exacerbated by cyber-attacks and misinformation campaigns aimed at destabilizing the country and undermining its sovereignty,

*Recognizing* the vital role of the United Nations in addressing the challenges posed by cyber-terrorism and ensuring the protection of critical infrastructure, including government services, healthcare systems, and transportation networks, from cyber-attacks,

*Expressing concern* over the increasing sophistication and frequency of cyber-attacks targeting Ukraine, including but not limited to Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks and malware infections, which have disrupted essential services and caused significant economic damage,

*Noting with appreciation* the efforts of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) in initiating discussions on enhancing international cooperation to prevent and counter the misuse of technology for terrorist activities, and the need for all Member States to actively participate in these discussions,

*Affirming* the commitment of Ukraine to strengthening its cybersecurity capabilities and cooperating with other Member States, international organizations, and the private sector to address cyber threats effectively and ensure a safe and secure cyberspace for all,

1. Calls upon all Member States to condemn cyber-attacks targeting critical infrastructure in Ukraine and elsewhere, and to take concrete measures to prevent and counter such attacks, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations;
2. Urges the international community to provide technical and financial assistance to Ukraine to enhance its cybersecurity capabilities, including the establishment of a national cybersecurity strategy and the development of cyber defense mechanisms;

3. Encourages Member States to share information and expertise with Ukraine on cybersecurity best practices and to cooperate in investigating and prosecuting cyber-criminals involved in terrorist activities, in accordance with international law and respect for human rights;
4. Requests the United Nations to provide support to Ukraine in developing and implementing capacity-building programs for cybersecurity professionals, including training, education, and the exchange of best practices;
5. Calls for the establishment of a mechanism within the United Nations to facilitate the coordination of international efforts to prevent and counter cyber-terrorism, with the participation of relevant stakeholders, including governments, international organizations, and the private sector;
6. Urges Member States to enhance their cooperation with Ukraine in combating cyber-terrorism, including through the exchange of information, intelligence sharing, and joint cybersecurity exercises;
7. Encourages the private sector to collaborate with Ukraine in developing and implementing cybersecurity solutions, including the adoption of best practices and the promotion of cyber-hygiene among users;
8. Calls upon the United Nations to assist Ukraine in protecting its critical infrastructure from cyber-attacks, including through the provision of technical assistance, capacity-building, and the sharing of expertise and resources;
9. Invests in training programs and education to build a skilled information security workforce;
10. Encourages countries to cooperate and share information on cyber-threats and best practices in cybersecurity.

Committee: Global Security-  
Topic: Cyberterrorism  
Proposed by: United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Knowing* that cyberterrorism is an ever growing global problem that impacts countries, corporations, businesses, and even individual people, and needs to be addressed,

*Further knowing* cybercrime and cyberterrorism causes economic and geopolitical consequences, compromising several government agencies and sometimes shutting down critical infrastructure,

*Acknowledging* that The United Nations has established six GGEs to regulate cyberspace and has suggested a cyber treaty in the past,

1. Urges countries to finalize a cyber treaty that would secure all of cyberspace through an international treaty:
  - a. should focus on apprehending cybercriminals and spending more on bolstering cyber security for essential services, critical infrastructure, and government agencies;
2. Suggests countries make a proper definition for “cybercrime” and “cyberterrorism” to address the backlash against countries seeking to use this to persecute individuals and limit free speech;
3. Suggests cyber attacks to be treated as real attacks and addressed as so;
4. Condemns the use of cyber attacks by other countries for non-defensive purposes:
  - a. Includes cyber attacks performed by countries to gain information from citizens of the country and government agencies,
  - b. Includes cyber attacks committed to destabilize critical infrastructure;
5. Condemns countries ignoring or supporting cyber attacks committed by groups:
  - a. Countries should not indirectly support cyber attacks against other countries by intentionally:
    - i. failing to apprehend the criminals behind such attacks,
    - ii. financially supporting said attacks, or conspiring with cyber criminals to commit such attacks.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Calls upon member states to recognize the real and overbearing effect that western and modernized states have on global illicit trade;
2. Condemns the focus of all of the UNs resources on less consequential countries because of size and power;
3. Recognizes the role that the dark web plays in illicit trafficking, including that of firearms;
4. Emphasizes the importance of focusing the UNs limited resources on where the problem is most concentrated;
5. Requests a multifaceted and context specific approach to solving this problem, put in pressure on the countries doing the most harm instead of pressuring smaller less developed states.

Committee: Global Security  
Topic: The New Space Race  
Proposed By: The Republic of Ireland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the proliferation of Anti-Satellite Weaponry and the disruptions it could cause,

*Recognizing* the effects of the testing of Anti-Satellite Weaponry including the creation of space debris,

*Aware* of the consequences of space debris including the loss of usable orbits, the possibility of mass satellite disruption, and the disruption of existing orbits,

1. Calls for the creation of an intergovernmental regulatory body to monitor and maintain satellite orbits;
2. Urges nations to refrain from engaging in any activities potentially creating space debris that may interfere with any current or future satellites;
3. Condemns the testing of anti-satellite weapons that create unnecessary debris;
4. Requests the removal of all currently operating anti-satellite weapons systems, including direct ascent missiles, parallel orbit missiles, and satellite-to-satellite weapons;
5. Commends nations with prior international commitments to prevent the proliferation of anti-satellite weapons;
6. Encourages the development of new systems to ensure proper and safe conduct when removing retired satellites.



Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: Yemen, etc.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Conscious* of the rapidly spreading issue of cyberterrorism internationally,

*Recognizing* the importance for establishing key principles that the OEWG is in the process of making,

*Noting with deep concern* that members of the UN have been unable to reach an agreement for the basis of rules,

*Understanding* that the violation of civilians' access to vital infrastructure is a humanity issue,

*Believing* that countries engaging in cyberattacks on other countries unprovoked should be held accountable,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to make rules that are more exacting on cyber terrorism;
2. Urges that nations who break the established laws face consequences by the United Nations and complying nations;
3. Requests that nations that bind themselves to the agreements made act to enforce the rules and act accordingly against nations that break them;
4. Encourages nations to invest resources and hours into first-responder teams to act against hackers;
5. Emphasizes that countries should take their own measures to prevent cyberattacks on their critical infrastructure with nation-wide programs encouraging development of cybersecurity.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed By: The Swiss Federation

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the adverse impacts on intra and international peace and security by increased cyber terrorism,

1. Urges an international multi-stakeholder approach in reducing and resolving that threat in a manner that is equitable to all;
2. Requests the creation of an international standard protocol to protect necessary infrastructure in such a manner that all member countries can maintain unique and secure systems while ensuring security to essential infrastructure;
3. Encourages transnational cooperation to find and eliminate the root causes of cyber attacks and continued threat to intra and international peace and security that cyber terrorism poses by;
4. strengthening the capacities of law enforcement and criminal justice authorities at the international level to counter the exploitation of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes;
5. Reaffirms that in all its activities, this resolution and its actions supports Member States in ensuring full respect of human rights and the rule of law in their counter-terrorism measures.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Saudi Arabia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the severity of the global illicit firearms trade and its detrimental impact on international peace and security,

*Alarmed by* the increasing numbers of illicit firearms and their association with organized crime, terrorism, and armed violence,

*Acknowledging* the right of states to regulate and control the possession, manufacture, and transfer of firearms within their border,

*Emphasizing* the importance of international cooperation and coordination in addressing the illicit firearms trade and its root causes,

*Taking into consideration* the specific concerns related to illicit firearms trade in Saudi Arabia,

1. Urges all members of the UN to strengthen national regulations and controls on the transfer of firearms, including implementing effective measures to prevent their diversion into the illicit market;
2. Encourages member states to enhance international cooperation and information-sharing mechanisms, including intelligence sharing, to combat cross-border illicit firearms trafficking, with a particular focus on routes impacting or passing through Saudi Arabia;
3. Calls upon member states to support capacity-building initiatives, technical assistance, and training programs aimed at enhancing the capabilities of law enforcement agencies and border control authorities in Saudi Arabia to effectively detect, prevent, and combat illicit firearms trafficking;
4. Invites member states to promote awareness to discourage the demand for illicit firearms, with a focus on youth engagement and community involvement;
5. Emphasizes the importance of regional cooperation, and encourages states in the Middle East region to collaborate in efforts to address the illicit firearms trade collectively,

6. Calls upon member states to implement international conventions, such as the Arms Trade Treaty, and to actively engage in regional and international initiatives aimed at addressing the illicit firearms trade;
7. Urges member states to explore the development and promotion of advanced technologies, including but not limited to tracing mechanisms and ballistic forensics, to enhance the tracking and identification of illicit firearms;
8. Decides to establish a working group within the United Nations to monitor and assess the progress made by member states in implementing the measures designed to end the trafficking of illicit firearms, such as x-rays in applicable major ports;
9. Calls upon member states, relevant international organizations, and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and technical support to initiatives aimed at combating the illicit firearms trade, including those specifically targeting the challenges faced by Saudi Arabia.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: Russia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Aims to enhance capacities of member states and private organizations;
2. Seeks to mitigate the impact of cyber attacks;
3. Attempts to promote cooperation between member states;
4. Recognizes that all member states do not have the same resources;
5. Calls for universal rules regarding cyber space;
6. Insists that member states consider cyber attacks from hacktivist groups and terrorist organizations are not a reflection on the country they originate from;
7. Suggests a reform on security measures regarding cyber security and state governments for all member states.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: The Republic of Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Urges member nations to strengthen regulations and oversight at both national and international levels to monitor private military companies to prevent human rights abuses and ensure transparency and accountability in PMC operations;
2. Requests member nations to implement mandatory transparency and reporting requirements for PMCs, including disclosure of contracts, activities, and personnel involved in operations;
3. Recommends nations to work collaboratively, particularly with the Working Group on the use of mercenaries, to address the challenges and conflicts posed by PMCs;

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: The Republic of Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Urges the international community to enhance collaboration in combating the illicit arms trade, including sharing intelligence, best practices, and resources to disrupt arms networks and prevent the flow of illegal weapons across borders;
2. Requests member nations to address root causes of instability, including economic development and social inclusivity to prevent the proliferation of the illicit arms trades;
3. Recommends the promotion, ratification, and implementation of legal frameworks and treaties, such as the Arms Trades Treaty (ATT) to promote transparency and accountability in arms transfers;
4. Encourages regional collaboration in addressing the arms trade, as regional dynamics often play an important role in the facilitation of arms trafficking;
5. Suggests member nations to provide training for law enforcement agencies, enhancing border controls, and facilitating the exchange of information among nations to improve the detection of illegal arms trafficking.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed by: The Republic of Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Urges the peaceful use and development of space technology and responsible space behavior;
2. Requests member nations to adhere to international treaties, such as the Outer Space Treaty of 1967;
3. Recommends the development and implementation of regulatory frameworks for space activities, which should address concerns such as the militarization of space, prevention of an arms race, and responsible behavior in space exploration and utilization;
4. Encourages international cooperation in space exploration, including sharing scientific knowledge, resources, and technology for the mutual benefit of all nations;
5. Advocates for transparency and trust-building measures among nations encouraged in space communication, encouraging open communication and cooperation to mitigate conflicts and ensure the peaceful cohabitation of nations.



Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: the Republic of Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Urges member nations to enhance national cybersecurity; including investing in advanced technology, increasing training for cybersecurity professionals, and promoting awareness on cybersecurity best practices;
2. Requests nations to adopt a multi-stakeholder approach to cybersecurity, with both government and civilian leadership in shaping cybersecurity policies and strategies;
3. Recommends international cybersecurity collaboration, participating in international groups such as the OEWG on Information and Communication Technologies to further develop global cybersecurity norms and standards;
4. Encourages internet freedom;
5. Suggests the ratification of international conventions in all nations, such as the Budapest and Malabo Conventions.

Committee: Global Security  
Topic: Private Military Companies  
Proposed by: Saudi Arabia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the growth of Secret Military Companies, and the amount of negative out comes it can bring to all nations,

*Aware* of how dangerous Secret Military Companies, can be to all the people in surrounding nations and area's of just one company,

*Recognizing* that some Countries are utilizing these companies to positively affect their nation where as some countries are being negatively affected by the companies,

*Confident* that nations will learn and start to build a good relationship with the *Companies* like how the United States did with Black Water,

1. Also calls for that governments start to take a stand and not allow the Companies to persuade any diplomatic stands;
2. Declaring that members of the nations do not join these companies will help slow down if not cut back on the amount of Secret Companies;
3. Deeply concerned with how some countries are not taking stands against these companies causing for negative impacts on the Nation;
4. Expresses its hope that counties and nations can start to really enforce illegalizing Secret Companies or start to really use them for good and helping the country stay strong.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Illicit Arms Trade

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the misuse and purchase of the Illicit Arms Trade,

*Concerned* that the illicit arms trade could heavily destabilize Colombia and surrounding nations,

*Recognizing* that forbidden firearms are illegally traded across borders, and promote chaos in the nation,

*Further Recognizing* the aim of regulations set from governments are to discover illicit resources (firearms, weaponry etc.) and that the spread is largely in control of the governments,

*Urges* the increase of protection, scanning, and regulation of foreign goods, and the ultimate decrease of illicit weaponry,

*Stresses* the collegiality of nations to aid in the increase of security to prevent the spread of unlawful possessions,

*Emphasizing* the increase of security in desolate areas of the nation to regulate the spread of weapons in 'easy-to-access' areas,

1. Urges the increase of governmental involvement in the monitoring of the illicit arms trade;
2. Suggests the United States aid in the protection of Colombia in order to halt the growth of illicit weaponry.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Algeria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the misuse and purchase of the Illicit Arms Trade,

*Concerned* that the illicit arms trade could heavily destabilize the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, surrounding nations, and the African Union entirely,

*Recognizing* that forbidden firearms are illegally traded across borders, and promote chaos in the nation

*Further Recognizing* the aim of regulations set from governments are to discover illicit resources (firearms, weaponry etc.) and that the spread is largely in control of the governments,

1. Urges the increase of protection, scanning, and regulation of foreign goods, and the ultimate decrease of illicit weaponry;
2. Stresses the collegiality of nations to aid in the increase of security to prevent the spread of unlawful possessions;
3. Emphasizing the increase of security in desolate areas of the nation to regulate the spread of weapons in 'easy-to-access' areas;
4. Urges the increase of governmental involvement in the monitoring of the illicit arms trade.

Committee: Global Security  
Topic: Private Military Companies  
Proposed by: Russia Federation

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the critical importance of protecting the marine environment,

*Aware* that PMCs hold a major role in multiple sectors of a nations, security, resource protection,

*Having investigated*, the influences of PMCs in different countries,

*Recognizing* that there are different uses for PMCs depending on situations,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to further their investigation over the very private functionality of PMCs before making rash regulations;
2. Encourage that other countries create their own legislation for PMCs where their own ethical concerns are being addressed;
3. Urges other countries to consider their usage with PMCs and how too many rules would impact their own country's well being;
4. Requests that the UN take into account that they even use PMCs in humanitarian aid for countries in need.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: Republic of Ecuador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Proposes that the UN arbitrate negotiations between feuding factions in countries going through civil war, countries fighting other countries, and countries facing border disputes;
2. Recommends that it obtains this goal by setting a schedule, spanning 6 years, for each case to be discussed in the General Assembly;
3. Proposes that if an agreement is not reached within the deadline, that the UN General Assembly create a working group to monitor the situation with a comprehensive report to the General Assembly every 6 months, with the General Assembly giving recommendations to the working group after hearing the report;
4. Recommends that the UN set aside 5% of its budget to fund the negotiation working groups;
5. Proposes that the United Nations (UN) offer to send peacekeeping forces to nations facing terrorist threat as a last resort if negotiations fail;
6. Suggests that the United nations change its guidelines on peacekeeping use so the peacekeeping forces can be deployed in the above mentioned scenario;
7. calls upon countries that are currently using mercenaries to force mercenaries to provide a report on their activities in the nation in question every six months :
8. Recommends that the UN make treaties with countries with space agencies to provide the countries in question with imagery from their satellites;
9. Calls upon the countries in question to relay reports to the UN;
10. Requires that all countries that approve this resolution follow all the clauses in said resolution.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Republic of Kenya

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the growing violence around the world,

*Acknowledging* that this leads to civilian deaths,

*Concerned that* it will affect every nation in the world,

1. Recommends that increase spending on stopping the global illicit arms trade;
2. Condemns nations not partaking in effort to regulate and stop the trade of arms;
3. Urges the United Nations to put more measures in place to prevent illicit trading;
4. Calls upon other member states of the United Nations to help their neighboring countries as much as possible;
5. Requests the United Nations hold a quarterly meeting to discuss progress being made;
6. Encourages nations to educate themselves on the problems caused by illicit arms trading and set goals to stop the arms trade;
7. Recommends that a tariff be put on any and all arms leaving and entering a nation to provide funding for new measures;
8. Deplores nations failing to achieve goals set to stop arms trading;
9. Trusts that the growing violence around the world will decrease with the help of all member states of the United Nations working together;
10. Urges the United Nations to provide support to nations struggling to control the illicit trade of arms including small arms and light weapons (SALW).

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Fully aware* that terrorist organizations like Al-Qaeda and ISIS use the internet for the, purpose of causing harm, spreading misinformation, gaining money, and for political power,

*Alarmed* that cyber terrorism is most often used against critical infrastructure such as security systems and health institutions to cause the most damage,

*Keeping in mind* that most large governments have the means to invest in their own cyber security and that the real damage is done against private citizens,

*Acknowledging* that the UN has trained over 3,300 people in more than 150 countries to mitigate,

*Realizing* the UN has done little to prevent cyber attacks and has instead provided resources to mitigate its effects,

*Deeply concerned* that the use of cyber terrorism has been used by countries like China and Russia have used cyber attacks for the use of gaining political power, for example, the Phishing attacks against Uzbekistan and the Republic of Korea in November of 2023,

*Realizing* that cyber terrorism provides anonymity for countries and exempts them from accountability and consequences,

1. Calls for a neutral committee to set global internet standards of use;
2. Requires that all countries use the internet for domestic purposes unrelated to international affairs
3. Holds accountable all countries that use cyber attacks to a punishment determined by the aforementioned neutral committee;
4. Continues supporting The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to reduce cyber terrorism at the civilian level;
5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Saudi Arabia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the trade of illicit arms and the threat they pose on civilians, their health and whole countries,

*Aware* of the difficulty of ending the trade since it is very secretive and dangerous,

*Emphasizing* the risk that these weapons cause when in close contact to civilians,

*Recognizing* that the UN is trying to regulate the trade of these weapons with treaties and agreements like the Arms Trade Treaty, United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, the International Tracing Instrument, and the Firearms Protocol,

*Confident* that the trade of illicit arms could be avoided if countries came together and set a global framework that ends the issue before it can happen,

*Bearing in Mind* that the dangers of ending the rampage of illicit arms could be greater than the weapons that the weapons themselves cause,

*Deeply Concerned* about other proposals to solve this issue like using AI,

1. Requests that countries focus their efforts to controlling who their major manufacturers are supplying to avoid weapons getting into the wrong hands;
2. Calls for nations to enforce and implement the frameworks put forward by the United Nations;
3. Urges countries to come together and avoid the whole issue by curbing the trade and inspecting weapons in their territorial waters;
4. Firmly Convinced that with the combined efforts of all UN member states this proposal could turn into a reality;
5. Recognizes with satisfaction that the UK has stopped granting licenses to export weapons for the war in Yemen;
6. Condemns Saudi Arabia for being a repeat offender in this trade, by illicitly sourcing their weapons to fight the war in Yemen.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: Australia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the how society is becoming more and more reliant on technology and the misuse of it can lead to terrorism attacks through them,

*Acknowledging* the system and strategies to combat this issue, and how seeing the disagreements between nations,

1. Urges member states to strengthen national cybersecurity laws and regulations, enhance cooperation among governmental agencies and private sector entities, invest in advanced technologies for cyber-defense, and promote cybersecurity education and awareness;
2. Calls for increased international cooperation through bilateral and multilateral channels, sharing best practices and threat intelligence, supporting capacity-building in developing countries, and engaging the private sector in combating cyber-terrorism;
3. Encourages measures to prevent the use of territories for cyber-terrorism, including:
  - a. strengthening border controls and law enforcement,
  - b. disrupting cyber-terrorism networks,
  - c. implementing targeted sanctions,
  - d. supporting international efforts to promote responsible behavior in cyberspace;
4. Requests support for UNODC (The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) and other relevant organizations in assisting member states in countering cyber-terrorism, including: technical assistance and capacity-building support, enhanced international cooperation in investigations and prosecutions, and facilitating dialogue among member states;
5. Calls for a comprehensive report on the implementation of this resolution within one year;
6. Decides to remain actively engaged on this matter.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Concerned with the rising reliance on technology by many Nations and the lack of innovations in cyber security. Along with the recent rise in cyber attacks,

Aware that Cyber terrorism is not only being used by people to profit but also by nations to attack other nations

Recognizing that this is an issue that not only affects a nation's security but that also affects its populace,

1. Urges for the UN to reprimand nations that use cyber attacks against any other body. With this the ability to expedient cyber terrorist should be allowed between all nations;
2. Condemns the usage of cyber attacks in order to fulfill a nation's agenda, attack a warring nation, or retaliate against a cyber attack;
3. Requests that efforts be made in updating nations data systems and especially in the case with one that is holding sensitive information of that nation's populace;
4. Urges that more support be given to developing nations who have very little ability to respond to this kind of attack or recuperate from it;
5. Calls upon effective counter cyberterrorist systems already in place such as Japan's to aid CT TECH to help combat cyberterrorism as a group and not just a single entity;
6. Recommends nations pour their funding to combat cyberterrorism even if attacks have yet to affect them, they are still able to be exploited or attacked.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Kenya

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Urges for countries to restrict their borders in order to significantly reduce the ability for people to cross borders and trade guns in channels;
2. Recommends that countries benefit their economic state, eliminating the need for citizens to rely on illegal gun trade for money and livelihood;
3. Encourages governments to make laws about who can buy and sell guns, as this will make buying and selling a harder process, further decreasing the guns sold over time;
4. Expresses in appreciation that the government has been making efforts to stop the trade of guns in their country and supports the laws they have already established.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recognizing that the illicit arms market is the third largest criminal market in the World,

Deeply concerned about the lack of regulation in the arms market,

Fully aware of the large-scale illicit arms trade in the middle-east,

Taking into account the immense difficulty of detecting and preventing the distribution of illicit arms,

1. Recommends, that UNODA more effectively implement and enforce the submission of PoA and ITT reports, especially in the Middle East;
2. Encourages, member states that don't take action against the illegal distribution of arms to implement policies that align with the UNODA standards;
3. Urges, member states to mandate manufacturers on keeping records as well as marking firearms;
4. Recommends, that UNODA implement incentives to reduce the production of firearms as well as the current stockpile;
5. Requests, member states to better protect these stockpiles;
6. Endorses the education about firearms and the benefits and drawbacks of them, in order to reduce the overall demand of firearms and thus the illicit trade of them.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: Ireland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the increasing threat posed by cyber terrorism to global security and stability,

*Acknowledging* the necessity for international cooperation and collaboration to effectively combat cyber terrorism,

*Emphasizing* the importance of upholding international law, including the principles of sovereignty, non-interference, and respect for human rights, in addressing cyber threats,

*Bearing in mind* the potential economic, social, and political ramifications of cyber attacks on both developed and developing nations,

*Reaffirming* Ireland's commitment to promoting cybersecurity measures at the national and international levels to safeguard critical infrastructure and protect citizens from cyber threats,

1. Asks upon member states to enhance information sharing and cooperation mechanisms, including through bilateral and multilateral agreements, to facilitate the exchange of intelligence and best practices in combating cyber terrorism;
2. Urges member states to strengthen their national cybersecurity frameworks by investing in robust cybersecurity infrastructure, capacity building, and public awareness campaigns to prevent and mitigate cyber attacks;
3. Encourages the establishment of international norms and standards for responsible state behavior in cyberspace, including:
  - a. the protection of civilian infrastructure from cyber threats,
  - b. the prevention of cyber attacks against critical services such as healthcare, transportation, and energy sectors;
4. Recommends the creation of a specialized task force or working group within the United Nations, composed of experts from member states and relevant international organizations, to develop comprehensive strategies and guidelines for countering cyber terrorism;

5. Calls for the promotion of international cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of cyber criminals, including the extradition of suspects and the mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, in accordance with domestic laws and international legal frameworks;
6. Presses member states to support capacity-building initiatives and technical assistance programs, particularly for developing countries, to enhance their cybersecurity capabilities and resilience against cyber threats;
7. Invites the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other relevant entities to provide technical assistance and expertise to member states in developing comprehensive national cybersecurity strategies and policies.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Republic of Yemen

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages that the members of the United Nations make efforts to more strongly regulate the exporting and importing of weapons in order to reduce the scale of the illicit arms trade;
2. Insists that locations of import should be limited to only a handful of locations in each nation, those locations being under the control of the recognized government:
  - a. These locations should be determined to be in places away from known locations of illegal arms trading;
3. Suggests the close accounting and reporting of all imports from each nation, the report containing information of where the armaments were shipped from and the contents of the shipment;
4. Proposes the establishment of annual import quotas for each nation, the amount each nation is limited to being determined by factors such as size, population, military presence, etc.:
  - a. These quotas are subject to change as nations enter states of conflict or a changing need for weaponry,
  - b. Establish production quotas alongside import quotas to prevent an excess of unused weaponry in circulation that could fall into the illicit arms trade and be used for violent means,
  - c. Continue limiting imports under the established Arms Trade Treaty, which allows for the restriction of weaponry imports, to places where the weapons are likely to be used to fuel crime and conflict;
5. Authorizes the complete cutoff of foreign imports of weapons to certain nations that are using those weapons to commit acts of violence and aggression;
- 6 Emphasizes the importance of limiting the illicit arms trade as it contributes to the power of terrorist organizations and fuels conflict;
7. Locate known places where illegal arms trading takes place and take action to restrict the flow of weapons through those places;



8. Establish security and surveillance near those locations to prevent as much flow of weapons as possible, as well as confiscating any illegal weapons as possible so they don't travel any further.

Committee: Global Security  
Topic: Private Military Companies  
Proposed by: The Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the increasing presence and role of private military companies (PMCs) in conflict zones and areas of instability,

*Emphasizing* the importance of upholding international law, the principles of the United Nations Charter, the Geneva Conventions, and the Hague Conventions, in all aspects of military operations,

*Reaffirming* the responsibility of states to regulate and oversee the activities of PMCs to ensure compliance with international humanitarian law, human rights law, and relevant national legislation,

*Noting* instances where PMCs have been involved in violations of human rights, breaches of international law, and where use has expanded conflicts, about the potential negative impact of unregulated PMCs on international peace and security,

1. Calls upon all Member States to strengthen national regulatory frameworks governing the activities of PMCs, including but not limited to:
  - a. Implementing comprehensive legislation to ensure transparency, accountability, and oversight of PMC operations, including licensing and registration requirements,
  - b. Establishing mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on PMC activities, including their compliance with international humanitarian law and human rights standards,
  - c. Ensuring effective enforcement measures and penalties for PMCs found to be in violation of applicable laws and regulations;
2. Encourages Member States to enhance international cooperation and coordination in the regulation of PMCs, including through:
  - a. Exchanging information and intelligence on PMC activities, including their involvement in conflict zones and areas of instability;
  - b. Supporting efforts to develop international standards and guidelines for the responsible conduct of PMCs;

3. Urges all parties to armed conflicts to refrain from employing PMCs in a manner inconsistent with international humanitarian law and human rights law, and to hold accountable those responsible for violations thereof.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed by: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the effects of cyber terrorism and its impacts on both a country wide and civilian wide scale and all the things it can lead to,

*Aware* that Cyber crimes and computing technology are constantly improving and changing making it a hard problem to tackle,

*Recognizing* the efforts of many nations may not be enough and we have to make sure to grow with the times and be able to update our policies when needed,

1. Urges countries to start funding anti-cyber crime legislation and task forces based on the resources available to them by implementing a United Nations committee to oversee the changes and decide on the funding;
2. Condemns cyber terrorism and other cyber crimes and calls for each nation to lessen/get rid of these crimes at its own discretion but under the supervision of the United Nations;
3. Requests that members look to help each other and to keep the good of all people over just the self and their economy and to make efforts towards implementing systems in order to decrease cyber crimes and make sure everyone succeeds;
4. Urges more developed countries to work towards improving their anti-cyber crime efforts as well as investing in developing nations in order to provide funding for less developed countries;
5. Calls upon nations to develop and improve systems of cyber defense as well as educating the public about cyber crimes, how to protect themselves and how it is affecting the world;
6. Encourages nations to donate and contribute what they can as to help nations that are more harshly affected by these issues and to go along with what the committee believes is best;
7. Recommends that larger countries take the leftover in their defense budget or whatever else budget they can take from as to create a better world for everyone;
8. Commends the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) and the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) for launching several initiatives in the field of cybersecurity and new technologies.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Cyberterrorism

Proposed By: South Africa

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages all member countries of the United Nations to actively participate in collaborative efforts to get rid of the growing threat of cyber terrorism, recognizing the need for a global consensus on rules and regulations for the defense against cyber attacks;
2. Asks nations to prioritize the development and implementation of cybersecurity measures, acknowledging the challenges faced by countries with low resources, such as South Africa, and requesting the sharing of knowledge and technology to address these vulnerabilities;
3. Recognizes the shared nature of the internet and the possible global consequences of cyber threats, emphasizing the importance of international cooperation in strengthening digital defenses and stopping cyber attacks;
4. Endorses the establishment of a global coalition, a digital alliance, between nations to foster a united approach to safeguarding the online world, with a focus on collaboration, information sharing, and joint efforts in cybersecurity;
5. Requests member nations to support and contribute to the formation of strategies and programs aimed at ensuring online safety, through the various committees and organizations established by the United Nations for addressing cybersecurity and cyber terrorism;
6. Condemns the creation of digital weapons or surveillance tools by any nation that may inadvertently contribute to cyber threats, emphasizing the need for responsible behavior in cyberspace and the consideration of unintended consequences for the global community;
7. Calls for the United Nations to facilitate the sharing of best practices, training, and tools among member nations to enhance their cybersecurity defenses and capabilities, recognizing that a collective approach is essential for effectively countering cyber terrorism;
8. Acknowledges the importance of swift and correct responses to cyber terrorism and encourages member nations to collaborate in dealing with cyber threats effectively and efficiently;

9. Encourages the member nations to contribute to the global efforts in addressing cybersecurity and challenges by sharing experience, expertise, and best ways to deal with cyber security, with a focus on contributing to assisting countries, like South Africa, and learning more of the knowledge and resources to reenforce their cyber defenses.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Palestine

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Emphasizing* the imperative for concerted international efforts to address the pressing challenges faced by the region, this resolution seeks to confront the multifaceted challenges arising from the Illicit Arms Trade in Palestine,

*Acknowledging* the dire consequences of such activities on the lives of civilians and the stability of the region, member states express deep concern about the perpetuation of armed conflicts and the widespread availability of weapons contravention of established disarmament norms,

*Recognizing* the inherent cross-border nature of the illicit Arms Trade, this resolution underscores the need for cooperative strategies to effectively combat and prevent the proliferation of weapons in the region,

1. Compels Member States to act collectively to mitigate the negative impacts on peace and security in Palestine;
2. Calls for the creation of a collaborative regional task force, involving member states and neighboring countries, dedicated to coordinating efforts in combating and preventing the illicit arms trade in Palestine;
3. Urges member states to enhance and enforce their national legislation and regulatory frameworks, with a focus on improving border controls, export controls, and mechanisms for tracking illicit arms;
4. Encourage member states to actively engage with international organizations, such as INTERPOL and UNODC, in sharing information and intelligence to identify and apprehend individuals involved in the illicit arms trade;
5. Calls for implementation of a comprehensive awareness campaign, led by member states, to educate the public, particularly the youth, about the consequences of the illicit arms trade and the pivotal role of disarmament in fostering peace;
6. Recommends member states to provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to Palestinian authorities, empowering them to control and regulate arms within their territory effectively;

7. Calls upon the international community to provide humanitarian aid and assistance to those affected by armed conflicts in Palestine, with a specific focus on rehabilitation and reintegration of affected communities.



Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: People's Republic of China

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the effects of crimes against humanity; including but not limited to murder, torture, imprisonment, and rape, should they continue due to countries overlooking the issue,

*Stressing* the over usage of arms and unregulated arms which link to the illicit arms trade that has not been responded to with action,

1. Calls for a limitation of the military budget dedicated to private military companies;
2. Encourages countries to eliminate the approved action of force outside its borders;
3. Urges countries to incorporate their private military companies into their own military;
4. Demands countries to take accountability regarding all crimes committed by the employed company;
5. Necessitates the discontinuation of trade between countries that do not take complete accountability for the effects of the private military companies they appoint.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Jamaica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages countries to establish relationships with other countries bordering one another;
2. Establishes 7 country regions among the UN to have more secure boundaries:
  - a. These regions will consist of countries that border each other, and will be established in countries agreement,
  - b. Countries such as Jamaica and other countries in the Caribbean will be in relation with countries adjacent to each other, or in close proximity;
3. Asks nations to work together and still follow the outlined laws by the Arms Trade Agreement, and further establish boundaries within the 7-group agreement mentioned above.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Turkey

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of immense rate of illicit arms trade happening within nations,

Noting with regret the lives lost and ruined as a result of the influx of illegal arms, as well as other notable humanitarian risks,

*Seeking* to eradicate it by having diplomatic input and conversation, as well as highly regulating arm ownership,

*Alarmed by* the substantial amount of illicit arms being smuggled out of the country to neighboring countries,

*Keeping in mind* the political altercation between Israel and Palestine,

Aware of humanitarian, political, and economic risk such business brings about Turkey,

*Confident* that PoA will be actively placed in collaboration with the UN,

*Continuing* all efforts made to prevent illicit arms trade,

1. Reaffirms that Turkey is an active member of the Conference of Disarmament and will continue to be as long as this is an issue;
2. Welcomes any and all resources provided for civilians who have been victimized at the hands of illicit arms;
3. Emphasizes the PoA be as strict with their policy as possible and continue to place it in parts of Turkey that suffer from gun violence the most.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Latvia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Reaffirming* the inherent right of all sovereign states to self-defense and the importance of international cooperation in promoting and maintaining global peace and security,

*Recognizing* the serious threat posed by the global illicit arms trade to the security and stability of nations, as well as its impact on human rights, humanitarian law, and sustainable development,

*Acknowledging* the relevance of existing international instruments, including the Arms Trade Treaty and the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,

*Affirming* the need for strengthened cooperation and coordination at the regional and international levels to effectively address and curb the illicit arms trade,

*Emphasizing* the importance of full and effective implementation of existing arms control and disarmament agreements,

1. Urges all Member States to actively participate in and fully support international efforts to combat the illicit arms trade, including:
  - a. information sharing,
  - b. intelligence cooperation,
  - c. and capacity-building initiatives;
2. Encourages Member States to ratify, accede to, or where applicable, implement the Arms Trade Treaty, and calls upon those who have not done so to consider becoming party to this Treaty as a matter of priority;
3. Emphasizes the importance of regional and international cooperation, including through the United Nations, regional organizations, and other relevant bodies, to share best practices, intelligence, and information related to the illicit arms trade;
4. Calls upon Member States to take measures to prevent the diversion of arms to unauthorized end-users, including through the use of marking and tracing technologies, and to enhance cooperation with the private sector to promote responsible arms trade practices;

5. Requests the international community, including donor countries and international organizations, to provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries in order to enhance their capacity to combat the illicit arms trade.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Zambia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* that the global illicit arms trade will grow without major repercussions, affecting not only Zambia but all nations,

*Recognizing* the efforts from groups such as the African Union pushing for movements such as “Silencing the Guns”

*Aware* of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) International Tracing Instrument (ITI) , and Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA),

1. Acknowledges that implementing things such as ATT, ITI and PoA can greatly benefit the suppression of the global illicit arms trade;
2. Encourages as many other nations to introduce, implement enforce or strengthen ATT, ITI, and PoA, especially nations in and near conflict as well as nations that are global leaders in weapon manufacturing and distribution, such as U.S, Russia, France, Germany, and Italy;
3. Supports a military/police branch designed specifically for enforcing regulations regarding the global illicit arms trade such as the examples listed before;
4. Calls for financial help regarding the implementation of the above to be provided to nations in need;
5. Appreciates any ideas being introduced/efforts being made towards the prevention/suppression of the global illicit arms trade;
6. Reminds the people and nations that the prevention/suppression of the global illicit arms trade is not only an individual and national problem but a global problem;
7. Expresses its hope for the future prevention/suppression of the global illicit arms trade;
8. Also calls for a worldwide collaborative effort.

Committee: Global Security  
Topic: Private Military Companies  
Proposed by: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the potential and continued effects of private militarization,

*Aware* that private militaries can assist many countries in helping stabilize governments and should be regulated but not completely shut down,

*Recognizes* that a major source of private militarization is the United Kingdom as well as the United states,

*Considers* that to completely shut down the use of private militarization could jeopardize countries safety,

1. Urges that we take actions against private military contracts to shut illegal ones down to minimize the damage they may cause;
2. Condemns any illegal use of private military contractors;
3. Suggests that be work to create limitations and regulations on private military contractors.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the terrorist actions of Wagner in countries across Africa,

*Recognizing* many acts committed by Wagner as unjust and criminal,

*Acknowledging* the complaints of many Malians who regret giving Wagner access to their land,

*Noting* that Mali is not financially stable enough to fund a retaliation against Wagner by itself whilst still supporting their own country, especially without military aid from Wagner,

1. Encourages countries that have not yet applied sanctions on Wagner or other relevant PMCs to do so;
2. Calls upon the United Nations to deploy peacekeepers to provide security to affected civilians;
3. Urges more developed countries to provide financial support to Mali and other Wagner-affected countries;
4. Commends countries with existing sanctions on Wagner or other relevant PMCs and those who have strengthened those sanctions; there should be no room for impunity;
5. Emphasizes the need for providing financial aid to in-need African countries regularly in the near future so they have enough tools to fight their own wars without the assistance of foreign mercenaries.



Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Russia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages all countries to have enforced security at harbors, docks, and borders;
2. Allows for countries to have the authority to search vehicles entering the country;
3. Recommends that countries set up their own arms trade task force to combat illicit arms trade;
4. Emphasizes that action should be taken against this.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Austria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the increased levels of harm and violence that transnational organized criminal groups generate in some regions of the world as a result of the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components, and ammunition,

*Aware* that much of this damage is due to MEDCs not signing the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) such as America, China,

*Recognizing* the efforts of many nations signing on to the ATT and following the laws of the ATT,

1. Urges States parties to promote the exchange of good practices and experiences of practitioners who are involved in combating illicit trafficking in firearms and to consider the use of available tools, including marking and record-keeping technologies, to facilitate the tracing of firearms and, where possible, their parts and components and ammunition, to enhance criminal investigations into illicit trafficking in firearms, under their capabilities;
2. Requests to share existing processes, guidance, and related materials, as well as lessons learned and effective measures relating to UNGP implementation by States and industry;
3. Condemns States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms; the parties that have not signed on to the ATT;
4. Calls upon The nations to agree and sign the ATT to improve less violence and to lessen the effects it has on LEDCs and MEDCs; to convict the people that are suspected to be carrying out such operations;
5. Encourages the development of a list as a living document of reference material about responsible business conduct concerning international trade in conventional arms and articulates concrete steps and options for the industry to develop and adapt their respective HRDD processes and oversight to contribute to supporting ATT implementation;

6. Recommends that reducing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition is one of the major components of the efforts to reduce the violence that accompanies the activities of transnational organized criminal groups;
7. Commends the assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to States, upon request, through its Global Programme on Firearms; The creation of the ATT and the States have signed onto the ATT:
  - a. Having the rules in place to make a safer place in a state party will help the development of this state party.

Committee: Global Security  
Topic: The New Space Race  
Proposed by: Sultanate of Oman

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the laws on ownership of land on the moon and other celestial bodies created by the UNOOSA in 1967,

*Recognizing* the fact that these laws may be flawed or outdated because of the time they were made,

1. Asks the General Assembly to debate if these laws should be changed or not;
2. Encourages member states to create a fund for LEDCs space programs because most LEDCs need a space program that could help their economy because of the massive growth of the space economy value;
3. Insists that the laws about allowing nations to claim land on the moon and other celestial bodies be debated to decide whether member states feel this law should stand;
4. Recommends that bigger space programs such as NASA, CNSA, ISRO, ESA, JAXA, Space X, and ASI come together to research a way of living on other planets and contribute their research so nations can advance their space programs faster and help each other in the race to get to Mars;
5. Urges member states to discuss if nations, space programs, and private companies should be able to mine asteroids for the preservation of outer space;
6. Requests that member states and private companies should not be allowed to mine asteroids if the ownership of the Moon and other celestial bodies law stands;
7. Asks member states to discuss if the rescuing of astronauts law should stand if nations do not want to do everything in their power to help an astronaut in need;
8. Recommends that the General Assembly discuss whether the law on member states being “responsible for national space activities whether carried out by governmental or non-governmental entities” be debated.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: the Republic of Austria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* that PMCs do commit war crimes but are also a helpful resources to countries struggling with national security,

*Recognizing* that many countries use PMCs and the loss of them could cause major gaps in security resulting in higher international and global crime rates,

*Noting* that if PMCs are unregulated they can cause serious problems for all involved,

1. Requests that create laws that hold the PMCs accountable for their actions so that they can be prosecuted in the instance that they do committee illegal actions;
2. Emphasizes that PMCs have helped many countries with national security and urges the not to ban them entirely;
3. Calls upon any member states that use PMCs to help regulate them so that they do not cause any more serious harm or damage;
4. Urges member states to promote laws that hold PMCs accountable for their actions
5. Condemns the use of PMCs to get around legal loopholes in the rules of engagement in any conflict;
6. Recommends any member states that operate with PMCs put them under military supervision while operating in the field to stop them from committing illegal activities and or so they have witnesses to testify against them if they are brought to court;
7. Calls upon member states to educate PMCs on the seriousness of their actions and the consequences that will follow if they are to commit illegal actions.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Republic of Costa Rica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Realizing* that the illicit arms trading business is worth 1 billion dollars. It contains mostly AK-47,

*Acknowledging* that the AK-47 kills 250000 people a year and has killed around one million people since its making 60 years ago,

*Understanding* that fire arm deaths occur in almost every country,

1. Encourages: that the UN makes AK-47 is illegal in every state and country to cut down the illicit arms business;
2. Request that member states take any means necessary to get rid AK-47: a. By doing this, member states will eliminate about 10 percent of the arms business and 50 percent of all semi-automatic;
3. Comments that any member state that allows any AK -47s to be sold and sell to other countries, gangs, PMCs, and non-state actors;
4. Urges The United Nations to create a task force or organization to help get rid of all the AK-47s in the public world;
5. Insist: that the AK-47 becomes illegal to use and sell to anyone and only the military of MEDCs;
6. Calls upon the MEDCs that do have access to AK-47s not to sell them to gang members and LEDCs.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed By: Republic of Austria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that tensions are rising in the new space race and there are now over 70 countries establishing new space programs, the war for resources and control may arise,

*Noting* the threat of certain countries taking advantage of launching particular weapons into space to gain military advantage,

*Acknowledging* that the United Nations has put in place the first Open-ended Working Group on Reducing Space Threats in December of 2021,

1. Urges LEDCs to grow bigger space programs so they can help stabilize the high tension in space;
2. Requests that there is a new branch of the United Nations put in place to deal with space tension, if a country would like to make a space act it must be approved by the space branch;
3. Condemns certain countries trying to take advantage of launching weapons into space to gain military advantage;
4. Calls upon other countries to support the goal of having a new space branch for space safety;
5. Encourages the United Nations to take into account the space tension;
6. Recommends looking into the new development of anti satellite weapons that are being tested, and are leaving thousands of pieces of debris in space;
7. Commends putting in place a space branch in the United Nations.

Committee: Global Security  
Topic: Illicit Arms Trade  
Proposed By: The Republic of Haiti

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that the illicit arms trade has caused an increase in gun violence, and gang violence globally,

*Acknowledging* that the UN has put systems into place before, such as the International Tracking Instrument,

*Noting* that the United States has illegally transported more guns than any other country,

*Encourages* the UN to update the systems put in place before, and improve on the systems put in place, like updating the digital tracking instruments, and restating the laws,

1. Urges the United States to put new policies in place for transportation of firearms;
2. Calls upon developed countries to assist developing countries with resources for combating the illicit arms trade;
3. Requests that countries review their policies and statements on the illicit arms trade;
4. Emphasizes the problems caused by the illicit arms trade, such as gang violence, governmental collapse, and crashing economies;
5. Asks nations to educate the youth on the danger of being a part of a gang, and the consequences of buying or selling illegal firearms;
6. Suggests that developing countries that have issues with the illicit arms trade should slow down the rate at which all firearms are produced until the problem is resolved;
7. Urges the UN to have a larger presence in countries that the guns pass through, like the Dominican Republic or Sultanate of Oman;
8. Asks MEDCs to contribute firepower to the LEDCs so they can block off borders more efficiently.



Committee: Global Security

Topic: Illicit Arms Trade

Proposed by: Sweden

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the effects of Illicit arms trade, including dangers to citizens and destruction of countries, harm to the economy, and loss of population, countries with violence and private armies and militias,

*Aware* that much of this damage is due to the minimal effort and put into keeping out illicit arms and trade in that region of the economy,

*Recognizing* the efforts of many nations to develop methods of restricting the flow of illegal arms into countries and regions in the world,

1. Urges countries to pursue different ways to find illicit arms and where they might be going, by using funding and it could be overseen by a committee from the model united nations;
2. Condemns the spread, trade, and distribution of illegal arms trade, to any city, region, or country. Particular countries and regions like Haiti, Mexico, Russia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America;
3. Requests that members look to countries similar to Sweden, who handle their gun control very well, with a gun violence rate of under .0004% and also follow other countries similar to Sweden and follow in their path;
4. Urges more developed countries to work towards helping and encouraging their cities and regions to implement ways to stop illicit arms trade and trafficking;
5. Calls upon nations to develop and improve securities and ways to stop the trade and trafficking of illegal arms trade, and to reduce the footprint of weapons moving through the country and focusing on stopping the trade;
6. Encourages nations to place a tax on gun producers, to stop the amount of guns coming into a country and to reduce the violence and the illegal economy of the trade;
7. Recommends that a tariff is implemented on any gun, not very much is necessary but just enough to encourage to not produce too many and restrict the illegal arms trade;

8. Commends the European Union for their efforts towards stopping the illegal spread of arms, via the adoption of the international arms tracing instrument implemented in 2005.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed by: Finland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the potential issues of space exploration and exploitation,

*Acknowledging* that the disagreements revolving around space exploration could lead to more drastic problems,

*Remembering* that the Outer Space Treaty states that “the exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries and shall be the province of all mankind,”

*Noting* the previous efforts of the United Nations to resolve issues dealing with the Space Race,

*Declaring* that a globally agreed upon set of guidelines/rules is necessary to protect the safety and security of all nations,

1. Requests the unity of nations to ensure safety of all peoples in the future, as well as allow equal availability of resources;
2. Encourages the building of a new set of security standards and rules to protect the rights of all nations as well as the health of the space environment;
3. Further invites nations to respectfully utilize the possibilities of the Moon and other celestial bodies for the well-being of nations and for research opportunities;
4. Expresses its hope in the possibility of a new world of exploration and advances in technology, science, medicine, et cetera;
5. Congratulates the efforts of the past,
6. Urges nations of the world to reform previous policies to better fit the future.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: The New Space Race

Proposed By: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the increased weapons research into Satellite-capable destructive weapons,

*Observing* increased tests of Destructive Satellite weapons by The People's Republic of China,

*Fully Aware* the strategic importance of Satellites in military conflicts,

*Referring* to the 1967 Outer Space Treaty which represents peaceful space coexistence,

*Understanding* the lack of specificity as the limitations of the treaty,

*Emphasizing* the important role of satellites in daily needs,

*Emphasizing* the importance of peaceful space needed for daily life,

*Desiring* that the 1967 Outer Space Treaty be rewritten,

*Congratulates* further successful peaceful space cooperation through the signing of the Artemis accords,

1. Urges further cooperation through more signatories of the Artemis accords;
2. Calls for the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs to revise the 1967 Outer Space Treaty to include a ban on all military operations in space;
3. Directs United Nations members for Economic Sanctions on The People's Republic of China until they cease satellite weapon testing;
4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Private Military Companies

Proposed by: Egypt

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Knowing* that in the wake of increasing global concerns regarding the role and impact of Private Military Companies in conflicts, the following resolution is designed to address the regulation and oversight of PMCs to ensure accountability, transparency, and respect for human rights,

*Recognizing* the growing presence of PMCs in conflict zones and their potential implications on international security and human rights,

*Acknowledging* the need for clear guidelines and regulations to govern the activities of PMCs,

*Emphasizing* the importance of holding PMCs accountable to international humanitarian law and human rights standards,

1. Urges member states to stay informed about the risks involved with PMCs;
2. Calls upon member states to establish comprehensive regulatory frameworks for PMCs operating within their territories, ensuring adherence to international law and human rights standards;
3. Urges states to conduct regular monitoring and oversight of PMC activities to prevent violations of human rights and ensure accountability;
4. Calls for the establishment of mechanisms to hold PMCs accountable for any violations of international law or human rights abuses, including legal prosecution and financial penalties;
5. Stresses the importance of prioritizing the protection of civilians in conflict zones where PMCs are present, ensuring their safety and well-being;
6. Recommends that member states implement training programs for PMC personnel on international humanitarian law, human rights, and conflict resolution;
7. Suggests that developing countries consult the UN before hiring PMCs.

Committee: Global Economy  
Topic: Generative Artificial Intelligence  
Proposed by: Taiwan

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the emergence of artificial intelligence (AI) across the globe in all areas,

*Recognizing* the possible benefits of AI in the economy and to humanity as a whole,

*Expressing* that maximum benefit to society can only be achieved by laws,

*Alarmed by* the prospect of mass unemployment due to automation, as one-fourth of current work is exposed to AI,

*Acknowledging* that nations have begun drafting legislation regarding AI,

*Concerned* by the current lack of universal regulations directed towards AI,

1. Requests the creation and implementation of laws concerning employment and AI;
2. Condemns the full replacement of human workers and advises that AI be used as a supplement in the workforce;
3. Approves the ethical use of AI to create new job opportunities, streamline menial tasks, and address urgent problems within society;
4. Encourages that positions where leadership, creativity, complex problem-solving, and empathy are crucial, remain populated by human minds;
5. Deplores nations that do not develop regulations protecting their citizens to further increase economic growth by using AI at the detriment of the people;
6. Advises that if mass unemployment does occur, governments develop programs to support those affected by the automation of their jobs;
7. Calls for the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs to add to their *Descriptions of Activities on AI* the creation of new job opportunities relating to AI and to monitor the number of jobs replaced by AI;
8. Commends the European Union's efforts towards regulating AI and the proposal of the AI Act, one of the first legal frameworks solely dedicated to the management of AI made by a major regulator.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Inflation's Burden on the Global Economy

Proposed by: Kingdom of the Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages the United Nations member states to work cooperatively with each other and the United Nations to address the causes of inflation within their countries in order to combat more inflation;
2. Emphasizes the importance of addressing and combating inflation on a national and international scale for the benefit of the individual and global economies;
3. Recommends that the member states introduce policy such as lowering government spending, raising interest rates, and increasing tax rates in order to combat inflation;
4. Recognizes The complexity of addressing inflation in different nations and on multiple scales and in recognizing this;
5. Suggests that nations address inflation individually with encouragement from the entire United Nations;
6. Reiterates the importance of addressing inflation as its implications affect the global economy and therefore the economies of every individual nation.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Dedollarization

Proposed by: Arab Republic of Egypt

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* previous United Nations statements and resolutions on dedollarization,

*Believing* that dedollarization will be beneficial to the global economy,

*Taking into consideration* that dedollarization may be seen as an attack against the United States,

1. Recommends that nations seeking to stabilize and establish their economy should participate in dedollarization;
2. Urges nations that are engaged in trade with countries undergoing dedollarization to trade in foreign currencies to reduce their burden;
3. Trusts that nations not committed to dedollarization will not reduce trade with nations engaged in dedollarization.



Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Dedollarization

Proposed by: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that the Bretton woods agreement was only signed by forty four nations,

*Recalling* the US dollars 9.1% inflation rate from June of last year,

*Deeply concerned* about the isolated power that the United States hold as the world reserve currency,

*Expresses* the importance of a currency independent from a single nation,

*Taking into account* that since 1971 when the us went of the gold standard the dollar has lost 87% of its value,

*Taking note* of the efforts of BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) to transition away from the dollar,

1. Recommends nations use local currencies for international trade;
2. Calls for the International Monetary Fund, and World Bank to offer loans in alternative currencies instead of the dollar
3. Encourages the use of alternative currencies for international trade such as cryptocurrencies, the Yen, Rupee, or Ruble;;
4. Designates the International Monetary Fund to create a digital currency for the purpose of international trade;
5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Inflation's Burden on the Global Economy

Proposed by: the United Arab Emirates

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Fully aware* that increased inflation can be detrimental to their citizens economically,

*Noting with deep concern* that inflation will be bad for emerging markets and emerging countries,

*Acknowledging* the ghastly disparity between the 5.2% increase in 2022, compared to 0.2% in the previous year,

1. Encourages for the member states' government to boost economic diversification;
2. Requests assistance from the United Nations;
3. Urges the other nation's government to maintain stable finances through effective financial management.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Generative Artificial Intelligence

Proposed by: United Arab Emirates

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* previous United Nations resolutions and statements on generative AI,

*Acclaiming* that AI is overall beneficial to the economy, and should be invested in,

*Warning* that adopting AI in industry may cause job shortages or layoffs in certain sectors,

1. Calls for the sharing of research internationally in regard to AI technology;
2. Calls upon member countries to donate to a fund of 100 million to provide infrastructure to aid the development of software engineering in developing countries;
3. Requires all member countries to publicly post all military actions in regard to AI.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Dedollarization

Proposed by: Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Recognizes Dollarization as an avoidable and consequential process that can no longer be acknowledged as an assured systematic phenomenon;
2. Condemns Dollarization as a form of command economy, creating adverse effects on current and future agents, ranging from state to individual actors;
3. Recommends a cautious and variable approach to implementing de-dollarization based upon the following methods:
  - a. Implementing fixed exchange rates,
  - b. Diversifying currency reserves,
  - c. Promoting state-backed crypto-currencies,
  - d. Modernizing conservative regulation,
  - e. Prioritizing the use of local currency,
  - f. Establishing an administrative body to regulate and tax US dollar intermediation;
4. Requests all nations involved to affirm market-driven approaches to de-dollarization in order to create a sustainable macroeconomic basis;
5. Encourages the enhanced cooperation of nations in establishing supra-national currency;
6. Establishes a regulatory body to monitor retaliatory effects of de-dollarization with intent to carry administrative enforcement;
7. Reiterates the expediency necessary to properly address Dollarization as it appears today.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Inflation's Burden on the Global Economy

Proposed by: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the increased inflation experienced during 2021-2023 that burdened the global economic growth affecting consumers,

*Understanding* that this is rooted from supply chain issues,

*Noting* that Covid caused supply chain worker shortages as well as reducing the number of returning workers because of new job opportunities created by covid,

*Understanding* that the Ukraine Russia conflict slows Ukraine's wheat exports,

*Acknowledging* the 100 million tons of cargo being slowed this year due to the drought in the Panama canal,

*Perceiving* the inequality between the rates of minimum wage increase and inflation,

*Comprehending* that countries such as the United States do not change their federal minimum wage periodically to match inflation,

*Noting* that in places like India, minimum wage does not match the cost of living,

1. Suggests that incoming legal immigrants are connected with specific companies and programs in the supply chain such as trucking companies to increase worker numbers;
2. Provides further employment programs towards disadvantaged or border facing individuals that lead to supply chain industries through a given country's department of corrections/prison service/etc.;
3. Strongly encourages that the Black Sea Grain Initiative is reinstated with changes to what countries Ukraine can export to, further conferences held later in the year to explore Ukraine's freedom of exportation;
4. Suggests that governments work with industry associations to change industry guideline language to encourage supplier diversification, eliminating total reliance on global supply chains;
5. Suggests that countries are regionalized by dominant economic sector, which the economic committees are formed around that analyze the given region's CPI, median wage growth, GDP growth, and regional cost of living index to readjust the region's minimum wage for workers, while also allowing small business eligible businesses to write off equipment and startup costs in tax deductions within the country's given agencies guidelines;
6. Commits to stay vigilant on this issue.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Inflation's Burden on the Global Economy

Proposed by: Turkey

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the increasing prevalence of inflationary pressures across numerous nations,

*Understanding* the far-reaching consequences of inflation on both developed and developing economies,

*Acknowledging* the potential for economic instability and social unrest arising from unchecked inflation,

1. Urges nations to carefully evaluate and implement measures to address and mitigate the root causes of inflation;
2. Condemns those nations that engage in irresponsible fiscal and monetary policies leading to exacerbation of inflationary trends;
3. Endorses a coordinated and well-planned approach to combating inflation, encompassing both short-term remedies and long-term structural reforms;
4. Calls for international cooperation in sharing expertise, best practices, and resources to effectively manage and control inflation;
5. Emphasizes the need for inclusive policies that safeguard the most vulnerable populations from the adverse effects of inflation;
6. Designates the responsibility of each member nation to adopt prudent economic policies that contribute to overall global stability;
7. Invites the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other relevant international organizations to collaborate with nations in creating strategies to address and mitigate inflationary pressures;
8. Further encourages research and development efforts to identify innovative solutions and policies that can contribute to long-term inflation control.

Committee: Global Economy  
Topic: Affordable Housing  
Proposed by: Republic of China

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed* by the 1.8 billion people living in inadequate and unaffordable housing,

*Believing* in the human right to adequate housing set forth by the International Covenant on Economics, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR),

*Deeply concerned* with the rising price of housing compared to the stagnant average income,

*Guided* by global attempts to lower housing prices through different government aid,  
*Declaring* the right for all persons to affordable housing,

1. Emphasizes the 1.8 billion people worldwide living in inadequate housing; 2. Calls upon nations to ratify the International Covenant on Economics, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR);
2. Instructs nations to follow and comply with international obligations set by the ICESCR to the best of their ability;
3. Suggests a system to be established by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) which will evaluate nations on whether the right to housing is implemented;
4. Encourages additional funding to support government aid surrounding access to housing;
5. Supports government subsidies created to help low income families afford housing;
6. Expresses its appreciation to government attempts from different nations to uphold the right to housing;
7. Further expresses its hope that all nations will create governmental aid in order to uphold the right to adequate housing;
8. Demand the rights to adequate and affordable housing to be uphold in all nations;
9. Considers matter over adequate housing one of international attention.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Generative Artificial Intelligence

Proposed by: Republic of Ecuador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Calls upon member states to form a organization inspired by the AI for Global Good Summit to unite policymakers and AI specialists to resolve global economic issues revolving around AI usage and governance;
2. Trusts fellow nations to collaborate on international AI governance laws that all member states can agree with;
3. Draws attention to the inequality between countries with and without the resources to harness the potential economic benefits of generative AI;
4. Encourages nations to adopt policies and initiatives that educate and provide people with resources needed to take advantage of the technology of generative AI;
5. Recommends nations to share initiatives that they launch in order to prevent these inequalities and what works and fails in these initiatives so that others may learn from it;
6. Congratulates nations that create policies and initiatives educating people on the usage of generative AI and its socio-economic impacts;
7. Invites member states to enact measures that lessen the possible adverse effects of AI employment, such as welfare systems and training initiatives for vulnerable populations;
8. Supports the exchange and sharing of knowledge and resources pertaining to the usage of generative AI in the workspace;
9. Invites the global community to exchange insights gained from the application of AI in order to facilitate the quicker and more efficient adoption of AI technology worldwide;
10. Requests that a report be made on these efforts annually in order to track the development of the global implementation of AI.



Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Generative Artificial Intelligence

Proposed by: Republic of South Africa

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages Member States to develop and implement international AI strategies, prioritizing the ethical inclusive deployment of generative AI technologies; 2. Supports the development of AI technologies that help protect and preserve cultural heritage, especially in regions with rich cultural diversity;
2. Calls upon Member states to invest in education and training programs for their citizens to prepare for an AI-driven job market;
3. Supports knowledge exchange, technical assistance, and collaborative research among Member States, particularly between developed and developing nations;
4. Urges Member States to implement policies that mitigate the potential negative impact of AI employment, such as retraining programs and social safety nets for workers that will be displaced;
5. Supports the development of AI technologies that prioritize transparency and fairness, by requiring AI developers to follow internationally recognized ethical AI guidelines;
6. Calls upon the priority of diversity and inclusion in AI development teams, ensuring that AI systems are built with a wide range of perspectives, which can minimize the risk of bias;
7. Recommends initiatives to be developed to reduce digital divides and promote social inclusion, to achieve universal access to digital technologies, while urging Member States to prioritize the needs of vulnerable populations;
8. Encourages the international community to share lessons learned from AI implementation to enable faster and more effective adoption of AI technologies globally;
9. Reaffirms the need to review and amend these efforts once every year to ensure the responsible development and deployment of generative AI globally.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Generative Artificial Intelligence

Proposed by: Finland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recalling* the significant advancements in the field of generative artificial intelligence (AI) and its potential to revolutionize various sectors including but not limited to healthcare, education, and transportation,

*Recognizing* the challenges and risks associated with generative AI, including the potential for misuse of personal data, infringement on privacy rights, and the displacement of jobs requiring critical thinking and problem-solving skills,

*Acknowledging* the importance of AI ethics and the need for a common understanding and regulatory framework to guide the development and use of AI technologies,

*Noting with appreciation* the efforts of various nations, including Finland, in embracing the development and application of AI technologies for public welfare and efficiency improvements,

1. Defines generative artificial intelligence (AI) as AI systems capable of creating content or data that were not explicitly programmed, including but not limited to text, images, and code, through the learning from vast datasets;
2. Urges Member States to collaborate on establishing a global framework for AI ethics that includes but is not limited to:
  - a. Protection of personal data and privacy,
  - b. Accountability and transparency in AI development and deployment,
  - c. Safeguards against the misuse of AI, including in the development of advanced weaponry,
  - d. Ensuring AI developments contribute to the public good, promoting inclusivity and diversity;
3. Calls for the establishment of an International AI Ethics Committee under the auspices of the United Nations to:
  - a. Develop, monitor, and enforce global standards for the ethical development and use of AI,
  - b. Facilitate cooperation among nations and private entities in the sharing of best practices and resources,

- c. Assess and advise on the impact of AI technologies on society, economy, and security;
4. Encourages Member States to invest in AI education and research, fostering innovation while ensuring ethical considerations are integrated into curriculum and development processes;
5. Proposes the creation of a United Nations AI Development Fund, aimed at supporting ethical AI projects that benefit humanity, with a focus on healthcare, environmental sustainability, and disaster response;
6. Recommends that Member States, in collaboration with the private sector, explore mechanisms for oversight and partial ownership of companies developing generative AI technologies to ensure compliance with ethical standards and societal values;
7. Advocates for the implementation of AI technologies in public administration and services, where appropriate, to enhance efficiency, safety, and responsiveness, while maintaining human oversight and safeguarding jobs;
8. Invites Member States to share advancements and challenges in the application of AI technologies through an annual United Nations AI Summit, fostering a global dialogue on ethical AI development and utilization.

Committee: Global Economy  
Topic: Generative Artificial Intelligence  
Proposed by: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that AI is replacing jobs and disrupting economies,

*Noting* that there is no global framework for Artificial intelligence,

*Understanding* that artificial intelligence is progressing at an incredibly fast rate compared to the previous 20 years,

*Noting* that AI will almost certainly replace more jobs in the future,

*Noting* that it will be almost impossible to know which jobs will be replaced in the future because of AI,

*Understanding* that deep-fake technology will revolutionize access to misinformation and allow for misinformation to spread much faster,

*Understand* that AI may be used to overwhelm traditional ways of dealing with Misinformation,

1. Understands that there is a risk of a global arms race for AI;
2. Suggest global cooperation and a guarantee that AI will not be used to replace traditional human workers;
3. Suggest a global ban on the development of deep fake technology that could be used to spread lies and misinformation;
4. Calls for the creation of a new regulatory body on all forms of AI to be set up in a similar fashion to the IAEA;
5. Directs un members to not buy or trade with companies that are known developers of Deepfake technology;
6. Calls for the creation of a nonproliferation doctrine when it comes to the development of AI in a military context;
7. Calls on all United Nations members to never allow access to military technology or the capability to take a human life independently;
8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Affordable Housing

Proposed by: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Deeply concerned* about the lack of housing for many people,

*Recognizing* that many countries are struggling to afford to provide housing and are in need of assistance

*Noting with deep concern* that many homes and properties are being purchased by large companies,

*Fully believing* that adequate housing is a necessity that all people need,

*Noting with approval* that many countries are making great efforts to aid in providing affordable housing to all,

1. Encourages developed nations to assist in funding the construction and maintenance of homes in countries that ask for aid;
2. Requests that countries work to bring corporations out of the housing market and prevent large businesses from buying residential properties;
3. Calls upon all countries to make adequate housing a human right that all people should have access to;
4. Recommends that nations require that a large enough number of affordable homes are built each year, that the number of homes built outpaces the increase in global population;
5. Emphasizes the importance of providing the workers who build homes with good working conditions and fair pay;
6. Encourages countries to build more medium and high density residential buildings;
7. Supports the improvement or removal of harmful zoning laws that damage urban areas and discourage building apartments, condos, or townhomes.

Committee: Global Economy  
Topic: Generative Artificial Intelligence  
Proposed by: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Emphasizing* the importance of Artificial Intelligence in advancing innovation and economic growth,

*Acknowledging* the ethical, social, and security implications associated with the development of AI,

*Keeping in mind* the necessity for responsible development, deployment, and use of AI systems,

*Recalling* United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the importance of using AI for sustainable development,

1. Encourages all member states to create initiatives for the development of AI technology;
2. Recommends that an international regulatory framework be put in place to ensure the ethical development deployment and usage of AI;
3. Requests a commission on AI to facilitate communication, facilitate knowledge sharing, and coordination between member states on issues related to the governance of AI.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Affordable Housing

Proposed by: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Realizing* that everyone deserves a safe place to live,

*Understanding* that not enough homes are being built, and the ones that are cost too much,

*Recognizing* that this leads to people getting kicked out of their homes because they can't afford rent,

*Concerned* that in many cities, almost nobody can afford to live in most of the housing available,

1. Urges countries to develop and enact comprehensive housing policies prioritizing the expansion of affordable housing stock, particularly targeting marginalized communities and low-income households;
2. Highly recommends allocating resources to public housing projects and housing assistance programs to ensure equitable access to secure and affordable housing;
3. Emphasizes the need for laws to make it easier to build affordable housing and incentivize builders;
4. Highly recommends the repurposing of old and unused buildings;
5. Invites member states to work together and share ideas to solve the housing crisis.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Dedollarization

Proposed by: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Expressing its appreciation* of the organization BRICS, along with the group's overall goals,

*Fully alarmed* of the amount of control the United States has over international trade and the economies of developing nations,

*Keeping in mind* the possible adverse effects of de-dollarization, more specifically its effects on the economies of developing nations,

*Noting further* the amount of countries pegged to the United States's economy,

1. Advises countries to start transitioning USD out of their central banks;
2. Notes the important role of developing nations in de-dollarization;
3. Calls for the diversifying of foreign exchange reserves;
4. Recommends countries adopt the habit of trading in local currencies
5. Further reminds member countries of the unwanted implications of the enactment of the Bretton Woods Act;;
6. Calls for the revaluation of this act with members keeping in mind the possibility of a new system;
7. Suggests a conference with the purpose of a new international monetary system be made for countries to be more vocal on their opinions.



Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Dedollarization

Proposed by: Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the growing movement for an alternative currency to the dollar,

*Acknowledging* the potentially catastrophic effects that a shift from the dollar could create,

*Having studied* the role of United States currency as the dominant currency in world affairs,

*Noting* the lack of other countries being able to cooperate with the dollar and having an active hostility to it,

*Fully believing* that the dollar should be kept as the world's dominant currency to prevent economic collapse,

1. Calls upon The nations of the world to process all international trades and transactions using the dollar, as it is the fundamental role of currency which is “a medium of exchange”:
  - a. By establishing the dollar, the world's dominant currency as the medium of exchange;
2. Requests that the United States should give up production rights to the dollar and give the United Nations control of inflation and interest rates with absolute maximums and minimums set to keep the currency stable;
3. Urges for The dollar to be redesigned to give all countries a say in the message that the dollar presents:
  - a. The dollar should symbolize human progress and development, not needless nationalization;
4. Calls for the creation of a global reserve bank with interest rate and inflation controls to help stabilize the world economy and keep the dollar steady;
5. Encourages countries to enter into active conversation with the United States and its allies to create a more united world economy.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Affordable Housing

Proposed by: Yemen

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Acknowledges that humanitarian crises and natural disasters significantly impact developing countries and displace residents, where communities and neighborhoods are damaged or destroyed and the prices of existing properties are hence inflated;
2. Affirms the success of UN-Habitat in rehabilitating the housing environments and people of affected neighborhoods, cities, and countries, as shown in the work it has already done with participating and affected countries;
3. Urges member states to contribute to the funding of UN-Habitat, where finances are a crucial part of ensuring the abilities and reach of the program;
4. Reiterates the importance of industrialized and developed countries in aiding the recovery of damaged developing countries while still acknowledging internal issues;
5. Calls for a larger portion of funding in UN-Habitat to go toward ensuring that recovering countries have or are given the materials and supplies needed to efficiently and realistically rehabilitate the housing and infrastructure lost, where housing and certain infrastructure is determined to be vital to the survival of communities living there prior to the disaster;
6. Encourages governments to work as much as possible to minimize housing costs when recovering from a disaster, allowing previously displaced residents to most swiftly regain their original positions;
7. Condemns the specific targeting by enemy countries on residential areas when talking about physical agents like bombing, burning, etc., and demands that it is avoided at all costs;
8. Reiterates the importance of shelter in restoring communities impacted by humanitarian crises.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Affordable Housing

Proposed by: Yemen

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Acknowledges that humanitarian crises and natural disasters significantly impact developing countries and displace residents, where communities and neighborhoods are damaged or destroyed and the prices of existing properties are hence inflated;
2. Affirms the success of UN-Habitat in rehabilitating the housing environments and people of affected neighborhoods, cities, and countries, as shown in the work it has already done with participating and affected countries;
3. Urges member states to contribute to the funding of UN-Habitat, where finances are a crucial part of ensuring the abilities and reach of the program;
4. Reiterates the importance of industrialized and developed countries in aiding the recovery of damaged developing countries while still acknowledging internal issues;
5. Calls for a larger portion of funding in UN-Habitat to go toward ensuring that recovering countries have or are given the materials and supplies needed to efficiently and realistically rehabilitate the housing and infrastructure lost, where housing and certain infrastructure is determined to be vital to the survival of communities living there prior to the disaster;
6. Encourages governments to work as much as possible to minimize housing costs when recovering from a disaster, allowing previously displaced residents to most swiftly regain their original positions;
7. Condemns the specific targeting by enemy countries on residential areas when talking about physical agents like bombing, burning, etc., and demands that it is avoided at all costs;
8. Reiterates the importance of shelter in restoring communities impacted by humanitarian crises.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Inflation's Burden on the Global Economy

Proposed by: Swiss Confederation

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about many parts of the world facing recession and the entire world facing a slowdown,

*Recognizing* the rising risk of geo-economic fragmentation,

*Aware* persistently high inflation has further set back progress in poverty eradication,

1. Call upon the United Nations to build a modern organization with qualified motivated and appropriately compensated staff;
2. Urge delegates to increase debt transparency to enhance economic resilience through further diversification;
3. Requests strengthen existing fora yet ensure the United Nations does not create competitive tax mechanisms.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Clean Energy

Proposed by: Niger

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Understanding* that Clean Energy is becoming a global issue as the population of the world continues to increase,

*Noting* that as it comes to the attention of more world leaders, there are more efforts to find a more sustainable way to power the world without causing damage to the environment,

1. Call upon countries to research, develop and implement clean energy to the best of their ability based on their resources;
2. Denounce the deforestation and destruction of land;
3. Urges 1st world countries to invest more resources into clean energy, as well as giving aid to developing countries;
4. Encourage nations to set laws and tax that regulate the gas emissions of cars, the tax should be used towards funding new clean energy sources and improving public transportation;
5. Calls upon countries to develop and implement clean energy into their public transportation and educating their citizens on climate change and its effects around the world;
6. Recommends for tariffs to be set on imports to encourage clean energy to be implemented into factories in their country;
7. Applaud the efforts of the European Union regarding their goals of climate change and decreasing carbon emissions in their union.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Inflation's Burden on the Global Economy

Proposed by: The Republic of Singapore

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* with rising annual inflation,

*Alarmed* with lack of global cooperation in resisting cost-push, demand-pull, and inflation expectations that bring the world closer in a global recession,

*Disturbed* by increasing trend in countries with global inflation rates exceeding 10%,  
*Aware* that current measures perpetuate inflation,

*Keeping in mind* UNCTAD's Secretary-General Rebeca Grynspan's statement: "We have the tools to calm inflation and support all vulnerable groups,

1. Affirms UNCTAD's call for countries to replace raising interest rates with alternate methods such as antitrust measures, strategic price controls, and windfall taxes;
2. Recommends new UNCTAD policy to set strategic price controls on essential imports such as food;
3. Further recommends partial or complete debt forgiveness for developing countries in addition to the creation of a global debt authority;
4. Encourages countries promote policies that lower the cost of living and ease the strain on their citizens.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Affordable Housing

Proposed by: The United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the severity of the global housing crisis, it having affected over 1.6 billion individuals worldwide,

*Deeply concerned* about the capacity of the governments of developing countries to pursue the cause of affordable, equitable housing across their nations,

*Equally Conscious* of the failure of developed nations to address the increase in home pricing and rent,

*Seeking* assistance for worldwide low income families in developing and developed nations in order to make rent affordable,

*Affirming* that previous rental voucher policies such as Emergency Rental Assistance in the United States of America, and the Renters Reform Bill in The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have shown major success domestically,

*Confident* that replicating such actions will show beneficial impacts nationwide,

1. Supports all currently existing and successful rental voucher programs;
2. Approves the creation of Rental Aid programs in all United Nations countries;
3. Affirms the actions of countries that have previously implemented the aforementioned programs;
4. Encourages the establishment of intranational, domestic Rental Assistance committees to ensure the passage of domestic programs and legislation favorable to renters at or below a nation's poverty line;
5. Further Encourages the establishment of international, worldwide Rental Assistance committees with the purpose of confirming that future United Nations resolutions do not interfere with or negatively affect renters;
6. Recommends that in order to fund such Rental Aid Programs, countries increase capital gains taxes, or taxes on appreciating assets such as stocks, bonds, or properties, so as to not harm low income families while also funding governmental programs;
7. Calls Upon the legislative bodies of all United Nations countries to pass legislation supporting low income housing communities in the future, such as bills upgrading slums, and bills building affordable housing.

Committee: Global Economy  
Topic: Affordable Housing  
Proposed by: Latvia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Anxious* of the effects to the population of the globe by the world's housing crisis, causing the cost of buying a house to be too much for the average person and the cost of rent burdening a large portion of the global population.

*Acknowledging* the efforts of the United Nations with their article 25 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights to make housing a human right,

*Appreciating* the assistance from developed countries to supply loans and government grants to support less fortunate civilians in buying a house, which can lead to higher ownership rates in developed countries,

*Strongly encourages* that all houses and land is donated to the government to give people more power against overpriced houses and more housing security,

1. Calls for enemies of the State to be forced to build new houses and therefore reduce the cost of building new residences;
2. Emphasizes sending soldiers and various military training procedures to Canada for persuasion to make a deal for its natural resources of oak and timber to build more houses at a cheaper cost, thus reducing the prices of housing for homeowners;
3. Supports forcefully making land agreement deals with surrounding nations to increase land area suitable for housing developments, this will cause demand for housing land to decrease and thus causing house prices to decrease;
4. Recommends building urban areas more compactly to increase space available for housing, thus reducing the demand for housing;
5. Underlines the importance of making a government enforced set price for all houses depending on the material the house is made out of and the square footage;
6. Noting with satisfaction the effects of removing the lease from homeowners and giving the houses the working class of society, thus reducing the amount that homeowners can charge for houses;
7. Confident in the ability of overruling current government jurisdiction to eliminate government taxes, thus reducing housing costs.



Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Dedollarization

Proposed by: Russia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages the Chinese government to loosen capital controls on the Chinese renminbi;
2. Suggests that countries able to do so phase out the US dollar as an intermediary currency and instead trade in local currencies;
3. Advises countries to transition the makeup of their foreign reserves slowly over the course of at least twenty years:
  - a. The US dollar should, by the end, constitute less than forty percent of all foreign reserves,
  - b. Currencies such as the Chinese renminbi should be more incorporated into foreign reserves as capital controls in China are reduced;
4. Condemns the United States's use of their currency status to punish and coerce other countries into cooperation;
5. Warns countries from dependence on the US dollar;
6. Urges the United Nations to facilitate the international process of dedollarization for a more equitable global economy:
  - a. With a less dollar-dependent global economy, countries will be less vulnerable to the wrath of the United States, and will allow the United States's exorbitant privilege to be shared more evenly among all countries.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Inflation's Burden on the Global Economy

Proposed by: Pakistan

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the universal challenge of inflation that affects nations worldwide, undermining economic stability and growth,

*Understanding* the critical need for international cooperation in formulating and implementing monetary and fiscal policies to effectively combat inflation,

*Acknowledging* the potential risks and benefits associated with coordinated global actions, including adjustments to monetary policies, trade agreements, and fiscal strategies aimed at controlling inflation,

1. Urges nations to carefully consider the global impact of their individual economic policies and to seek collaborative approaches to inflation control, recognizing that unilateral actions may have far-reaching implications beyond their borders;
2. Condemns the adoption of short-term, isolationist economic measures aimed solely at national inflation control without consideration for their potential to disrupt global economic stability and trade relationships;
3. Endorses the development of a strategic, multilateral framework for inflation control that includes synchronized monetary policies, supportive fiscal measures, and enhanced international trade cooperation, aiming for a balanced approach to global economic stability;
4. Calls for the strengthening of cooperation between central banks, finance ministries, and international financial institutions to share best practices, data, and strategies for inflation control, ensuring a harmonized approach to tackling inflationary pressures;
5. Emphasizes the necessity of protecting the most vulnerable populations and developing economies from the adverse effects of inflation, advocating for targeted support measures and financial aid to those most at risk;
6. Designates the responsibility of all nations to participate actively in international forums and working groups dedicated to addressing global inflation, sharing insights, and committing to collective action plans;
7. Invites the establishment of a special committee under the auspices of the United Nations, possibly in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, to monitor global inflation trends, coordinate policy responses, and offer guidance and assistance to nations grappling with high inflation rates.

Committee: Global Economy  
Topic: Affordable Housing  
Proposed by: The Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that homelessness is a critical global issue impacting individuals across developed and developing nations, regardless of economic, social, and cultural backgrounds,

*Aware* that economic expansion coupled with growing inequality contributes to the housing crisis

*Concerned* that the value of real estate continues to rise, exacerbating the challenge of accessing housing for those most in need,

*Emphasizing* that new housing developments often remain unaffordable for vulnerable populations, aggravating the housing shortage,

*Alarmed* by the disconnects between national and subnational governments, which impede the effective allocation of resources,

1. Advocates for the integration of housing rights into national and international law, aligning with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights;
2. Promotes urban planning policies prioritizing the needs of low-income and marginalized communities, including provisions for affordable housing, social infrastructure, and public spaces;
3. Implements tenant protection measures and rent regulation policies to prevent displacement, ensure housing stability, and control rent increases, especially in rapidly gentrifying areas;
4. Supports effective land use planning and regulatory frameworks prioritizing affordable housing development, including zoning policies, density bonuses, and incentives for the rehabilitation of vacant or underutilized land for housing purposes;
5. Allocates sufficient resources to cities, ensuring federal policies support local efforts to address homelessness and housing insecurity, bridging disconnects between national and subnational governments.

Committee: Global Economy  
Topic: Affordable Housing  
Proposed by: The Republic of Singapore

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed* by the huge population of the homeless,

*Believing* every individual has the right to adequate housing,

*Realizing* increasing the cost of homes creates a lower amount of housing for lower-income families,

*Noting* that there are more people than there are homes available,

*Aware* lower-income families and wealthy families aren't given equal opportunities,

*Taking into account* not having affordable housing is leading to a large amount of homelessness,

*Recognizing* that some countries are trying to fix this issue but others aren't,

1. Approves policies to make building houses easier;
2. Calls upon others to help build more homes;
3. Encourages other nations to focus on affordable housing;
4. Take notes of other ways to build/construct new homes;
5. Accepts a fund specifically to improve affordable housing;
6. Supports the needs of lower-income families by providing them welfare;
7. Further improves the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program;
8. Considers a policy that protects people renting homes from eviction;
9. Reminds the nations of the problem of homelessness;
10. Recommends a group of people who consistently watch over the new policies to make sure they are being followed.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Inflation's Burden on the Global Economy

Proposed by: Republic of Rwanda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that inflation is causing millions more people to fall into poverty in developing countries,

*Understanding* that inflation is increasingly synchronizing globally and affects all states,

*Emphasizing* that the reliance of the global economy on singular sources of resources is unsustainable and unsafe for the global economy,

1. Encourages the countries in the United Nations to get involved in working urgently towards reducing the effects of inflation;
2. Asks member nations to acknowledge the synchronization of inflation in recent years and how it affects all states in the global economy;
3. Recommends member nations to regulate prices on energy in order to reduce the effects of inflation on the consumer;
4. Condemns competitive practices by central banks that drive inflation;
5. Reiterates the effectiveness of major banks setting goals to reduce inflation within their states;
6. Urges the need for a global reserve of oil in case of global energy shortages or supply chain delays;
7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Dedollarization

Proposed by: Republic of Rwanda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages countries around the world to rely less on the dollar;
2. Asks nations to come together to find an alternative to the dollar;
3. Requests many small nations to increase production of resources and goods to become self sufficient and therefore rely less on the dollar;
4. Emphasizes the importance of the economic autonomy that having your native currency provides;
5. Reiterates the dangers of relying on the dollar as a primary source of reserve currency;
6. Believes less dollar dominance can lead to greater ability to regulate economy;
7. Reaffirms belief that countries should be more reliant on their native currency;
8. Emphasizes economic benefits caused by having a stronger currency
9. Recognizes benefits caused by de dollarizing;
10. Believes removing reliance on the dollar will help developing countries grow;
11. Thinks the United Nations should buy back dollars from nations using a nation's native currency;
12. Wants a new alternative to the dollar created;
13. Believes countries should produce more resources and finished good to increase trade and add value to their currency;
14. Acknowledges the current influence of the dollar in the global economy;
15. Thinks that a stronger national currency can increase national wages as well as consumer ability;
16. Believes that a stronger currency would provide larger economic opportunities for the people of said country;
17. Suggests a more stable currency replaces the dollar as the world reserve currency
18. Suggests the creation of a gold backed currency;
19. Suggests in deflation to add value to a currency to aid de-dollarization;
20. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Affordable Housing

Proposed by: Ireland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourage the countries of the United Nation to enact legislation preventing housing prices from rising above a certain percentage of the national income average;
2. Recommends nations to create programs that assist first-time home buyers with loans, financing, and access to affordable housing;
3. Request nations to accelerate the construction of housing focusing on affordability instead of luxurious land-consuming buildings;
  - a. Moderate zoning laws to encourage construction of affordable housing,
  - b. Reducing restrictions on housing construction so home builders can continue with projects more efficiently;
4. Condemns the action of corporations or individuals buying affordable housing for the purpose of raising property prices or renting for personal monetary gains;
5. Emphasize the importance of affordable shelter for human health. Reiterate the fact that housing is a human right, not privilege.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Affordable Housing

Proposed by: The United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* at the lack of affordable housing availability in the world today, we can look ahead and see that 6 years from now in 2030, UN-Habitat estimates that 3 billion people, or about 40 percent of the world's population, will need access to adequate housing,

*Knowing that* this translates into a demand for 96,000 new affordable and accessible housing units every day,

*Conscious* of the fact that nations have previously attempted to get a hold of this housing crisis by creating public housing projects, subsidized housing programs, implementation of rent control, and community land trusts,

*Acknowledging* these all came with their non-manageable issues such as the cost of upkeep on the government's behalf, supply constraints in areas such as restrictions or limited land availability constrain the supply of affordable housing, and there can be social stigma around these attempted local affordable housing developments,

1. *Urges* the United Nations to invest in infrastructure and urban planning to create sustainable, temporary housing developments that can help eliminate the current shortage and better the lives of those in unsafe and harmful living conditions;
2. *Urges* the United Nations to conduct research and gather data for a better understanding of the affordable housing crisis worldwide, this would require the United Nations to gather information on housing affordability, homelessness, and housing conditions in member states;
3. *Compels* the United Nations to work with member states to implement innovative solutions like community land trusts or cooperative housing models to provide alternative housing options for those in need, ultimately striving to guarantee housing as a fundamental human right for all;
4. *Suggests* the United Nations take the methods countries such as Japan have done to eliminate the housing crisis and implement it in all member states:
  - a. Promoted living in smaller housing units,



- b. Provided financial support and incentives for renovating older buildings to be used as affordable housing,
  - c. Introduced rent subsidy programs to help low-income individuals and families in accessing affordable housing;
5. Suggests the United Nations and its member states give financial support (ex. Grants, loans, and guarantees) to enable citizens to make housing investments in this affordable housing development;
6. Condemns member nations that leave this crisis untouched, as the severity of this crisis is escalating rapidly.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Affordable Housing

Proposed by: United Arab Emirates

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Noting with deep concern* the extent of the affordable housing crisis,

*Recognizing* the various factors, including climate change, legislation, and economic factors, which are related to this issue,

*Emphasizing* the basic human right of all people to affordable, equitable housing,

1. Urges governments of all member states to pass legislation ensuring access to affordable housing for all economic groups;
2. Suggests that governments also prioritize addressing related social, economic, and environmental factors to this issue;
3. Notes that the burden of inflation significantly increases the difficulty of finding affordable housing;
4. Recognizes that housing construction has a massive impact on climate change and the environment;
5. Recommends supporting non-governmental organizations in their efforts to support people who lack affordable housing.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Affordable Housing

Proposed by: The Republic of Ecuador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Taking into account* that in 1948, adequate housing was recognized as an aspect of the standard of living in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Noting with concern* the 1.8 billion individuals suffering from inadequate housing, where poverty is the leading cause,

*Deeply Aware* that according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, a house is considered affordable if its cost, whether mortgage or rent, is below 30% of the household's income,

*Received* that 60% of low-income households in Ecuador suffer from a housing deficit; More than 2 million families,

*Emphasizing* that households containing individuals of disabilities and families headed by women are more likely to suffer from inequality gaps,

*Recognizing* that in July 2019, MIDUVI along with funding from the IDB, created "Housing Solutions for Poor and Vulnerable Households" which provided housing subsidies to residents of Ecuador with priority given to disabled people and women,

*Further Observing* that on October 5, 2023, the World Bank Board of Directors approved a project that aimed to finance affordable housing and improve urban infrastructure with a fund of USD 100 million,

*Considered* countries in Africa have began to implement the construction of 3D printed houses to decrease the housing deficit with construction being cheaper, quicker, and eco-friendly,

1. Authorizes the creation of additional programs similar to "Housing Solutions for Poor and Vulnerable Households" where women and disabled individuals are given priority;
2. Approves the use of 3D printed technology to accommodate the issue of a lack of housing space;

3. Declares Accordingly that people who spend more than 30% of their income on their current housing space be granted subsidies if they do not wish to move into a new 3D printed space;
4. Requests funds to be provided by the IFC in addition to previous donations like the USD 100 million;
5. Further Approves the surveying of individuals within their respective countries to gather data to predict the necessary resources required;
6. Considers the commission of professionals to manage this specific program to ensure the funds and overall success are at a high level;
7. Supports already implemented programs and plans to collaborate to increase efficiency;
8. Calls Upon all states to take action and support the creation of the new “3D Printed Housing and Subsidies Solutions for Vulnerable Households” program;
9. Trusts member states to support and initialize the program on May 25th, 2024.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Dedollarization

Proposed by: Belarus

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* over the constant over reliance on only one nation of 195,

*Aware* of many developing countries being incredibly reliant upon United States financial aid,

*Recognizing* the necessity of a stable global market that does not benefit nations unequally,

*Believing* that it is possible for BRICS to serve as a currency that does not unequally benefit one nation over another,

1. Urges the United Nations to recognize the need for a more stable and secure global currency;
2. Recommends that developing nations are protected from a withdrawal of financial aid if they dedollarize;
3. Believes that it is important to provide a currency that does not prioritize one nation;
4. Recommends the United Nations to push for the usage of BRICS and for dedollarization for all nations.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Affordable Housing

Proposed by: Czechia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed by* the lack of attention that is going towards affordable housing,

*Acknowledging* the toll affordable housing has on the environment and countries' economies,

*Aware of* the amount of supplies and money the housing efforts require to be successful,

1. Requests countries to educate citizens about the realities of homelessness to help end discrimination against homeless people;
2. Strongly advises countries to acknowledge the affordable housing crisis, and create a plan to assess the crisis;
3. Calls for countries to create standards and guidelines in order to ensure homes are being built properly, and sustainably;
4. Urges countries to recognize affordable homes as a human right in order to reduce homelessness and minimize the issue;
5. Instructs countries to have environmental laws that reduce the amount of greenhouse gas emissions that are being released as these homes are being created;
6. Encourages countries to eliminate forceful eviction to help keep people in a home;
7. Requires more money to be put towards housing in order to officially take action towards the issue.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Generative Artificial Intelligence

Proposed by: Turkey

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of growing artificial intelligence and the problems that follow it,

*Concerned* about the lack of action against AI and its ever growing systems,

*Acknowledging* that artificial intelligence is inevitably growing, and guidelines need to be put in place to make sure it develops safely,

1. Calls for more attention within governments against the issue of AI;
2. Strongly encourages the limitations of AI and who can access it;
3. Encourages setting boundaries for what AI can do and what data it can intake;
4. Demands laws to be created in order to protect citizens from harm and long term effects that can be detrimental;
5. Requires AI mechanisms to be tested before being released to society;
6. Recommends countries to educate citizens on the potential harms, negatives, and positives to AI;
7. Urges governments to create laws that will prevent citizens from harm.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Inflation's Burden on the Global Economy

Proposed by: Colombia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the innumerable amount of factors and personalized issues within struggling countries,

*Aware* of the measures and the amount necessary to make noticeable change,

*Concerned* about the effects of poverty on people as a result of inflationary increases,

1. Suggests that countries implement new policies, reforms, and wage and price control;
2. Encourages to self analyze and identify sources of inflation increases;
3. Urges countries to implement preventive measures;
4. Calls upon countries to provide aid to people who are struggling;
5. Requests to participate in fiscal reforms and change laws as necessary;
6. Suggests balancing wage and prices to current inflation rates;
7. Encourages countries to adjust conditions in order to accomplish high employment and price stability.



Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Affordable Housing

Proposed by: Poland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the need for affordable housing around the world,

*Recognizing* that adequate housing and services is an inalienable right, as enshrined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Taking into account* that the United Nations' commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which aims to provide reliable services, energy, and housing for all,

*Appreciating* the efforts of many countries to address the housing crisis, such as social housing and public works projects,

1. Calls upon all countries to recognize the importance and effects of adequate housing, and put more money towards building new homes;
2. Encourages the United Nations to continue to support UN-Habitat, which has helped many countries develop affordable housing.

Committee: Global Economy  
Topic: Affordable Housing  
Proposed by: United Kingdom

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the affordability of homes after inflation, connected to, shortage of homes, climate and environment, lack of support for those affected, and homelessness and poverty,

*Aware* that this issue is influenced by inflation causing housing and rent prices to soar,

*Recognizing* the efforts of many nations to make affordable housing a priority and developing more housing,

1. Urges countries to develop more affordable housing that are available for everyone, including homeless, low income, and underserved;
2. Condemns inadequate, unhealthy, unsustainable housing that does not promote overall well being and health;
3. Requests that members use and develop models, layouts, and plans that redetermine enough housing suitable for our growing population and needs;
4. Recommends more developed countries to work towards improving their ways of efficient development so that more affordable housing can be accessible;
5. Calls upon nations to increase the rate of building which would decrease the price of housing;
6. Encourages nations to advertise better pricing for housing and rent to help keep people afloat and to minimize evictions and homelessness.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Inflation's Burden on the Global Economy

Proposed by: The United Kingdom

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Worried* about the future of our global economy with the un-sustained inflation rates,

*Acknowledging* a major impact on inflation is due to not enough increase on interest rates causing too much supply and demand,

*Noting that* in effort to improve and potentially fix inflation increasing markup on products which would mean interest rates are rising would also lead to less supply and demand and eventually inflation going down,

1. Influences countries to increase their interest rates on products being manufactured and services being done to the United Nations helping with less demand needed and also less supply helping inflation go down;
2. Showing that inflation relies on countries working together to increase interest rates under help along the way from the United Nations;
3. In hopes that countries start making it more common too increase interest rates hopefully leading to the downfall of inflation;
4. Encouraging that developed countries use their funding to their advantage investing to get bigger interest rates to help inflation to their advantage and not only that but also using their funds to help developing countries as well reach their goals of higher interest rates;
5. Relying on the nations to improve interest rates on products and service as well as making an impact on the world of why we need to be concerned about inflation;
6. Nudging countries with high inflation rates to increase interest rates to gain control of the amount of supply and demand and ultimately inflation rates.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Dedollarization

Proposed by: The Arab Republic of Egypt

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that the US dollar currently accounts for 59.2% of the global central bank reserves,

*Bearing in mind* that the funding for the United Nations comes from its member states and that the United States is the largest contributor,

*Further Recognizing* the reliance on the dollar held by many developing countries, especially those whose economy is derived from oil,

*Remembering* that during the American Great Recession of 2008 global trade fell by 15%,

1. Encourages the use of The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as a platform for discussion regarding the issues of currency and trade around the world;
2. Urges that member states who intend on moving away from the dollar as an intermediary currency do so in a calm and calculated manner so as not to cause upset in their own economies and trade relations;
3. Strongly advises that developing countries move away from using the dollar in local trade, and move towards a more diversified economy:
  - a. This change would apply to countries primarily in the eastern hemisphere as it is logical for countries near the United States to use the dollar in trade;
4. Furthermore this does not necessitate a complete abolishment of the US dollar, but a movement towards keeping local trades in local currencies.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Affordable Housing

Proposed by: Russia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* that billions of people are unable to acquire adequate housing due to cost as well as availability,

*Concerned* with the harm that this may cause to citizen's mental and physical health across the globe,

*Recognizing* the steps that countries have taken to tackle the great problem of the affordable housing crisis,

1. *Urges* countries to continue doing everything that they can to combat the affordable housing crisis, including passing policies promoting the creation of affordable housing, getting resources and labor to create affordable housing, to create regulations to avoid economic situations that would harm the housing market, and to lower interest rates as much as safely possible so that citizens can acquire housing affordably;
2. *Calls* for the formation of a committee to design and implement plans to provide affordable apartment housing to third and first world countries;
3. *Urges* architects, scientists, mathematicians and anyone able to keep attempting to design better and more affordable housing that will provide for every basic necessity that anyone would need.

Committee: Global Economy  
Topic: Generative Artificial Intelligence  
Proposed by: Egypt

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Understanding* that generative artificial intelligence is not a globally recognized concept,

*Recognizing* that AI can be used for improving outcomes in numerous fields, such as healthcare, education, and improving the economy,

*Emphasizing* that the United Nations has already noticed the effects that AI can have and held a press conference, created an interim report, and will hold a summit and release a final report later this year, all on the focus of AI,

*Acknowledging* that generative AI can contribute to achieving sustainable developmental goals three and eleven, good health and well-being and sustainable cities and communities, by analyzing health records, determining what should be done to help people in need, helping water management, and managing energy conservation,

*Welcoming* generative AI into the economy globally,

1. Suggests nations perform their own fact check on popular generative artificial intelligences and inform citizens of what is trustworthy and what to look out for;
2. Endorses the spread of AI;
3. Encourages governments to use generative AI when possible to encourage developers to focus on making AI more reliable;
4. Acknowledges that AI cannot always be reliable and should not be completely trusted.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Affordable Housing

Proposed by: Sultanate of Oman

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* that the International Islamic Charitable Organization (IICO) implemented by the United Nations habitat is supporting families whose houses were damaged by the Beirut Port explosion of August 4th 2020 which resulted in 60,000 homes being damaged,

*Recognizing* that affordable housing has increased significantly since Covid-19,

1. Requests that the United Nations creates a non-profit organization to help raise money for affordable housing;
2. Recommends that the United Nations puts more money into the Global Housing Foundation (GHF) to further help the housing crisis in Oman and other countries;
3. Condemns countries who prioritize politics over affordable housing and do not put money into affordable housing;
4. Urges countries to put money into affordable housing;
5. Insists that the United Nations gives the Sultanate of Oman intelligence about how to not rely economically on our oil resources as they will eventually run out;
6. Suggests that the United Nations creates a social media platform focused on spreading awareness about affordable housing;
7. Asks that MEDC's give intel to LEDC's about affordable housing and vice versa;
8. States that the Sultanate of Oman would like to give the United Nations oil in return for housing materials such as lumber, metal, concrete, etc.

Committee: Global Economy

Topic: Inflation's Burden on the Global Economy

Proposed by: Republic of Costa Rica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that in the past 4 years the world's global inflation rate has gone up by 19 percent from 2020 to now globally,

*Acknowledging* that this rate is slowly coming down but is still at a very high number for global inflation,

Keep in mind that if we can avoid a big debt crisis it will help all nation states in growing inflation and keep them stable,

1. Encourages developing countries to manage social reforms which are critical in creating buffers against economic shocks to the global system while protecting LEDCs and developing nations;
2. Asks that nation states stop the supply and demand crisis and help LEDC's with their financial positions and help lower inflation rates;
3. Calls upon MEDCs to help LEDCs with financial problems around the world,
4. Recommends that MEDCs will help LEDCs inflations lower and their own inflation lower at a rapid pace;
5. Authorizes that Costa Rica likes this way of stabilizing LEDCs and making them sustainable for the future;
5. Emphasizes the need for sustainability for effective global cooperation initiatives to avoid debt crises in both LEDCs and MEDCs.



Committee: Global Economy  
Topic: Generative Artificial Intelligence  
Proposed by: The Republic of Austria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* that the global community does not know all of the benefits and challenges that artificial intelligence can bring,

*Recognizing* that artificial intelligence has the potential to create more jobs than it replaces,

*Acknowledging* that the United Nations has made an advisory body that gives analysis and recommendations for the international governance of AI,

1. Encourages that artificial intelligence should be able to do the jobs of humans that are dangerous to humans and also jobs that can be a lot faster with AI instead;
2. Requests that the United Nations make a free program that helps people qualify for a new job career if artificial intelligence replaces their old one;
3. Acknowledges that artificial intelligence can contribute to the United Nations sustainability goals in ways like tracking climate change, eliminating human bias and mistakes, and increasing the productivity within the United Nations;
4. Encourages the United Nations to incorporate their multi-stakeholder high-level advisory body for artificial intelligence, this could supervise the AI and give suggestions and recommendations to the companies so AI does not get out of control;
5. Requests that other United Nations countries introduce artificial intelligence to their workforce and contribute to the research on artificial intelligence;
6. Recommends that the United Nations should only allow artificial intelligence to take around 35% of jobs from the United Nations countries;
7. Encourages people to think of AI as a tool and not a complete replacement of humans.

Committee: Global Economy  
Topic: Affordable Housing  
Proposed by: The Republic of Haiti

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging that* member states are currently providing resources for the infrastructure of affordable houses being built for LEDCs,

*Recognizing* that LEDCs struggle with building housing and having affordable housing,  
*Acknowledging* low-income nations cannot typically provide the resources to help other LEDCs,

1. Encourages the United Nation and member states to provide additional materials and support in building housing in LEDCs;
2. Request higher economic nations to further fund lower economic nations to keep some balance between MEDCs and LEDCs;
3. Ask that MEDCs have NGOs support raising money for LEDCs to be able to house the global community;
4. Urges more MEDCs to incentivize private corporations to provide material or help to LEDCs in building affordable housing;
5. Recommends MEDCs to use more technology advanced ways of building housing;
6. Calls upon all nations that having adequate housing/living is a human right.

Committee: Global Economy  
Topic: Generative Artificial Intelligence  
Proposed by: Republic of Costa Rica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* that Artificial Intelligence will eventually take ¼ of all jobs, which will shrink the global economy,

*Recognizing* that there are already 3.4 billion people employed, but if Artificial Intelligence takes ¼ of those jobs, it will result in 850 million people being unemployed, having huge consequences to the global economy,

1. Ask MEDCs to research and support Artificial Intelligence to help developing countries by saving them the cost of human labor;
2. States that principles should be adopted to support trustworthy AI systems;
3. Encourages diversity within Artificial Intelligence job recruitment;
4. Emphasizes connectivity between people who speak different languages using Artificial Intelligence;
5. Reiterates that AI should be used as a tool not a weapon;
6. Asks countries to develop competitive AI systems of their own;
7. Requests Member states to fund small companies building AI systems;
8. Condemns the use of Nondiverse coding teams;
9. Urges Member States to make Artificial Intelligence policies;
10. Suggests all countries apply filters to AI to minimize helping criminals.

Committee: Global Economy  
Topic: Generative Artificial Intelligence  
Proposed by Singapore

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Worrying* about AI replacing the jobs of over 300 million citizens across the world, and the increase in poverty worldwide that will be a result,

*Concerned* about the potential destabilization of governments and political regimes in developing countries,

*Aware* of the possibility of increased refugees all over the globe,

1. Commends countries to strongly value fairness, transparency, accountability, and safety to mitigate potential negative impacts on employment and society as a whole;
2. Promotes lifelong learning initiatives to help workers acquire new skills and adapt to the changing job market;
3. Expects nations to spread public awareness and updates about the potential impact of AI on employment;
4. Urges new job opportunities/positions for AI, creating environments that don't replace humans entirely;
5. Recommends investing in emerging industries that are likely to create new job opportunities;
6. Encourages programs that offer reskilling and upskilling for employees to further compete with the growing technology;
7. Requests businesses to adopt flexible work arrangements, such as remote work and job sharing which allows distribution of available work among more workers.

Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Arbitrary Detention  
Proposed By: Rwanda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Reaffirming* its commitment to the principles and purposes Universal Declaration of Human Rights, particularly Article 9, "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile",

*Recognizing* the responsibility of member states to uphold Article 9,

*Deeply concerned* by the significant spike in arbitrary detentions and deprivation of liberty by Israeli authorities in Gaza,

*Noting* the use of arbitrary detention of Palestinians as a tool to suppress dissent and interfere with reporting on and monitoring of human rights in Gaza,

*Alarmed* by reports of inhumane treatment and torture of arbitrarily detained individuals in Gaza,

1. Strongly condemns the widespread and systematic practice of arbitrary detention carried out by Israeli authorities in Gaza;
2. Demands that Israel immediately and unconditionally release all Palestinian civilians, journalists, and human rights advocates subject to arbitrary detention and deprivation of liberty;
3. Calls upon Israel to fully respect its obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law in Gaza, including prohibitions against arbitrary detention;
4. Further demands that Israel grant international humanitarian and human rights monitoring groups full access to detention facilities in Gaza;
5. Requests that the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention prioritize investigations into cases of arbitrary detentions by Israel in Gaza;
6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Arbitrary Detention  
Proposed By: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the global history of arrests and detentions, conducted arbitrarily, which disproportionately affect minority groups and advocates for free speech, and threaten human rights and democracy worldwide,

1. Supporting citizens' freedom of speech and expression in member countries, the United Nations shall enforce methods of persuasion upon nonconforming members;
2. Utilizing trade measures and ending diplomatic relations, the United Nations shall encourage countries to end their practices of arbitrary detention;
3. Charging member countries with fines for their violations of international law;
4. Interfering with increased rates arbitrary detention directly in times of political unrest.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Free Speech

Proposed By: Slovakia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* that there is loose social media censorship,

*Guided by* freedom of speech laws,

*Observing* that there is a rise of mental health issues in teens that use social media, by over 30% in the time window for 2010-2015,

*Noting* that journalists and other users have lost lives, due to loose censorship of the media,

*Emphasizing* the United Nations passing of The Rabat Plan of Action, that prohibits hate speech and,

*Declaring* for censorship on hate speech,

*Referring* to the United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech,

*Noting with approval* of the Rabat Plan of Action, with the hope to stop hate speech online,

1. Urges countries with freedom of speech laws, to lean to the creation of social media censorship laws;
2. Recommends systems of censorship against hate speech;
3. Call upon citizens to report harmful speech they witness digitally through report system;
4. Encourages guidelines that aren't overly restrictive, that still stand with the protection against hate speech;
5. Calls for countries to acknowledge the damage of social media on youth,
6. Further reminds the consequences of social media with little censorship;
7. Emphasizes the importance of actions to stop the spread of harmful misinformation,
8. Asks countries to work together to stop international misinformation;
9. Further requests the creation of new, more effective ways to censor social media;
10. Declares accordingly that social media must have censorship to protect citizens.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Free Speech

Proposed By: Colombia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the false information that is being spread all across the world on social media,

*Concerned* about finding a way to stop false information from spreading all over the internet,

*Recognizing* the things that other countries are doing to stop false information from spreading, they take their ideas to reduce the amount of fake information that is spread on social media,

*Acknowledging* the problem, the United Nations starts to set boundaries on certain things that people can say on the internet,

*Recognising* the fines that are going on, people still find a way to anonymously share false information over the internet,

*Deeply concerned* about the way that people are getting around the boundaries, the United Nations attempts to fine anybody that spreads false information,

*Fully alarmed* of the situation that is happening, the United Nations and the rest of the countries come together to come up with a third party program that checks what everyone is going to post on social media before they post it, it takes them a few years to build this up,

*Confident* about their idea, they put it out and hope that it works on stopping false information from spreading on social media,

*Appreciating* the third party program, people thank the United Nations and other countries for helping them not get manipulated into thinking that others are correct,

1. Directs all of the countries and the United Nations's attention towards this problem so that they can start thinking about different ways to reduce it;
2. Having received these boundaries, people still find their way around them and spread more false information, manipulating others into believing that they are correct.



Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: Philippines

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Conscious* of the fact that countries choose to ignore the many side effects of a child marriage in order to keep traditions alive,

*Noting* with regret that many countries continue practicing child marriage even if it is considered illegal,

*Observing* that countries where child marriage isn't as prevalent have better education rates, and tend to do better off as a whole,

*Recognizing* that girls are still being discriminated against due to the sexist and religious views that many countries implement,

1. Acknowledges the goals that the United Nations has for 2030 by implementing laws or rules against child marriage;
2. Advises that other countries could set rules similar to the Philippines in order to help kids that have gone through child marriage;
3. Demands that countries should have a certain requirement for the education of a child in order to make sure that girls don't have to rely on their husbands;
4. Suggests that there should be further investigation on the effects that child marriage has on children and a country in general;
5. Takes note of the fact that due to many religious beliefs, social status, and economic issues, many people will continue wedding children;
6. Reiterates that girls should understand their place in society and they are not inferior due to their gender;
7. Invites the idea that creating a support system would allow for girls to feel comfortable getting out of these forced relationships;
8. Further requests that women should be taught about their body and their reproductive rights, especially in developing countries;
9. Also urges that developing countries should try and change their ways because developed countries have a lower child marriage rate.

Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Police Brutality  
Proposed By: Philippines

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Expressing concern* about the insufficiency of order in police training which leads to police brutality,

*Noting* that people all around the world, especially developing countries and people of color, are being affected by police violence,

*Acknowledging* that smaller developed countries are more controlled in the sense of weapon usage,

*Recognizing* the distrust between police officers and citizens due to police brutality,

1. Encourages countries to use money on reforming police training, instead of using the money to invest in police weapons;
2. Urges for the United Nations to continue with their study on police brutality and how they can change the system;
3. Further resolves the issue of distrust between citizens and police officers;
4. Draws the attention to potentially changing the justice system so that people can comfortably step up about their problems, and will be guaranteed a fair trial;
5. Strongly advises scientists to continue looking at the reasoning behind police brutality, and the psychological effects behind it;
6. Suggests the idea that developing countries and bigger developed countries, should have the same system as smaller developed countries;
7. Underlines the idea that police programs should retrain their police officers so that all police systems are on the same page on police rules;
8. Introduces the idea of firing police officers or putting them on probation, if they are using unnecessary violence.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Police Brutality

Proposed By:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* that unnecessary force has led to people being injured, permanently disabled, or killed,

*Taking into account* the intersection of police brutality's affect and the global struggles caused by racial discrimination and discrimination of marginalized groups,

*Guided by* a deep concern for those affected by police brutality as for the breaches in human rights and violations of the right to liberty, security, equal protection under the law, and freedom from discrimination,

*Aware* of militarization within police forces across the globe and their exacerbation of police brutality as law enforcement can have access to arsenal weapons,

*Recognizing* that international law is not enough to hold local police forces accountable for their actions,

*Recalling* Ghana's past history of tensions between both the criminal justice and law enforcement systems and the public wherein law enforcement agencies have performatively aimed to change public opinion to minimize public scrutiny surrounding their acts of injustice and brutality,

*Reiterating* the need for accountability as stated by the United Nations Human Rights Council: "public confidence in police and other law enforcement officials is paramount for their ability to perform their functions effectively and depends on, inter alia, their respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and human dignity of all persons,"

1. Expresses its appreciation for Ethiopia's Federal Police Commission established in 2000 which successfully mandates investigation of police misconduct cases;
2. Affirms the United Kingdom's strategic improvement of police diversity in recent decades as a means of combating underrepresentation of demographics and the supplemental lessening of the number of autonomous forces to uniquely create a perfect opportunity for initiating dramatic national changes;
3. Encourages the United Nations to use militarization funding gathered from itself and member nations to increase funding of the Ministry of Peace to thus expand its scope of impact from Ethiopia to an international level;
4. Recommends that the United Nations assist nations to implement more careful oversight and accountability forces;

5. Reminds the United Nations that a high standard of education for becoming a law enforcer is an absolute need in order to fight discriminatory and unlawful brutality;
6. Requests that the United Nations fabricate a globalized police reform by sanctioning every nation to provide a new commission similar to the Ministry;
7. Resolves that this commission can alternatively be fabricated by way of increased funding of the Ministry of Peace as stated in clause 3.

Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Police Brutality  
Proposed By: The Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* by the prevalence of police brutality that violates the Declaration of Human Rights, which is often done unlawfully and can lead to death,

*Condemning* the use of unlawful force by law enforcement officers,

*Aware* that developing nations may not have the proper means of punishing individuals,

*Recognizing* nations' efforts to limit such unlawful use of lethal force by extensive training programs,

1. Mandates all member states and their political subdivisions to develop comprehensive training programs, focusing not only on the practical side of law enforcement, but also the nuanced side of law enforcement with psychological and social training to equip incoming officers with the ability to navigate the job thoroughly;
2. Requires that all current law enforcement officers get retrained with these newly devised programs;
3. Advocates for lower level officers to undergo a comprehensive training program that lasts no less than a year, while higher-ranking officers have an extended program of up to 4 years;
4. Urges for member states with thorough training programs to extend assistance in developing nations in creating a comprehensive training program, to uphold human rights in these nations.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Arbitrary Detention

Proposed By: Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the fundamental principle that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary detention or arrest, as outlined in Article 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Recognizing* the prevalent problem of arbitrary detention internationally, as seen in the forcible imprisonment of Syrian citizens and arbitrary raids on Romany settlements in Russia,

*Emphasizing* the upholding of global human rights standards and the promotion of honoring the rule of law of preventing arbitrary detention,

*Affirming* the position of the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention is to advocate for adherence to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and investigate potential violations relating to arbitrary detention,

*Reaffirming* all member states commitment to protect and respect the dignity and inherent rights of individuals, regardless of their state of origin or political affiliation,

*Acknowledging* the significance of dialogue and compromise between member states in addressing the international origins of arbitrary detention,

1. Calls upon all United Nations member states to exercise effective measures to eliminate arbitrary detention within their sovereign borders, thus ensuring compliance with the UDHR guidelines;
2. Urges individual member states to cooperate with the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, yielding required information and aiding in investigations of alleged cases if necessary;
3. Encourages member states to reform domestic policies that potentially contribute to arbitrary detention rates, including but not limited to, civilian surveillance, excessive governmental force, and prejudiced practices;
4. Requests the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to supply technical support to member states addressing arbitrary detention rates, including but not limited to law enforcement personnel and legal training;

5. Calls upon member states to encourage education on human rights, social diversity, and tolerance within societal bounds, creating a culture centered on protecting individual dignity and freedoms;
6. Urges member states to partake in open dialogue and cooperate at the international and regional levels to combat the fundamental reasons for arbitrary detention;
7. Requests the United Nations Secretary-General to annually report to the Human Rights Council on the progress of implementing this resolution and all progress made in the prevention of arbitrary detention internationally;
8. Decides to remain committed to the matter and to further actions as necessary to ensure the successful implementation of this conclusion.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Police Brutality

Proposed By: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that roughly 29,000 lives are lost each year due to police forces worldwide,

*Aware* of the statistics that Brazil has the most killings at the hands of police in the world, with around 6,000 per year,

*Understanding* the deeply rooted prejudice and systemic racism that exists within every police force,

*Taking note* of the lack of care that this has been given within Brazil, as well as many other countries,

Having considered applying cut downs and reforming police in Rio de Janeiro as of 2022,

1. Considers possibly moving forward in giving this issue more attention, as the United Nations is actively conducting research with our citizens;
2. Doesn't urge this as a main issue, as there are other pressing issues to be addressed first;
3. Emphasizes observing racism within our government, especially in the high death rates of black people in low income areas through the police;
4. Affirms the work being done to further include diversity in every branch of government;
5. Reinstating the low importance of police brutality and reformation within our country.



Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Free Speech

Proposed By: The United Arab Emirates

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Expresses concern* that countries aren't allowing their people to have full access to social media, as well as expressing their opinions to the world,

*Noting* that the freedom of speech is a powerful thing that everyone should have access to,

*Fully aware* of certain countries limiting, or not allowing people to have any access, like Syria which only has about 1% of their freedom liberties,

*Acknowledges* how the United Nations has stated that they, "want social media platforms to do their human rights due diligence and review their business models against the guiding principles on business and human rights."

*Having considered* that it aligns with SDG's #5 Gender Equality, #10 Reduced inequalities, #11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, and #17 Partnerships for the goals, these goals allow people to communicate with each other,

1. Strongly encourages countries to give all their people access to social media and other forms of communication;
2. Urges that countries recognize that everyone needs to be entitled to their own opinion, and speak about it;
3. Authorizes the United Nations to take the initiative to enforce laws allowing everyone to have the freedom of speech and communication through social media;
  - a. All people can report violations to whatever section of the UN deems necessary, and said section must look it over and take action;
2. The Security Council must check every country's social media and free speech by going to the country and understanding where the country needs support;
4. Notifies that NGOs and other businesses should listen to everyone's opinion and proposals regardless of gender;
5. Encourages countries to keep an eye on everyone's use of social media, and take action if it puts citizens and people in danger:
  - a. If a person is threatening something online, posing to commit a crime, or doing something hazardous, the government should take action;
6. Recommends countries consider the cybercrime laws in place in the UAE, to be used as an influence for other countries to implement cyber laws.

Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Arbitrary Detention  
Proposed By: Slovakia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recalling* the creation of The Working Group and their effort to combat arbitrary detention,

*Noting* the standards outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Deeply concerned* that arbitrary detention still poses a major human rights violation internationally,

1. Calls upon all to reiterate their agreement, as transcribed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to make an effort to prevent and end arbitrary detention, giving all individuals a fair trial and due process;
2. Encourages all to provide effective training and resources to law enforcement and other judicial officers, leading to effective measures preventing arbitrary detention;
3. Urges all to participate in productive international conversations, creating an understanding of the root causes of arbitrary detention, which may include political, economic, and social injustices;
4. Encourages the amendment, when needed, of laws, policies, and practices that contribute to the continuation of arbitrary detention and do not meet the standards set by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
5. Calls upon all to collaborate with the United Nations and other relevant and dependable organizations, such as The Working Group, to build new effective tactics to combat arbitrary detention and violations of human rights;
6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: Egypt

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Fully Aware* that child brides exist and are a huge global concern and that in least developed countries 40 percent of girls are married before age 18, and 12 percent of girls are married before age 15,

*Emphasizing* that this problem exists in great measure because there are non-existent or very weak laws against this practice,

*Deeply Concerned* that lots of the times the child brides are a consequence of the economical problems in less developed countries and these families are benefited by making their kids marry someone to leave the responsibility of their children to the husband or wife's family, so in this way they don't have to pay more expenses,

*Deeply Conscious* that politicians don't want to do anything against it because it would ruin their reputation since families that have a lack of resources are benefited by the practice of child brides, also it is a big part of some cultures',

1. Invites the use of international platforms to show people the consequences of this practice;
2. Encourages providing support for programs focused on girls education;
3. Calls for offering financial incentives to those countries that demonstrate that this practice is getting reduced;
4. Recommends a minimum set of suggestions or laws for countries to follow them;
5. Calls upon teaching law enforcement in the affected countries to implement rules against child marriage.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: India

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Exposing* the prevalent problem of child marriage across the world,

*Acknowledging* the devastating side effects that child marriage has on developing children,

*Hoping* that countries acknowledge the importance of abolishing child labor,

1. Encourages members of the United Nations to acknowledge and work towards ending child marriage;
2. Understands that the child marriage issue goes beyond children's rights, but also into gender equality, reproductive rights, poverty, and other critical human rights issues;
3. Recognizes the important cultural history that child marriage is rooted in;
  - a. Movements should be made to explain how cultures have shifted over time to fit more modern issues and that child marriage is another issue that cultures should move away from;
4. Suggests the use of widespread education measures in local communities;
  - a. Including strategies to educate both parents and communities on cultural changes, how to spot child marriage and abuse, and how to end child marriage,
  - b. Providing communities with proper sexual education and life skills training,
  - c. Providing a minimum 12 years of education for children,
  - d. Making widespread aid available to those who think they are in a child marriage or are at risk of being in a child marriage;
5. Supports the furthering of economic support to families that feel they cannot properly support their children;
6. Mandates the minimum marriage age be raised to 18 for all countries;
7. Endorses passing of laws be passed to protect children's rights and prevent them from entering child marriages including:
  - a. Mandatory recording of marriage and child births,
  - b. Outlawing of non-consensual marriage;
8. Demands that laws implemented to protect children from child marriage are upheld.

Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Police Brutality  
Proposed By: Rwanda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that ~29,000 lives are lost annually at the hands of police worldwide,

*Observing* the steady increase of inhumane treatment from law enforcement,

*Deeply regretting* previous instances in Rwanda of a failure to properly investigate officers responsible for the death of Congolese refugees,

*Keeping in mind* the history of Rwandan officers using excessive force when enforcing lockdown measures and failure to limit the use of firearms,

*Emphasizing* the increasing negligence of political officials all over the world to take accountability for instances of police brutality,

*Confirming* the lack of continuity between national law and international standards including territories in the United States and Mexico,

*Understanding* the lack of international willingness and failure to follow the previously published United Nations “Handbook on police accountability, oversight and integrity”,

1. Suggests all countries review their national standards for law enforcement and update them to match international law;
2. Calls for revamped efforts to eliminate corruption in police forces, especially those of the Philippines, Brazil, and Venezuela through the discharging of officers;
3. Urges for financial assistance for countries working to eliminate police brutality;
4. Recommends implementing investigations and criminal tribunals for countries failing to decrease cases of police brutality;
5. Encourages the implementation of political sanctions to punish nations that restrict the freedom of peaceful assembly and right to fair trials;
6. Considers restricting participation in international trade and financial assistance for nations who fail to abide by international standards, determined through a system of annual international review.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: Finland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Reminding* all nations to consider the risk of sexual and physical violence against child brides,

1. Recommends further financing for the "Save the World" campaign, specifically for the educational prosperity of developing nations;
2. Condemns both cultural and financial decisions to marry off child brides;
3. Requests that all nations ban all types of child marriage;
4. Reaffirms that child pregnancy is more likely to result in death. Babies born to adolescent mothers are at a higher risk of being underdeveloped and may experience health complications;
5. Reiterates how child brides represent the number one killer of girls aged 15 to 19 worldwide;
6. Empathizes that child brides are more likely to experience sexual and physical violence;
7. Encourages women's empowerment for them to stay in school and delay marriage until they have successfully transitioned into adulthood.

Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Arbitrary Detention  
Proposed By: The Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the issue-solving potential of the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the precedent it has established, however, notes how more must be done,

*Recognizing* that any further form of international legal oversight could be considered invasive and an attempt to limit sovereignty,

1. Advocates for continued adherence to pre-established human rights standards on arbitrary detention;
2. Calls for full cooperation from the international community in resolving this issue;
3. Encourages member states to be open to the prospect of some form of unbiased judicial oversight to prevent any sort of arbitrary detention;
4. Requests relevant civil society organizations to communicate with member states to maintain judicial transparency;
5. Invites committee members to make beneficial and relevant amendments to further aid in resolving this topic.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Police Brutality

Proposed By: Finland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages police forces to have harsher and more training towards police officers to stop abusing power;
2. Introduces clear standards for policing, improving police training and understanding, what constitutes as misconduct and/or unlawful use of force;
3. Make rules and punishments as clear as possible for police officers regarding brutality and other things;
4. Recommends that rules are made similar to the US' regarding these problems and makes punishments for officers depriving citizens of their rights, or being too harsh in general;
5. Urges having laws prohibiting the discrimination against gender, race, color, religion, mental capability, etc., and have the officers study these to know laws;
6. Establish public awareness about brutality and make programs to easily report these problems of misconduct to pressure officers;
7. Puts into place no tolerance rules against unlawful use of authority and make officers have serious penalties against these problems;
8. Implements laws saying to use lethal force and punishment only as last resort to resisting arrest, using violence, or under other circumstances;
9. Mandates and provide sufficient funding for body cameras to check when problems and complaints arrive and look at them regularly to stop officers committing unlawful use of authority;
10. Create a regime for law enforcement officer as to view their actions and jobs as defending combat if it comes to that, but otherwise be gentle and do not use force unless necessary.



Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Worried* about the detrimental effects that marrying at a young age can have on girls,

*Aware* that these effects are due to the societies and cultures that these girls grow up in and are fueled by economic instability, poverty and hunger,

*Recognizes* the efforts many nations have gone through to help prevent this issue through actions such as providing humanitarian aid and education surrounding child marriages,

1. Urges countries to adopt the ideals of sustainable action goals to help prevent child marriage;
2. Condemns the exploitation of young girls and understands that many families see these marriages as a way out of poverty;
3. Requests that members educate girls and their families on the detrimental effects of child marriage through the Global Program to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage;
4. Urges developing countries to embrace the Global Program to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage to find sustainable ways for families to gain access to what they need;
5. Calls Upon nations to commit to Sustainable Development Goals as they commit to increasing the education of girls and young women to limit child marriage;
6. Encourages 1st World Nations to educate their population on this problem so that people may be more aware about why child marriage happens in other countries, and some ways that they might be able to get involved and help prevent it;
7. Recommends that nations commit to the Gender Equality, No poverty, and Quality Education goals of the Sustainable action Goals to begin to end child marriages;
8. Commends the United States, Congo, India, and our neighbor Benin for signing onto this working group to create these sustainable goals.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Free Speech

Proposed By: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the lack of access to accurate information due to the censorship of social media and free speech,

*Aware* that a lack of access to accurate information hinders people's ability to gain accurate information surrounding country and world issues and is used by world governments to make them look better and keep their citizens ignorant,

*Recognizes* the efforts made by the European Union to limit the censorship of social media platforms,

1. Urges countries to look into the Digital Service Act proposed by the EU as it is a universal act that outlines what governments can do when it comes to censorship;
2. Condemns the use of censorship as it limits people's access to accurate information and urges other nations to stop participating in this practice as it isolates nations from the rest of the world;
3. Urges more developed countries to not participate in this practice and to condemn other countries who participate in this practice;
4. Commends the European Union for creating the Digital Service Act as it gives insight into how countries can limit censorship.

Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Arbitrary Detention  
Proposed By: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Worried* about the detrimental effects that arbitrary detention has on a person as they are subject to being starved, tortured, and raped,

*Aware* that arbitrary detention is used as a way to keep people in fear and to limit free speech and the freedom to assembly,

*Recognizes* the efforts many nations have gone through to help prevent this issue through actions such as fact sheet 26,

1. Urges countries to educate their citizens on the effects of arbitrary detention;
2. Condemns the use of arbitrary detention to scare the public and calls for each nation to eliminate this practice;
3. Requests that members educate law enforcement on this matter and create an outline that law enforcement must follow in order for them to detain someone;
4. Urges developing countries to embrace the Basic Principles and Guidelines on Remedies and Procedures on the Right of Anyone Deprived of His or Her Liberty by Arrest or Detention to Bring Proceedings Before Court;
5. Encourages 1st World Nations to educate their population on this problem so that people may be more aware of how and why arbitrary detention and ensure that they know their rights.

Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Police Brutality  
Proposed By: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Worried* about the harmful effects of police brutality and how it is a result of an intolerant societies that have prejudices against certain groups of people. These clashes between citizens and police are violent and can lead to injury and death,

*Aware* that these clashes between citizens and police are violent and can lead to injury and death, and as a result, leave citizens unable to trust their protectors,

1. Urges countries to educate their citizens on the effects that intolerant societies and prejudices have on people;
2. Condemns the use of police brutality to scare the public and calls for each nation to eliminate this practice;
3. Requests that members educate law enforcement on this matter and create an outline that law enforcement must follow in order for them to detain someone;
4. Urges developing countries to embrace these 4 requirements when police interact with citizens. It must be:
  - a. Legal,
  - b. Necessity,
  - c. Proportionality,
  - d. Precaution:
    - i. For it to be legal, any use of force must pursue lawful purpose and respect all people involved,
    - ii. For the force to be necessary, it must only be used when threat to bodily harm is impending,
    - iii. It must be proportional as the force must not excessive,
    - iv. It must also be planned as a precaution so that everyone knows what is going on;
5. Encourages 1st World Nations to educate their population on this problem so that people may be more aware of how and why police brutality occurs;
6. Recommends for countries to adopt a framework much like the one we implemented through the Police Professional Standards Bureau (PPSB):
  - a. this is a mandate to receive public complaints to help solve problems within the policing system.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: The UAE

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the detrimental impact that child marriage has on individuals, families, and communities, as well as its potential to undermine human dignity and potential,

*Determined* to help and improve the lives of all victims, while showing regard for the cultural traditions and economic circumstances connected,

*Reaffirming* the commitment to combating Child Marriage through effective legal frameworks, oversight mechanisms, and international cooperation,

1. Urges Member States to implement comprehensive strategies to end child marriage, including:
  - a. Investing in girls' education, empowerment,
  - b. access to sexual and reproductive health services;
2. Engaging with communities, religious and traditional leaders, and civil society to change social norms and attitudes that perpetuate child marriage;
3. Providing support and protection for girls at risk of or already in child marriages, including access to legal aid, shelters, and rehabilitation services;
4. Requests the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to strengthen their joint global program to accelerate the elimination of child marriage, and to provide technical and financial assistance to Member States in their efforts to end this practice;
5. Calls upon all member states to immediately release individuals arbitrarily detained and to ensure their right to a fair trial and due process;
6. Decides to establish a United Nations Special Rapporteur on Child, Early, and Forced Marriage to monitor the implementation of this resolution and to provide guidance and recommendations to Member States..

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Police Brutality

Proposed By: United Arab Emirates

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Expressing* global concern with violence against civilians relating to the police,

*Noting* over 19,000 people were killed by the police in the span of 5 years globally,

*Observing* the racial discrimination driving violence and deaths by police force, as its the leading cause and continues to affect the lives and safety of marginalized people,

*Taking Note* of the UNs efforts to enforce procedures when violence is inflicted on a civilian,

*Deeply Concerned* by the violations of human rights highlighted in Article 3, Article 5,

1. Calls for more advanced training procedure for officers widening their knowledge and abilities;
2. Suggests less power in police forces such as limiting weaponry that can cause ample amount of harm at quick rates;
3. Demands accountability from police forces and acknowledgment for the harm being caused;
4. Asks that political leaders also acknowledge the harm their police departments have caused and the abuse on their citizens.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed by* the fact that girls as young as 10 are being married off,

*Noting with deep concern* that a child is married every three seconds,

*Affirming* that no child is of an age to consent to a lifetime commitment,

*Deeply concerned* that child brides lose their childhood and often basic rights,

*Declaring* that proper education is an important tool to end child marriage,

*Convinced* that the issue of child brides can be solved,

1. Endorses nations that have already set 18 or higher as their minimum age for marriage;
2. Encourages countries that allow underage marriage to increase their mandatory age to 18;
3. Emphasizes the importance of educating children, particularly girls;
4. Authorizes the building of schools in nations that consent;
5. Further invites countries to set up hostels or safe places for child brides to seek help;
6. Encourages nations to make rape illegal within marriage to help protect child brides;
7. Calls upon countries to fund this resolution;
8. Expresses its hope that the United Nations can end child marriage.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed* by the issue of child brides that is shrinking far too slowly,

*Recognizing* that a great deal of underage marriage is under regional laws that provide underage marriage a legal loophole,

*Noting with deep concern* how many underage marriages could have been prevented through means of awareness and education, as well as shifting societal constructs,

*Acknowledging* the efforts that have already been made to eliminate underage marriage have not been ratified or adopted by all nations,

1. Urges all nations to uphold any and all laws that stand against child marriage;
2. Strongly recommends for both general education and sex education to be readily accessible to girls everywhere no matter their social status;
3. Calls for greater awareness of underage marriage as a real and current problem;
4. Further requests that efforts be made to deconstruct cultural, religious, or societal beliefs of gender equality;
5. Proclaims that more means be put in place for children who are already in an underage marriage to nullify said marriage;
6. Encourages all nations to make the minimum legal age for marriage 18 as well as eradicating any exceptions to this minimum age;
7. Commends the nations that have made an effort to eradicate child marriage and urge all nations to do so as well in order to have abolished child marriage by 2030.



Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Police Brutality  
Proposed By: The Sultanate of Oman

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that not all countries can implement these same rules in their countries,

*Aware* that every different nation/countries have different views and feel different about this topic,

*Recognizing* that other countries are already trying to make efforts to stop this issue in our world,

*Encourages* the United Nations to enforce more laws against police brutality against colored people. Such as having Police officers getting more punishments for using their abilities and weaponry to hurt or kill people of color for no reason,

1. Urges that countries educate police officers and citizens about bias with colored people and how to deal with discrimination;
2. Requests that police officers all wear body cams that are monitoring what they do so that we have tape to prove if a Police officer ever commits murder or extreme damage to an innocent human when not necessary;
3. Condemns any country that refuses to do even a little bit of work to help stop/prevent police brutality against people of color;
4. Insists that all countries take this subject very seriously and makes it a priority so we can get rid of this issue in our world today;
5. Emphasizes that all countries try to prevent racism and police brutality to make a more safe and accepting environment;
6. Calls upon countries such as haiti or other LEDCs that struggle with this issue to seek help from MEDCs that are located around them to get more funding to solve this issue;
7. Recommends that the United Nations takes this situation seriously and makes it top priority.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Free Speech

Proposed By: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Having considered* the arguments for the significance of free speech and expression,

*Recognizing* the flaws of free speech by banning anti-bullying and censorship of inappropriate and dangerous content,

*Deeply concerned* by the usage of social media to encourage violence and criminal activity,

*Aware* of the tragic events of January 6th, the London riots, and other violent events that have been caused and will be caused by the spread of information through social media,

*Disturbed* by social media's role in spreading hate speech and misinformation,

*Seeking* younger generations to spend less time on their phones and use their time in more productive ways,

*Observing* the extreme use of social media from all members of society, and impact of social media on poor mental health,

*Taking into consideration* the benefits of using minimal electricity and electronic devices for both mental and physical health and for the reduction of the use of natural resources for the betterment of our environment,

1. Reminds all nations of the dangers of measureless free speech and the need to control social media to prevent uprisings and violence from being incited, and from misinformation causing mass chaos and confusion;
2. Authorizes the creation of a task force to monitor all posts, comments, videos, or other media posted on any platform to be subject to surveillance and to be taken down if it falls in one of the following categories:
  - a. Dangerous to the overall population, abusive or hostile language toward a protected class, sexually explicit, or inciting violence;
3. Declares accordingly that all social media must be subject to the same surveillance, and failure to take down any at risk post will result in disciplinary action;
4. Calls upon teachers in all public and private institutions to educate their students on the dangers of false information spread through the internet:
  - a. This curriculum will be given by the State governments to each teacher at the start of the year,

- b. Any teacher's failure to comply with these guidelines will face immediate disciplinary action;
5. Requests that all people who violate the requirements stated above be required to attend one year of Kim Sung Il Military University to serve the the DPRK's military for a term of at least three years by the age of 40 in order to better fulfill their time:
- a. In the account that an individual has a condition that limits their physical capabilities, they must turn in paperwork and doctor's approval of said condition to the Korean People's Army in order to be excused,
  - b. All people will be rewarded with 9,000 korean won from their time in the military after serving.

Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Arbitrary Detention  
Proposed By: Palestine

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* that victims of arbitrary detention are often ethnic, racial, or political minorities,

*Urging* all nations to invest in the reduction of this issue,

*Reaffirming* that the right to a trial is a basic human right,

*Asking* that nations respect the peoples' right to peaceful gatherings,

*Expecting* that the issue of arbitrary detention be globally recognized as a violation of human rights,

*Demanding* that all countries take measures to reduce corruption within their government,

*Seeking* a solution to the issue of arbitrary detention,

1. Recommends that all countries evaluate and work to corruption within its government:
  - a. All countries must regularly evaluate their economic spending to ensure minimal corruption, at least once a year,
  - b. All countries must adhere to international laws surrounding corruption;
2. Urges all countries to develop stricter laws regarding the prevention of arbitrary detention, this includes the strict adherence to these laws;
3. Demands that every individual and group be given the right to a fair trial:
  - a. No one shall be denied a trial in any circumstances,
  - b. Every individual shall be provided a lawyer if desired, and free of charge;
4. Expects that religious, ethnic, and political minorities be given fair and equal treatment;
  - a. Religion, ethnicity, and political status may not be considered in charging an individual unless directly correlated to the crime.

Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Arbitrary Detention  
Proposed By: Yemen

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*In observation* of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention,

*Under* international law making any form of Arbitrary detention illegal,

*In accordance* with the United Nations's Human Rights Council,

As seen in Yemen and the United Nations's joint resolution to end arbitrary detention,

1. Insists that more effort should be put into prevention of the detriment of liberty by governments;
2. Urges that Individuals in confinement by their government will be under the supervision of international law;
3. Supports the effort of enforcement of international law, as more emphasis shall be put into the negotiations with countries.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Free Speech

Proposed By: Switzerland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about regulating the freedom to express their opinion on social media, causing people's ideas, beliefs, and views to be suppressed,

*Aware* that social media has become an integral and essential part of our lives,

*Acknowledging* that hate speech and fake news are present in social media,

1. Urges countries in the United Nations to protect the freedom of speech and opinions in social media;
2. Condemns countries that are actively suppressing, and censoring information online that citizens have a right to view;
3. Encourages countries to combat misinformation and hate speech online;
4. Calls upon countries to allow their citizens to freely express themselves online;
5. Encourages countries to provide greater transparency on online censorship;
6. Commends countries that promote a free, open online space where citizens can exchange ideas and beliefs;
7. Recommends countries to improve the way they moderate harmful content online

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Free Speech

Proposed By: The United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about human's right to free speech on the internet,

*Contemplating* how to ensure everyone's safety on the internet while providing a space for free speech,

*Believing* that everyone should have equal freedom to outwardly share their thoughts and opinions,

*Recognizing* the 2021 Mahoney Vs. B. L supreme court case involving a young girl's rights to what she can and cannot post on the internet,

1. Approves the creation of written guidelines for social media platforms to follow;
2. Calls Upon each country in the United Nations to accurately communicate what will work best for their people so we can create a system that works for everyone as best as we can;
3. Considers the perspective of each country;
4. Draws Attention to voices that have been silenced due to unethical laws surrounding free speech;
5. Encourages social media platforms to take steps toward more equitable guidelines;
6. Invites social media users to speak up when they see or hear something harmful on the internet;
7. Recommends a formatted way to social media users to communicate concerns with the platform at hand;
8. Trusts platforms to accurately and ethically stand by our created guidelines;
9. Condemns platforms' misuse of the guidelines by charging fines between \$5,000 and \$25,000 depending on the severity of the situation;
10. Congratulates platforms that have created a safe space for free speech.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: Russia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages nations to add legislation of minimum age of marriage be eighteen with minor exceptions;
2. Acknowledges that young marriages have several negative mental and physical effects on children;
3. Emphasizes the need for change within both the legislature and culture;
4. Recommended nations be present at conferences and meetings about this issue.



Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Reminding* all nations of the July 2023 6th resolution on child marriages which resolved to eliminate child marriages by 2030,

*Reaffirming* its prior commitment to eliminating child marriages through providing foreign aid as shown through its continual participation in UNICEF initiatives,

*Noting with satisfaction* the continued efforts of many nations to eradicate child marriages,

1. Requests that all nations take immediate measures to carry out the 6th resolution on Child Marriages, through a mandatory donation of government funds from all nations, proportional to that of each nation's GDP, to be donated to specific United Nations-approved charities.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the harmful practice of child marriage caused by poverty, gender inequality, and societal expectations in mainly developing nations,

*Deeply concerned* with the detrimental effects of child marriage on the education, well-being, and futures of young girls,

*Observing* the UNICEF-UNFPA Global Programme to End Child Marriage implemented in various countries with high prevalence of child brides across the globe,

*Alarmed* at the fact that over 12 million girls under the age of 18 are forced into marriage each year, ultimately ending their childhood,

*Seeking* the resources and management needed to implement stricter restrictions on minimum marital age and establish a national plan to abolish child marriage by 2030,

1. Condemns the harmful practice of forced marriage on girls under the legal minimum age for marriage of 17 in North Korea;
2. Requests the creation and implementation of national and sub-national plans to combat child marriage;
3. Supports the work of organizations such as UNICEF and UNFPA in their mission to empower young girls and secure their futures through education;
4. Urges the United Nations and organizations to engage in a partnership with North Korea and supply resources to eliminate child marriage;
5. Reminds the North Korean government of the United Nations' request to complete a comprehensive analysis into sexual abuse towards girls;
6. Approves of the advancements made in regions of South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa towards a future of abolished child marriage;
7. Calls upon the citizens of North Korea to educate themselves in the issue of forced marriage and its negative impacts on the childhoods of young girls;
8. Accepts the United Nations' goal to eliminate child marriage globally by the year 2030;
9. Recommends the release of more publicly available government data on the prevalence of child marriage within North Korea in order to allow other nations and organizations to provide support in tackling this issue;

10. Further supports the empowerment of young girls through educational programmes on independence and confidence in their own abilities.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Free Speech

Proposed By: The Republic of Ecuador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Bearing in mind* that the world has been concerned about the use of censorship by governments to restrict what its citizens are allowed to see on social media and the internet itself,

*Believing* that by censoring social media, the government prevents criticism of their system from spawning which violates a number of democratic laws,

*Realizing* that the United Nations has not done enough to solve the issue, most recently, people are requesting the United Nations to take actions to solve the problem whereas they previously didn't, taking into consideration the problem at hand,

1. Draws attention to the issue at hand;
2. Condemns the restriction and censorship of social media and the internet by the government;
3. Encourages the use of freedom of speech throughout social media;
4. Calls upon businesses to prevent censorship in social media;
5. Trusts citizens with control over what they can view on the internet;
6. Oversees the government's involvement in social media;
7. Invites the use of freedom of speech across the internet;
8. Conforms the government to modern democratic laws;
9. Takes note of violations of the above clauses.

Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Arbitrary Detention  
Proposed By: Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* arbitrary detention as a globally prevalent threat to individual liberties and freedoms,

*Emphasizing* the significance of maintaining the sovereignty of all nations while simultaneously protecting individual liberties cross-culturally,

*Recalling* Article 2 of the United Nations charter, disinvolving the United Nations from matters of domestic jurisdiction,

*Stressing* the prevalence of arbitrary deprivation of liberty of refugees, immigrants, and asylum seekers in border facilities of both developing but predominantly developed nations,

1. Condemning arbitrary detention and deprivation of liberty in any and all forms it may take;
2. Reaffirms past United Nations resolutions supporting the rights of migrants, particularly General Assembly Resolution 70/147 and its condemnation of arbitrary detention of migrants;
3. Urges the UNHCR and Working Group to focus and prioritize investigatory efforts on these deprivations of liberty in border facilities.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: Egypt

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Reminding* all nations that the issue of child marriage is a serious issue that violates the basic human rights of all children involved,

*Deeply concerned* with the prevalence of child marriage around the world, which perpetuates cycles of poverty, gender inequality and human rights abuses,

*Recognizing* the importance of empowerment, education, and protection of young girls to prevent child marriage and make their own decisions and to promote their well-being and development,

*Emphasizing* the urgent need for ways to prevent child marriages and to promote access to quality education for all children to prevent them from becoming child brides,

*Noting with deep concern* that in developing countries (third-world countries), one in every 3 young women have been married before the age of 18,

1. Calls for member states to ensure girls receive adequate education by providing necessary resources, offering assistance to low-income families susceptible to child marriage, and establishing a dedicated network for educating young girls;
2. Request member states to enact and enforce laws prohibiting child marriage, setting a minimum age for marriage that matches with the international standard;
3. Stressing that member states to support survivors of child marriage with healthcare, legal assistance, education, and further economic opportunities;
4. Encourages member states to spread awareness on the dangers of child marriage and advocate for alternatives like delaying marriage and empowering girls through education:
  - a. this can be achieved through public campaigns and community outreach efforts;
5. Urges NGOs and member states to ensure access to quality education for all children, especially girls, to empower them with knowledge and skills, so that they're able to think and make decisions for themselves;
6. Expecting member states to create strong systems for collecting data to monitor child marriage rates, measure progress, and guide policy and program decisions effectively.

Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Police Brutality  
Proposed By: Republic of Senegal

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Calls Upon all member states to take action in aligning their state legislation with the Basic Principles on the Use of Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials;
2. Insists that states be alert to the accordance of their law enforcement to international human rights standards, observing and acting upon arbitrary detention, excessive force, and bribery;
3. Calls for the financial support to implement enhanced protective systems to safeguard journalists from violence at the hands of police enforcement;
4. Recommends continuing the United Nations' global monitoring and collecting of statistics related to police misconduct, making assistance required in different nations transparent;
5. Calls upon the United Nations to revisit the basic Principles on the Use of Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials and more clearly define ambiguous language:
  - a. In clarifying such terms, member states would be brought under a tighter union in understanding the limits of police conduct.

Committee: Human Rights  
 Topic: Child Brides  
 Proposed By: Republic of South Africa

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Having considered* that only 6 resolutions have been adapted by the United Nations Human Rights Council on child, early, and forced marriage,

*Taking into consideration* that more than 100 countries in the world deem child marriage legal,

*Emphasizing* that children are usually obligated into child, early, or forced marriages (CEFM) due to their economic, social, or political status,

*Noting with concern* that young girls all around the world are forced into being married at a young age so they can maintain wealth,

*Recognizing that* forced marriage is a form of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls,

*Noting further* that by implementing stricter regulations, we can help prevent reduce the circumstances of CEFMs,

1. Affirms the creation of international regulations and laws that make all CEFMs illegal, no matter the circumstances;
2. Allows for one with financial struggles to be supported by local government rather than feeling forced into a marriage;
3. Offers poverty-free and clean living standards to those who can't afford it so they don't have to marry to get out of poverty;
4. Prohibits guardian permission to marry their children off for their own economic gain;
5. Encourages the action of all marriages to be documented and deemed legal by a court of law;
6. Authorizes law enforcement to investigate child marriages and their spouse;
7. Calls upon countries to set up statewide programs that are driven to decrease the amount of child marriages;
8. Enforces global leaders to be aware of people who try and pass borders in order to marry a child somewhere where it is legal;
9. Solemnly reaffirms all nations to make no acceptance to CEFMs;
10. Trusts that the global community will understand the mental, physical, and social effects early marriage has on a child.



Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Free Speech

Proposed By: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that social media is becoming increasingly prevalent in our world,

*Realizing* that social media provides a platform for misinformation,

*Understanding* that misinformation negatively impacts governmental ability to address public health, climate change, and maintain democracy,

*Realizing* that social media is also a platform for hate speech and derogatory language,

*Aware* of the far reaching consequences of online hate speech,

*Noting that* these consequences include a rise in hate crimes and violence,

1. Urges that further action needs to be taken to combat these issues;
2. Charters an agreement with all major social media platforms, (including Meta, "X", TikTok, Pinterest, Snapchat, YouTube, and Reddit) that states that:
  - a. filters must be put in place regarding certain words and phrases used as hate speech,
  - b. Medical misinformation must be removed from social media platforms,
  - c. Company objectives and policy must acknowledge misinformation and its negative effects,
  - d. User agreements must include a promise to not intentionally spread hate speech, under penalty of losing site privileges,
  - e. And that user agreements must include a promise to not intentionally spread misinformation under penalty of losing site privileges;
3. Establishes a committee that;
4. Receives reports from the public of misinformation and/or hate speech spread by social media;
5. Investigates these reports:
  - a. Regularly publishes articles containing the truth and facts about commonly misrepresented news stories;
6. Educates the public about misinformation and its effects;
7. Informs the public about online hate speech and methods to prevent and combat it;
8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: Ireland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Understands* the harmful and immoral consequences of allowing the youth to marry;

*Mindful* that child marriages are believed to save children from violence which sadly takes place in many countries;

*Aware* that child marriages stems from cultures that still believe that women are somehow inferior to men;

*Endorses* the actions taken by the United Nations International Emergency Fund along with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities actions in combating child brides as they have provided support and resources to developing countries;

1. Authorizes ban on marriages under the age of 18;
2. Calls upon UNICEF and UNFPA to continue their efforts in developinig countries;
3. Requests other nations to implement changes in their policies:
  - a. Implementing a minimum age of marriage and anyone under the age who still desire to marry must attend a court hearing,
  - b. Implement into their education to teach not only the kids but also families and communities about the harmful effects of child marriage,
  - c. Provide financial assistance to families and children in need.

Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Arbitrary Detention  
Proposed By: Slovakia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recalling* the 3 articles of statements made by the United Nations on in their effort to end police brutality worldwide,

*Noting* the unaccountability inside police departments being held for fellow law enforcement officers,

*Also Noting* underlying character flaws in law enforcement officers,

1. Demands the end of police brutality and the start of an uncorrupt law enforcement inside Slovakia;
2. Strongly encourages The United Nations to forward a global law put in place for police departments stating that and investigation of all civilian deaths are mandatory;
3. Requests that said law would also force a monthly report transcribed by the departments relaying details of all case files held in each department;
4. Urges the United Nations to make any department violation of this law aware of their rights it would be deemed a government violation and then tried in the court of law;
5. Requests another law inserting a police code that forces every law enforcement officer worldwide to wear body cams with proper audio device;
6. Urges the United Nations to make any violator (for example turning off said recording device on duty) this law aware of their rights the action would be deemed a government violation, immediate suspension, tried in the court of law, possible resulting in loss of job, or even a prison sentence depending on the circumstances;
7. Encourages a new positive behavior education system of some sort.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: China

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Emphasizing* that the global child bride rate is 21%, leaving one in every five girls a victim to the practice;

*Reminding* all countries that the United Nations has called for an end to all child marriages by 2030 under topic 5.3 of Sustainable Development Goal 5, Gender Equality,

*Recognizing* that child marriage is a gender-based issue, in which girls are six times more likely to be impacted by the forcible practice than their male counterparts,

*Affirming* that child marriage is a human rights violation that severely declines a young girl's livelihood, whether it be through economic burdens, abusive dynamics, or negatively impacted health,

*Deeply concerned* with how child marriage can negatively impact one's education, in which they are often forced to leave their studies to prematurely join adulthood and provide for their families,

1. Urges all member states set a minimum marriage age of 18 into law so that children, and more specifically young girls, can not legally face the burden of child marriage;
2. Encourages that member states heavily focus on the impact that child marriage has on education, and therefore establish proper funding — including sponsorships for nations with developing economies — to improve education systems and their accessibility;
3. Incites that while child marriage is often caused by gender inequities, issues of gender-based violence and harmful gender norms should remain separate from this issue;
4. Requests that in promoting an end to child marriages worldwide, member states remain cautious so as to not portray young marriages as something of concern, as there are benefits to women marrying young due to their health status and childbearing ability;
5. Declares accordingly to strive towards creating preventative measures such as household funding to decrease the prevalence of this issue, as opposed to focusing on reparations.

Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Arbitrary Detention  
Proposed By: The Republic of Zambia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the practice of arbitrary arrest and detention worldwide,

*Aware* that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as many individual nations legislation forbid arbitrary arrest and detention of any kind,

*Recognizing* that arbitrary arrest and detention continue to be an international issue,

1. Urges countries to hold all nations accountable for this clear violation of human rights;
2. Condemns the consideration of a nation's wealth, political power or developmental status when looking at cases of arbitrary detention and arrest;
3. Requests that the issue of arbitrary detention be treated with the same severity in all states;
4. Recommends that arbitrary arrest and detention are widely discussed in order to ensure that every nation is truly held accountable;
5. Commends the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention for their work on informing the public of general information regarding arbitrary detention and arrest.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: Latvia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the effects of forced underage marriage including decreased autonomy, lower opportunity, and vulnerability to health risks in young girls,

*Aware* of the correlation between desperate economic situations and child marriage,

*Recognizing* the efforts of many nations to enforce laws that regulate legal ages of marrying,

1. Urges countries with high rates of underage marriage to implement strategies to successfully enforce laws regarding the legal marrying age;
2. Requests that greater importance be placed on educating those who condone child marriage in their communities;
3. Calls upon developed nations to use their resources to provide financially desperate communities within developing countries with economic support;
4. Encourages that countries implace widespread higher education to educate and create opportunities for young girls who could fall victim to becoming child brides;
5. Requests that economic desperation is recognized quickly by governments so as to prevent the cheap solution of underage marriage.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: Belarus

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the detrimental effects of being married as an adolescent, especially for girls,

*Acknowledging* that child brides are more likely to experience domestic violence, adolescent pregnancy, and isolation from friends and family,

*Recognizing* the direct correlation of child marriage and concepts of gender inequalities,

*Concerned* of the lack of education and awareness regarding the risks that child brides face,

*Noting* the correlation between a lack of education, poverty, and child brides,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to spread awareness of the complications and risks associated with adolescent marriage;
2. Urges a stop to child marriages worldwide by 2030;
3. Requests that the United Nations support all countries meet this goal through awareness campaigns and by working with the governments of said countries;
4. Commends the United Nations for their work thus far towards ending child marriage and initiatives in 12 countries across Africa, Asia, and the Middle East;
5. Encourages nations to implement laws that set the minimum age for marriage at 18 with absolutely no exceptions;
6. Demands an increase of resources for child brides and communities all over the world that require better access to education and health services.

Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Arbitrary Detention  
Proposed By: Russia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that arbitrary detention is a country's right,

*Concerned* about other countries' efforts to ban this fundamental right,

*Noting* that arbitrary detention is a valid strategy to protect a countries people,

1. Encourages countries to arbitrarily detain dangerous persons to protect their citizens;
2. Requests that other countries let Russia detain people to protect its citizens;
3. Calls on the United Nations to support a country's right to arbitrary detention;
4. Emphasizes that not detaining people if evidence is not apparent can put everybody at risk.



Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Police Brutality  
Proposed By: The Republic of Austria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* that police brutality is dealt with differently in every country,

*Recognizing* that many countries do not have policies or laws in place to combat police brutality,

1. Recommends that police be required to wear body cams to record any unnecessary harm on the civilians:
  - a. There should be serious disciplinary consequences if the police turn off the camera at any point;
2. Condemns police brutality;
3. Urges countries to enforce their police to not use unnecessary force;
4. Recommends member country enforces the rules;
5. Urges countries to have major consequences for individuals found responsible for committing police brutality;
6. Calls upon the MEDCs to help LEDCs respond to the of police brutality;
7. Requests the police to pay victims for damages;
8. Insist that the police wear the webcams.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Free Speech

Proposed By: The Republic of Haiti

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* that the use of social media has been increasing at a rapid rate over the past few years,

*Recognizing* that the main sources of social media across the world are owned and controlled by MEDCs,

*Noting* government use of censoring and restricting social media posts,

1. Requests that government officials of all countries should have a way to censor inappropriate posts;
2. Urges MEDCs to reveal more about the algorithm that feeds users' posts;
3. Emphasizes that social media owners should develop a way to flag content as inappropriate for the general public;
4. Insists that social media should be monitored in some way by governments of all countries;
5. Calls upon United Nations member states to contribute to stopping disinformation;
6. Suggests that governments should put aside the total right of free speech to maintain prosperity in their country;
7. Urges that users who intentionally post and spread disinformation face fines and possible jail time depending on the severity of the post;
8. Encourages users to learn to listen to government posts over random users.

Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Police Brutality  
Proposed By: The Republic of Austria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* that the victims of police brutality will live the rest of their lives with poor mental health and just because of police brutality these victims will have a harder time being able to uphold day to day life,

*Recognizing* that police brutality has decreased trust in communities,

*Aware of* the fact that police brutality affects the confidence in law enforcement institutions,

*Taking into account* that there are too many killings from police because the police force isn't properly taught about restrictions and the government doesn't enforce proper punishment in some cases,

1. Urges that the United Nations needs to establish public awareness programs that help raise awareness towards mistreatment and the causes of it;
2. Suggests that the police force clothing/suits have implemented body cameras to ensure transparency and accountability;
3. Advises that police force receives proper training for a longer period of time to ensure they are ready for outgoing action;
4. Further advises that police are taught about what constitutes misconduct, and appropriate times to use force;
5. Recommends that there should be serious penalties to those who mistreat someone;
6. Further recommends this because the less and less penalties there is for mistreatment, the more people take advantage of mistreating someone;
7. Encourages the United Nations to strengthen internal investigation units.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Police Brutality

Proposed By: Republic of Costa Rica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Realizing* that over 30,000 people were killed from police brutality in 2023,

*Understanding* that police brutality is a worldwide problem, and takes place in most United Nations countries,

*Recognizing* that the United Nations, on the 11th of August, 2021, made a joint statement, to stop police brutality, and to hold police officers accountable for their actions,

*Aware* that LEDCs might not have the resources to support an act against police brutality,

*Acknowledging* that depending on public access to weapons, countries will have different disciplinary procedures in place,

1. Encourages that all United Nations countries hold police accountable for their misdeeds relating to police brutality by disciplinary procedures;
2. Requests that all United Nations countries self-assess and identify the occurrence of police brutality in their communities;
3. Urges that at least ten sessions be held a year for current police officers to review the training that they studied at law school;
4. Suggests that LEDCs do at least seven trainings for police officers each year to review the training that they studied at law school;
5. Recommends that countries create expectations and limits to the amount of force police can use depending on the amount of control the police have over their people;
6. Insists that by the year 2030, the number of deaths from police brutality will be reduced by 50% worldwide;
7. Requests that all police that abuse their power are punished by:
  - a. Having to do many hours of training,
  - b. Being fined an amount of money, depending on the damage done by the brutality,

- c. Being monitored for a year by high status officers, after the brutality to refrain from more violence;
- 8. Urges that countries keep more data on the amount of force that police are using;
- 9. Asks that all data on force used by police is shared with the United Nations;
- 10. Calls upon countries to clarify laws to make sure that force is the last resort for police, and that force only takes place to prevent severe injuries or death;
- 11. Condemns 'warrior training' done by the police and similar training that consists of combating enemies;
- 12. Suggests that countries provide more body cameras for the police, that way the police can review what happened at scenes that included force from the police.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Police Brutality

Proposed By: Republic of Haiti, Canada, Costa Rica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* that some countries do not discipline their law enforcement, which has near impunity,

*Aware* that some nations do not hold as much power over their law enforcement as others and many misconduct cases are kept and resolved in secret,

*Recognizing* that the global community should be made aware and educated on how to deal with experiences, and that's made by law enforcement,

1. Recognizes that police brutality has become a widespread human rights issue that needs attention;
2. Condemns Brazil to take action against police brutality as officers killed more than 6,000 people and raise awareness;
3. Asks the United Nations to help raise awareness and educate law enforcement personnel on the consequences and effects of police brutality globally;
4. Insists countries take action and recruit a force that resembles its community, which can help the community trust in its law force, creating less tension;
5. Requests more countries to reform police practices, which will change improving hiring and training practices and establishing clear standards;
6. Reiterates the necessity that more countries be made aware of the effects of police brutality, and the effects on the community;
7. Suggests that more law enforcement personnel should be trained and educated on diversity and free speech, as well as on how to deal with protesters and other public speeches;
8. Encourages more countries to educate their police force and remain in power over discipline.

Committee: Human Rights  
Topic: Free Speech  
Proposed By: Sultanate of Oman

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* that false news get spread through social media to people that think its fact and spread more,

*Acknowledging* that it gets through review systems and that the governments cannot stop that,

*Recognizing* the efforts of other nations to stop false information,

*Noting* that mid economically developed countries look to the internet a as place of information and that they believe that it made it through their government so they see that and start to trust their governments less,

1. Urges nations who do not have laws surrounding free speech to create laws and regulations for false news and if people go against those regulations you can create punishments like fines and or jail time;
2. Encourages that nations work on improving their content regulation process so that people can feel safe on social media and feel that they can trust their government;
3. Requests that nations create a course or a class during school to help people understand what false news is and how to find it on social media so that they can stop the spread of it on social media especially in less economically developed countries;
4. Calls upon member states to be vulnerable and be honest with their people and tell them what false news is and take accountability so that people do not think that false news is real;
5. States that nations should punish anyone and everyone who goes against the regulations set in place by the nation and should not just let them go;
6. Condemns nations to set more unneeded regulations on social media and instead wants them to focus on improving their content regulation process instead;
7. Reaffirms that even though some people don't have access to classes on how to use the internet that we could get them access to better electronics.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Free Speech

Proposed By: Costa Rica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* Act 19 of the Human Rights Act that states that “everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers,”

*Recognizing* that views on freedom on the Internet and free speech vary depending on the country,

*Noting* that this problem is mostly caused by LEDC’s,

*Aware* that false news spreads 70% faster than regular news, and the problem of disinformation is growing and is a global issue,

1. Affirms That the primary goals are to protect and increase freedom to express thoughts and opinions on the Internet and to ensure that false, misleading and harmful content is limited;
2. Calls upon member states that are home to the biggest social media companies to create guidelines or rules to force social media companies to reveal the algorithms that determine the prioritization of the content for viewers;
3. Encourages countries that censor content and restrict access to platforms to open access to the Internet and to let their citizens watch and post on any platform that they want by:
  - a. Allowing the users to use previously blocked social media platforms such as Snapchat,
  - b. Adopting a more mainstreamed app store that isn't personalized for just the country;
4. Requests that member states are prohibited from blocking content for subjective reasons (for example: that is opinion based such as negative comments about the countries government);
5. Urges that member states create punishments for people or companies not abiding by the content rules;



5. Asks that member states improve on Internet access in their countries by offering connections cheaper or for free;
6. Condemns member states from restricting Internet access past certain hours or to specific groups of people;
7. Insists that member states' governments require social media platforms that are headquartered in their countries to fund and develop algorithms to determine and flag any false information and content generated by AI.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* child marriages have lifelong consequences for the girls,

*Recalling* that there are no updates on the commitment to eliminate child, early and forced marriages as part of the sustainable development goals from the United Nation,

*Nothing that* poverty, the lack of educational opportunities, gender inequality, limited access to health care, weak law enforcements and socioeconomic risks, have caused much of the disturbance,

*Understanding* that child marriage is internationally recognized as a violation of child rights,

*Emphasizing* that the government of Brazil has failed to protect the individual rights of its citizens,

*Declaring* that they have lost legitimacy because of the failure,

*Confirming* that Brazil has failed to provide for its citizens and their human rights,

1. Suggests a time to be given to Brazil of no more than 2 years to, reassess the situation in Brazil, and if they cannot, in that period of time, resolve the situation, then one of Brazil's allies will be charged with settling the situation;
2. Calls for Brazil's government to invest in education, health care and a social security system, supported by the Unicef and World Health Organization;
3. Asks Brazil's government to enforce the sustainable development goals;
4. Directs United Nations members to respect economic sanctions and not trade with Brazil if Brazil does not enforce the Sustainable Development goals;
5. Demands that the government improves their law enforcement, and help stop illegal marriages;
6. Demands that the girls (and their children) trapped in an illegal marriage will be provided with a safe shelter, education and empowering by a confidant to stand up for their rights and that they can acquire livelihood skills needed to transition successfully in adulthood;
7. Decides to remain actively seized of matter.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Police Brutality

Proposed By: United Kingdom (UK)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the effects of police brutality on civilians' rights and lives, *Discusses* the importance of freedom and safety across the world and how all countries can use organizations that help everyone to create a better world,

*Aware* of the problems that are caused when people's rights are at risk,

1. Encourages the United Nations to put policies in place to create organizations to protect and ensure people's rights;
2. Emphasizes the issue that police brutality causes within countries;
3. Ensures that people get the help they need and the safety required to make the country shielded;
4. Urges the United Nations to communicate with all countries about the brutality among police/law enforcement officers;
5. Requests that all nations have the resources they need to create the best possible law enforcement and safety for the citizens.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: Rwanda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Deeply concerned* by the amount of child brides in many areas of the world,

*Noting* that even with laws against this practice, many young girls are still married into child marriages,

*Alarmed by* the devastating impacts that being a child bride has on a young girl,

*Noting with deep concern* the medical complications that can arise from child marriage,

*Emphasizing* that child brides are deprived of education the minute that they are married out of their families,

*Understanding* that it is usually poverty that leads young girls to becoming a child bride,

*Noting further* that in some countries where this is taking place, there are no laws against child marriage or forced marriage,

*Recognizing* that young girls that are in the situation of being a child bride are being deprived of basic human rights,

1. Endorses a bill in every country of the world making the minimum age to marry 18;
2. Strengthens the existing laws in countries that already have this;
3. Proclaims severe legal consequences of being a husband of a child bride;
3. Proclaims legal consequences for the parents of a child bride who forced her into the situation;
4. Calls for UNICEF to set up safe shelters in all areas where girls are being affected by this problem so they can escape abuse and have a place to eat, sleep, and take care of their children if applicable;
5. Urges UNESCO to support girls in child marriages to continue their education;
6. Further requests UNESCO to support girls that could be at risk of child marriage financially to stay in school and continue their education;
7. Emphasizes the importance of understanding why child marriages happen so that the United Nations can stop this practice completely;
8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: Finland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the effects of child marriage on children, especially young girls, including honor based violence, female genital mutilation and cycles of poverty,

*Aware* that much of this damage is due to poverty and instability,

*Recognizing* the efforts of many nations to put in place laws to protect young people from these sorts of violence,

1. Encourages countries to improve the public education system, especially when it comes to sexual education;
2. Encourages countries to use stronger language when making laws surrounding Child marriage and FGM/C;
3. Requests countries increase the punishment for those responsible for child marriage and FGM/C;
4. Asks countries to provide funding to start clinics in at risk areas to educate, provide safe housing, education and work to those affected by child marriage and FGM/C;
5. Encourages countries to publicly spread information through media or pamphlets surrounding the dangers of child marriage to the public;
6. Requests countries enact a law that requires that businesses put hotline numbers in public bathrooms to aid in victims ability to request help.

Committee: Human Rights

Topic: Child Brides

Proposed By: Sweden

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the effects of child marriage including a continuous cycle of poverty, the loss of the right for girls to continue their schooling, the loss of girls choosing who they want to marry, increased domestic violence rates, increased medical complications due to early pregnancy, and female genital mutilation,

*Aware* that much of this damage is due to poor economic status and gender inequality being the social norm,

*Recognizing* the efforts of many nations and organizations to educate communities in this matter, increase economic support to families, and enforcing laws to protect young girls from becoming brides,

1. Requests an increase in funding for more schools to be built in rural areas so more girls in poverty have access to an education;
2. Calls upon nations to develop centers in rural areas where there will be nurses, counselors, therapists, and social workers to help these girls;
3. Urges nations to implement laws that will strictly set the minimum age to be married at 18 so young girls are protected;
4. Urges that nations increase punishment for anyone who violates these laws by forcing a girl to be married before she is 18;
5. Encourages nations to set up hotlines and post them on flyers around public places so girls are aware there is help out there;
6. Recommends that nations give money to families in rural communities as a boost to restart their businesses and get back on their feet after the Covid pandemic.

Committee: Human Rights  
Subject: Child Brides  
Proposed by: Colombia , Niger

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Expressing Concerns* for parents or even the children and teaching them their rights,

*Bearing In Mind* that educating people about child brides could raise more awareness,

*Having Considered* all resolutions i think the best way to stop child brides is move the legal age of marriage to 18,

*Observing* that innocent children are getting taken advantage of for money,

1. Request having more education or talks about child brides;
2. Urges social media to spread more awareness about this;
3. Supports organizations that support putting an end to child brides;
4. Further Reminds parents are putting their own kids in these conditions and making their lives harder.

Committee: Global Security

Topic: Police Brutality

Proposed by: Latvia, Columbia, Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the excessive force used on citizens by law enforcement,

*Aware* of the dangers that police brutality can create for a society,

*Recognizing* officers that prioritize community engagement and safety,

1. Create police training programs to develop conflict resolution and de-escalating tactics;
2. Urges countries with high rates of police brutality to implement strategies to hold police accountable
3. Encourages communities to come together and stand united against police brutality;
4. Requests that there be an emphasis on education surrounding national problems, such as police brutality;
5. Stresses that countries come together to help aid and prevent abuse from law enforcement.



Committee: Global Security

Topic: Police Brutality

Proposed by : Turkey, Brazil, Syria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the excessive force and misuse of authority issued by law enforcement on citizens that could lead to physical, and emotional harm,

*Aware* of the dangerous and conflicts that can be input on a society,

Recognizing and supporting police officers that prioritize community engagement and safety,

*Addressing* countries with high rates of police brutality to implement strategies to hold police accountability,

1. Requests that there be an emphasis on educating youth and citizens to become more informed of national problems such as police brutality;
2. Confident that police training programs develop conflict resolutions that do not require the misuse of authority
3. Recognize the law enforcement who prioritize community engagement;
4. Create more easier access to mental health resources for law enforcement.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: United Arab Emirates

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages member states to implement policies that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the food industry, limiting the free reign of many of the world's biggest agricultural companies operate with;
2. Calls upon governments to invest in research and development initiatives to move the food production and distribution industry towards being more environmentally conscious, including the rapid development of climate-resilient crop varieties and renewable energy solutions for agricultural purposes;
3. Recommends the establishment of educational programs and initiatives to raise awareness among members of the food industry on the importance of adopting acceptable agricultural practices for the environment, such as precision farming and water-efficient irrigation techniques;
4. Authorizes the implementation of regulatory measures from governments and regulatory bodies to force transparency within all of the food industry supply chain, including companies' measures that they reduce food waste and promote sustainable sourcing practices and how effective it is;
5. Condemns unsustainable agricultural practices, such as deforestation for big industry agriculture as well as excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, which leads to biodiversity loss and exacerbate climate change;
6. Requests the development and implementation of financial incentives from wealthy countries, in the form of subsidies and tax breaks, that will encourage:
  - a. The food industries industry's biggest companies to adopt sustainable farming practices,
  - b. And its members to adopt a plant-based diet;
7. Reaffirms the importance of international cooperation in the creation of policy and knowledge-sharing in addressing the global challenges posed by the food industry;
8. Reiterates the significance of financially investing in infrastructure for sustainable food production and distribution, including the development of efficient

transportation networks and storage facilities to reduce food losses and emissions from food transportation;

9. Emphasizes the role that consumers play in the reduction of unsustainable practices within the food industry and the necessity of consumer awareness;
10. Encourages the adoption of holistic approaches to address food security and climate change adaptation, including the integration of climate-smart agriculture into national food security strategies and resilience-building efforts.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the complexity and limitations of tackling issues with the food industry due to its global scale and the fact it is essential to the survival of many sovereign states' economic survival,

*Concerned* about the fact that the food industry production of carbon dioxide has steadily risen over time and produced 13.7 billion tonnes in 2018 alone,

*Aware* that much of the reason behind this production of carbon dioxide is the international transportation of food,

*Alarmed* by the effects of the continued use of chemicals such as fertilizers or pesticides on local ecosystems, including the loss of potable water and the lower of biodiversity, and the negative health effects it can have on local residents including farmers,

*Guided* by the United Nations' Sustainability Goal 12 of ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns, which includes the goals of reducing food waste and the promotion of sustainable procurement practices within the food industry,

1. Emphasizes the importance of research into new technologies and methods with the realm of sustainable agriculture;
2. Recommends Member States places funds into research of genetically modified crops as some can lead to the reduction of the use of pesticides aiding in combating the negative effects of chemicals;
3. Encourages Member States to partially or completely legalize genetically modified crops due to their ability to be farmed in a more sustainable manner;
4. Requests that wealthier Member States aid in researching and implementing more expensive forms of sustainable practices;
5. Commends the Netherlands for its commitment to sustainable agriculture through continued research, development and implementation of vertical horticulture;
6. Acknowledges that for Member States that are economically struggling or lack a strong food industry these changes may be unattainable or dangerous for the state's economy or its food industry;
7. Further requests that a fund be created to support the research and implementation of sustainable farming technologies.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: Egypt

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Having heard* that methane gas produced by food production contributes to over 1 million premature deaths a year,

*Recognizing* that 80% of people within developing nations are at risk of hunger from climate change,

*Deeply conscious* that within the next 30 years, the food industry's impact on the climate will severely threaten food security, leading to more yearly deaths,

*Taking note* that Egypt has established the Nexus of Water, Food, and Energy program to create more sustainable ways of food production resulting in a better climate,

1. Calls upon all member states to promote sustainable food production practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the food industry through steps like promoting organic farming, cold food chains, and reducing food waste;
2. Calls for increased investment in renewable energy sources for food production, storage, and distribution in all member states to reduce its dependence on fossil fuels and decrease carbon emissions associated with food production;
3. Urges for member states to push for the creation of research programs like the (NWFE) in Egypt and initiatives to assess the greenhouse gas emissions of food production, focusing on identifying areas for improvement and implementing strategies to reduce emissions;
4. Recommends member states to create curriculums to help spread awareness among farmers, producers, and consumers about the impact of food industries on climate change and the importance of sustainable practices.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining  
Proposed by: Saudi Arabia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Recommends increased communication between energy dependent, energy independent, and energy producing countries to encourage more sustainable energy production;
2. Asks nations to invest in international clean energy research organizations;
3. Suggests that policies be adjusted so that they less condemn the use of fossil fuels, but that more so encourage nations to look into cleaner and more efficient uses of fossil fuels;
4. Requests that companies actively researching and or using clean energy get tax breaks as they help to solve an issue, at their expense that is far larger than them;
5. Commends companies such as Aramco, Porsche, and General Motors for their efforts to move towards carbon neutral fuels that can be used in existing cars to avoid needless production of more vehicles;
6. Emphasizes the need to continuously meet the world's energy demand by any means necessary, even if we need to pause the progress on more environmentally friendly forms of energy.

Committee: Environment

Topic: The Effect of Mass Pesticide Usage on Bee Colonies

Proposed by: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that many pesticides are dangerous to bees health,

*Cognizant* of the fact that bees are essential pollinators who are responsible of the reproduction of many plants that are vital for human consumption,

*Affirming* the idea that the use of pesticides has increased globally,

*Aware* of the fact that pesticides are widespread as, "More than 90% of pollen samples from bee hives in agricultural landscapes and more than 90% of stream samples are contaminated with more than one pesticide,"

*Recognizing* the importance of pesticides on crop yield and thus the economies of developing countries,

*Further realizing* a solution that both satisfies developing countries and their reliance on agriculture and the longevity of the human race through bees is necessary,

*Affirming* the idea that we must either find a way to safely use pesticides or develop pesticides that are both safe and effective,

1. Recommends that pesticides that are deadly to bees should be banned;
2. Further affirms that pesticides that are disorienting to bees should be regulated and controlled;
3. Recommends further awareness is brought to the use of pesticides and their effects on bees;
4. Suggests monetary compensation for countries who are reliant on pesticides for their economies if they are expected to stop their use of harmful pesticides;
5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining  
Proposed by: Denmark

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the increasing interest in deep sea mining and its potential environmental impacts,

*Taking into account* the growing concerns about the depletion of finite fossil fuel resources,

*Emphasizing* the need for sustainable and environmentally friendly energy sources,  
Concerned about the potential negative impact of deep sea mining on marine ecosystems,

1. Calls upon all member states to prioritize the development and utilization of nuclear power as a clean and reliable energy source that can reduce the dependency on fossil fuels and mitigate the effects of climate change;
2. Urges member states to invest in research and development of safer and more efficient nuclear power technologies to ensure the safety and security of nuclear power plants;
3. Encourages member states to promote international cooperation and information sharing on nuclear power to increase its accessibility and affordability for all countries;
4. Strongly condemns the practice of deep sea mining and calls for a moratorium on all deep sea mining activities until further environmental impact assessments can be conducted and appropriate regulatory frameworks put in place;
5. Calls for the establishment of a comprehensive regulatory framework for deep sea mining that includes strict environmental safeguards and accountability measures to protect marine biodiversity and ecosystems;
6. Urges member states to explore alternative sources of minerals and metals, such as recycling and urban mining, to reduce the need for deep sea mining;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in developing nuclear power and regulating deep sea mining activities at the next United Nations General Assembly.



Committee: Environment

Topic: The Effect of Mass Pesticide Usage on Bee Colonies

Proposed by: The Kingdom of The Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Deeply concerned* with the detrimental amounts of pesticide being used worldwide and their effects on bee populations,

*Recognizing* both the crucial role bees play in our ecosystem and the need to maintain their populations,

*Emphasizing* the need for further and much more intensive action to address the problem, from both developing and developed countries,

*Aware* of past efforts made by the United Nations, namely the introduction of an 'International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to assist in garnering economic and educational support for less developed countries to facilitate a decline in pesticide use;
2. Requests economic assistance from member states to accomplish this;
3. Commends the states that have been proactive in addressing the effects of mass pesticide use by implementing solutions,
4. Proposes a multi-step plan that ultimately provides for a decline in mass pesticide use around the world;
5. Urges governments to intervene and implement legislation such as taxes or subsidies that incentives farmers to find alternatives to pesticides;
6. Encourages countries to begin searching for and developing sustainable alternatives to pesticide use, such as potentially using bees themselves to protect crops and maximize product output;
7. Reminds countries of already existing alternatives to pesticides, such as mechanical interventions or biopesticides/synthetic pesticides that have a less serious effect on the natural environment;
8. Emphasizes the need to hold countries that are seemingly uninterested in finding and implementing solutions accountable and encourage them to take further proactive steps in addressing the issue of mass pesticide use on bee colonies.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Concrete Production  
Proposed by: Latvia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Taking into consideration* how structures that are built from concrete are much stronger and long-lasting than when they are built from lesser materials,

*Alarmed by* the harm done to all living things through diseases and contamination because of the immense amount of carbon emissions released during the production of concrete,

*Seeking* a new way to make concrete that is not harmful to the environment,

1. Urges all countries to find common ground and reach an agreement involving minimizing usage in order to lower carbon emissions caused by concrete manufacturing;
2. Encourages countries to work to find a less harmful way to produce concrete;
3. *Implores* countries to use concrete replacements, like Ferrock, in as many construction projects as possible until a greener way to produce it is developed;
4. Reminds people that global warming can only be slowed if everyone works to lower carbon dioxide emissions;
5. Emphasizes that if nothing changes, carbon emissions will continue to rise;
6. Further reminds that all countries big and small need to cut back on concrete consumption to get to the goal of a healthier planet that has very little carbon emissions;
7. Requests that all countries sign a treaty to stop using concrete by 2050, the year that the United Nations requires net zero emissions as per the Paris Agreement.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: Republic of South Africa

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the climate concerns the food industry's current practices raises, *Deeply concerned* for the 17 billion metric tons equivalent carbon dioxide emissions by the food industry,

*Recognizing* the hotter temperatures, more severe storms, increased drought, a rising ocean, loss of species, loss in food, more health risks, and poverty and displacement,

*Fully Aware* of many current greenhouse gas emission reduction plans not on track to be completed,

*Desiring* countries to invest more into clean energy, so the food industry doesn't produce so much greenhouse gasses,

1. Recommends the United Nations to make a organization for sustainable energy research and development;
2. Calls upon the United Nations to come together and research more into sustainable energies to replace the fossil fuels being used in the food industry;
3. Requests countries in the United Nations donate at least 19316400 ZAR to fund the research;
4. Trusts member states to provide financial or technical assistance to developing countries if needed;
5. Encourages countries to hold themselves accountable if they are going in the wrong direction in terms of energy and set goals for themselves;
6. Further proclaims to get annual statistics on the greenhouse gas emissions produced by each country in the United Nations;
7. Invites countries to achieve a net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2060 from agricultural;
8. Approves the need for a global carbon tax to incentivize countries to move toward sustainable energies;
9. Authorizes the need for multinational food corporations to disclose emissions through supply chain and set reduction requirements that align with Paris Agreement ideas;
10. Supports countries to receive economic sanctions if goals with reducing greenhouse gas emissions not met.

Committee: Environment

Topic: The Effect of Mass Pesticide Usage on Bee Colonies

Proposed by: Rwanda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that bees provide us with food,

Recalling that food shortage has to do with shortage of bees,

*Noting* that pesticides has been causing food shortage,

*Understanding* UNESCO has been a prominent member involved in fixing this,

*Understanding* that there is gender inequality in Rwanda,

*Confirming* that their bee programs has also been helping women in the education sector of their country,

*Emphasizing* the European Commission of starting Horizon 2020 that helped the bees out,

1. Stating that the U.S has helped the bees a lot by providing land area;
2. Suggest Rwanda to seek help from the U.S within 6 months;
3. Suggests Rwanda to reserve land for the bees;
4. Calls for the European Commission to fund some of these projects as Rwanda needs money to do so;
5. Ask the stop of pesticide usage in Rwanda;
6. Directs the U.S and European Commission to provide funds for food shortage if there were any because the transition of no pesticides would lose their supply;
7. Demands that Rwanda start the Women and Bees Program once again;
8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining  
Proposed by: Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* with the effects of the climate crisis, caused by the excessive production of greenhouse gases per the scientific consensus, and the impacts it has had and will have on the people and ecosystems of this world,

*Acknowledging* the need for renewable energies and transformed economies adherent to environmental regulatory standards and goals set forth under the general agreement of the international community,

*Understanding* the public demand for energy while also maintaining a commitment to protecting the economic and social conditions and the well-being of the various peoples of Earth,

1. Encourages nations with ISA contracts that engage in deep sea mining to continue to do so responsibly, adhering to UNCLOS regulations while also ensuring the greatest economic outcome;
2. Asks this coterie of nations to pursue:
  - a. free trade regarding the minerals extracted to better increase the supply of access to batteries that power renewable energy as well as the various products made available to consumers and,
  - b. to also see to it that underdeveloped nations have access to the resources necessary to pursue great sustainable industrialization to make pragmatic use of these minerals;
3. Recommends a gradual expanse of ISA contracts to nations and companies that can fulfill the necessary criteria of ensuring the following regulatory standards:
  - a. Adequate environmental assessments prior to deep sea drilling,
  - b. Proper and suitable labor conditions for all workers involved with the process,
  - c. Stable and architecturally sound infrastructure as a means of conducting deep sea drilling;
4. Condemns the lack of international oversight of this practice and nations and/or companies that do not adhere to the aforementioned standards;
5. Requests greater transparency regarding this practice and for nations who do so to:

- a. Always ensure that the ISA is made aware of any deep sea mining at any given time,
  - b. Hold companies engaging in illegal practices regarding deep sea mining accountable,
  - c. Provide scientific and developmental knowledge with the ISA and other countries that are deep sea mining,
  - d. Allow unrestricted ISA inspections at any given time;
6. Reaffirms its stance on the need for a strict adherence to regulatory standards as well as its support for contemporary deep sea mining which is needed to ensure the economically profound transition to renewable energy;
  7. Reiterates the need for the free trade of minerals with nations that are in pursuit of establishing robust, sustainable economies while regarding the international cooperation (economic or otherwise) in fighting the climate crisis as well as the transparency required to engage in deep sea mining safely;
  8. Emphasizes the obligation all nations have to transition forward to a globe powered by renewable energy under international climate agreements, and the swift course of action required to ensure our goals are fulfilled;
  9. Encourages the ISA to help ensure adequate economic growth and regulations while the nations of the world transition to renewable energy to best protect the people of Earth against climate catastrophes.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the effects the global food industry has on the current stability of the climate,

*Understanding* that a great deal of reform must go into the practice of agriculture,

*Acknowledging* the effects of the climate crisis on the farmers of the world and vice-versa,

1. Encourages wealthier nations (e.g. those belonging to the Group of 20) to provide robust and comprehensive aid for improving upon the agricultural industries of developing nations;
2. Asks this coalition of nations with greater capital at their disposal to strategically target areas affected greatly by the climate crisis and to provide their agricultural resilience while also ensuring all nations have greater access to scientific and innovative knowledge they can apply towards farming;
3. Recommends funding to be provided within an equitable manner, and that nations in greater need can obtain more resources;
4. Authorizes greater government oversight concerning the trade of the global food supply via reforms of shipping and legal regulation by:
  - a. Including the pursuit of profound investment in the means of shipping capital within a manner adequate to the standards of staunch environmental protection,
  - b. Establishing limitations upon greenhouse gas production amongst large agricultural corporations, as well as producers of livestock,
  - c. Providing subsidies and incentives for innovative markets to establish themselves amongst developing areas of nations to ensure adequate and sustainable growth;
5. Condemns the price-gouging amongst corporate entities or state-based markets which disrupt the global supply chain, especially at a farmer's expense;
6. Requests rural farmers have access to greater, more environmentally sustainable means of production:

- a. There must be greater transparent access to scientific and agricultural innovations from any nation and for all nations,
  - b. Welfare, monetary compensation, and specific subsidies based on certain climates must be equitably administered;
7. Reaffirms its stance on regulation of contemporary farming practices and global trade which contribute a great deal to the worsening of the climate crisis;
  8. Reiterates the need for compensation for farmers who may be financially impacted by all regulations, as well as the need for greater access to modern farming technology and manufacturing infrastructure;
  9. Emphasizes the obligation we have to protect and maintain the populations of each of our respective nations, and the great abundance of internal improvement developing nations need in that regard;
  10. Encourages the increase of technology and general information/knowledge developing nations have access to improve upon the environmental impacts their agricultural industries have.



Committee: Environment

Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining

Proposed by: Finland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the effects of deep sea mining since the effects are deeply understood and it is difficult to assess the damage that would happen on marine life and the aquatic ecosystem.

*Aware* that the minerals on the seafloor can help build rechargeable batteries, zero carbon energy components, and will help some nations economies like China and especially Nauru.

*Recognizing* there is huge profit and essential resources on the seafloor but bad consequences for the environment.

1. Encourages nations that support deep sea drilling to look at the big picture and realize that more studies need to be conducted;
2. Protection of the underwater ecosystem is just as important as ecosystems on land and deep sea drilling could kill off rare sea creatures and affect biodiversity which may eventually affect communities that rely on seafood;
3. Condemns China for already building up companies way back in 2001 to pounce on the moment deep sea mining becomes legal international waters;
4. Calls nations to help contribute with researching the effects of deep sea drilling and try to invent a way to do deep sea mining effectively but also safely so that it does not affect the underwater ecosystem that much;
5. Urges nations to back the moratorium which is a temporary suspension against deep sea drilling until more studies have been conducted;
6. Commends the UK for changing sides and not supporting deep sea drilling and now backing the moratorium, Canada for always being a big supporter of the moratorium, and ISA for meeting to decide if deep sea drilling should be legal in international waters;
7. Urges nations to support the moratorium, help research effects of deep sea drilling on the underwater ecosystem, and to listen to whatever decision ISA makes this year at its meeting for the future of deep sea drilling.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Concrete Production  
Proposed by: Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Proposing* that the United Nations create a similar program to what the six countries already have, pending the results of these first trials,

*Knowing* that depending on the outcome of the regulations implemented by these countries we must reconvene to discuss possible ways to improve the system with which we might minimize the problems caused by the concrete industry,

1. Requests that members reconvene in 2030 to analyze the results of the first trials in the six countries currently participating;
2. Encourages members to make changes to the concrete regulation plan so that it will function better if necessary. This might include altering exact regulations, or how those regulations are enforced;
3. Urges members to begin implementing this system of regulations on a wider scale, incorporating all of the United Nations;
4. Commends the efforts of the United States, United Kingdom, Sweden, Germany, France, and the Netherlands to reduce the ecological impact of concrete production.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Concrete Production  
Proposed by: Finland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages the countries in the United Nations to take part in working towards Carbon Neutrality especially in construction settings;
2. Asks the nations to take measures that result in lesser negative impacts for other nations by limiting if nothing else the emissions spreading to other countries;
3. Recommends immediate action in producing new laws to protect citizens and the environment;
4. Implores all countries to strive to minimize space usages and hybridize workspace usage for less new building projects;
5. Condemns major countries such India, China, Russia, and the United States of America for ignoring previous United Nations actions to reduce concrete production's impact on citizens health;
6. Requests that all countries enact policies that stop the creation of emissions from concrete production and help find healthy solutions to the issue;
7. Reaffirms its belief in domestic regulations and government transparency when it comes to reducing emissions;
8. Reiterates the importance of government accountability and smart moves to reduce carbon emissions while not losing economic reliability;
9. Emphasizes the need for action as the citizens of the world are directly impacted by the actions of the United Nations;
10. Encourages the International development of solutions like less emission creating concrete, more effective means of maximizing space for work, and creating emission free construction sites.

Committee: Environment  
 Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining  
 Proposed by: Costa Rica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* that Medc's Have lots of personal vehicles which make it so we need deep-sea drilling and mining,

*Recognizing* that Ldcs will start selling more cars to grow their economy, making the problem of deep sea drilling worse,

*Aware* that the United Nations has made rules around deep sea drilling and has not yet allowed deep sea drilling,

*Knowing* that they made it so that you can only get an exploration license and to get one of those you need to ask the International SeaBed Authority,

1. Affirms that the main goal is to put in more public transportation and have the people use the public transport available instead of using personal vehicles;
2. Encourages member states to make their public transportation more affordable so that the people think it is cheaper to use public transport than using a personal vehicle;
3. Calls upon member states to make public transportation cleaner so that it makes it more appealing to the people to use it;
4. Insists that member states make public transportation safer for the public so that people will feel comfortable while using public transportation;
5. Recommends that member states make their public transportation have more stops, more frequent stops, and cover more ground so people can get anywhere they want and not have to wait too long;
6. Urges Member states to make more types of transportation like electric bikes, and scooters and have them be easily accessible;
7. Encourages Ledc's to put their money into public transportation instead of putting it into growing their automotive motive industry;
8. Asks Medc's to make more public transportation instead of more personal cars which would make there not be a need for deep sea drilling.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Concrete Production  
Proposed by: Haiti

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Noting with regret* the negative effects that concrete has and is causing to the environment, including the CO<sub>2</sub> that is released, causing global warming, how rivers and beaches that are destroyed in sand mining, how the concrete dust affects workers' health in a negative way especially countries that can afford proper masks and safety equipment,

*Fully aware* that 50% of the CO<sub>2</sub> that is released in the production of cement can be made in much more sustainable ways,

*Alarmed by* how much countries and especially cities rely on concrete as a solid backbone and a staple of modern life,

*Noting with deep concern* the amount of land paved over with concrete and locking away fertile soil,

*Expressing in appreciation* the efforts that countries and research facilities have made to make concrete more environmentally friendly,

*Acknowledging* the negative effects that climate change has on the world and how more environmentally friendly concrete would lower global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and positively change many people's lives for the better especially places on the ocean,

1. Urges countries to follow the United Nations three pronged approach to the environmental problem which includes avoiding, this is achieved through reusing (as the United Nations calls it a "circular approach"). Shifting, moving more green materials. And improving, changing non replaceable materials to be more green;
2. Requests that developed countries put harsher rules and regulations on concrete companies in their own countries and encourages them to start producing more green concrete products;
3. Encourages countries to export more green concrete and limit the export of normal concrete to 50% normal and at least 50% green;

4. Calls upon developed countries to put 20% of their yearly income from concrete into developing their green concrete industry and building things out of green concrete especially self healing Enzymatic Bio concrete;
5. Recommends that countries use this concrete over other green concretes because this concrete takes CO2 out of the air after it is made and has more good environmental effects than most other concrete;
6. Requests that developed countries help developing countries make their concrete industry more green with funds and especially research and ways to make it;
7. Urges developed countries to put the environment over profit in that of buying concrete products from developing countries for very cheap prices and supporting their concrete industries;
8. Urges that developed countries donate safety equipment to countries that can't afford it and the companies that produce it discount their products to developing countries;
9. Insists that international sanctions would be put on any countries or companies that fail to comply with the rules above.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: United Arab Emirates

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Affirming* the necessity of access to food as stated in Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Aware* of the increasing gravity of climate change and the impact of the food industry's acceleration of greenhouse emissions,

*Acknowledging* Sustainable Development Goals 2 - No Hunger, 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production, and 13 - Climate Action,

*Noting with deep concern* that "in just two years, the number of people facing, or at risk of, acute food insecurity increased from 135 million in 53 countries pre-pandemic, to 345 million in 79 countries in 2023" (Global Food Crisis 3),

*Recognizing* the efforts of many countries to turn to more eco-friendly, carbon and greenhouse emission neutral systems,

1. Calls upon fellow member states to reserve 1% of their GDP to achieve the following, thereby decreasing the food industry's impact on climate change;
2. Recommends annual data collection regarding fellow member state's agricultural land status and health, production statistics, and greenhouse emissions:
  - a. Via current procedure and/or the use of new data collection technology such as drones;
3. Encourages the implementation of water conservation via the following strategies:
  - a. drip irrigation,
  - b. capturing and storing water,
  - c. irrigation scheduling,
  - d. the use of more drought-tolerant crops where feasible,
  - e. dry farming,
  - f. rotational grazing,
  - g. compost and mulch,
  - h. cover crops,
  - i. conservation tillage,

- j. and adaptation of organic methods;
  - 4. Suggests the transition to electric machinery;
  - 5. Urges countries with food security to implement the use of vertical horticulture to mitigate land use;
- Any land no longer in use due to the consolidation is restored or repurposed;
- a. Restoration through replanting plants of the ecosystem if the land was uninhabited prior to its agricultural use;
  - b. Repurposed through new construction or what country sees fit;
- 6. Requests follow-up meetings regarding this issue every 3 years to evaluate status and any pertinent negotiations.



Committee: Environment

Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining

Proposed by: Russia, China, The United Kingdom, Norway, Nauru, Mexico

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the impact deep sea mining has on climate change,

*Prioritizing* global economy, curiosity, and continued research into nuclear energy

*Aware* of the concerns many countries bring up with the ethical and environmental impacts of deep sea mining,

*Believing* It is the United Nations' job to advance our knowledge of the world and ensure it is safe,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to grant two-year deep sea mining licenses to countries that request them with a plan;
2. Allowing the United Nations to check and ensure those countries mining is ethical and safe;
3. Ensuring those countries abide by specific laws set in place by the United Nations, including, but not limited to, small areas they are allowed to mine in, and amount of mining they can do;
4. Encouraging countries to put more emphasis on research into nuclear energy, in order to counteract the environmental impact of Deep Sea Mining.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining  
Proposed by: United Kingdom

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the urgent need for a healthier environment through green energy transition metals,

*Recognizing* the positive impact deep sea mining could have on economies and the earth,

*Concerned* about the detrimental, harmful effects deep sea mining will have on ocean wildlife and ecosystems,

*Noting* the unfinished research that still remains on the deep sea and the potential risks that may come from deep sea drilling,

1. Urges each nation to back a pause on deep sea mining until sufficient research is shown on the ecosystems of the sea and how they will be affected by mineral extraction;
2. Proclaims that emphasis must be placed on a cultivated understanding and scientific research of the barely-understood ocean before proceeding any further;
3. Encourages countries to continue to reuse, recycle, and reduce reliance on cars, in order to ease industry dependence on raw materials.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Concrete Production  
Proposed by: United Kingdom

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the effect of concrete and the result of worsening environment,

*Aware* that the main causes of the problem are concrete producers continuing and increasing their production while CO2 emissions persist,

*Recognizing* the efforts of many nations to promote and suggest solutions to high rates of concrete production such as setting goals and aspirations towards net zero,

1. Urges countries to address the problems of concrete production and reduce the CO2 emissions that production creates;
2. Condemns nations and organizations that continue the production of concrete that impact the environment negatively;
3. Asks that nations reduce concrete and cement production and suggests the use of alternative low carbon cements and environment friendly substitutes that create a smaller carbon footprint;
4. Calls upon nations to decrease carbon through less concrete production that emits large amounts of CO2;
5. Recommends developed countries to lead with the intention to lower the world's overall temperature by decreasing the production of cement that is unfriendly to the world's carbon emissions and promote green concretes;
6. Encourages nations to act on lowering cement consumption, cement production, and increase low carbon substitutes to protect and help heal our environment.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining  
Proposed by: United Kingdom

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the potential harms that the deep sea mining industry will inflict on marine and ocean ecosystems and biodiversity,

*Aware* that the world is currently in a time of necessity for renewable energy products, and the metals in the deep sea can provide the materials needed to manufacture renewable energy products,

*Recognizing* that many countries, including the UK, have taken steps to prevent deep sea mining from occurring until there is enough research to increase understanding of the impacts and develop regulations and standards to protect the deep sea environment,

1. Urges and requests nations who support deep-sea mining to consider the potential harms of deep-sea mining and to understand the risk of harming the marine ecosystems and biodiversity is too great to continue doing;
2. Requests that nations that are in support of deep sea mining take a moratorium stance or ban deep sea mining, along with, taking action to contribute to the research that is needed to understand the untested industry;
3. Encourages the ISA to take a moratorium on giving nations exploration licenses until regulations are finalized and/or a concrete understanding of the deep sea mining industry's impacts has been published;
4. Calls upon nations to find alternatives to renewable energy while research is conducted, like improving public transportation, as the issue of reducing greenhouse gasses cannot be put on pause.

Committee: Environment

Topic: The Effect of Mass Pesticide Usage on Bee Colonies

Proposed by: Belarus

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the consequences of a severe decline in bee populations, including triggering the extinction of other species of plants and animals dependent on bees, destroying entire food webs, and even altering the human food system,

*Aware* that the majority of the damage being done to bees is due to the mass use of hazardous chemicals in pesticides, which not only ruin the habitats bees reside in, but often cause concerning effects on the bees themselves,

*Recognizing* the efforts of many nations to reduce pesticide use have not been nearly as effective as needed in order to preserve worldwide bee populations,

1. Urges countries to ban the most dangerous and toxic pesticides to bees still widely in use, including neonicotinoid, organophosphate, carbamate, and fipronil;
2. Requests the protection of native bee habitats and a commitment to the preservation of bee colonies when building new infrastructure or applying pesticides,
3. Encourages nations to enforce measures and strategies, including financial incentives, to reduce or eliminate pesticide usage;
4. Urges nations to restore ecological agriculture through a combination of modern technologies and a respect for nature and the immense biodiversity found in our ecosystems;
5. Calls upon nations to involve farmers and farming communities in legislative decision on pesticides and bee preservation in order to ensure that all parties understand the importance of and agree upon the expectations and policies created;
6. Deplores United Nations members to increase partnership and participation between national and international factions and academic networks to observe and assess pollination and its related utilities;
7. Recommends that countries implement policies for those who continue to utilize pesticides that ensure they carefully read pesticide labels and follow the directions given;
8. Further invites nations to create policies which require that if pesticides will be applied, that they are deployed while bees and other insects are not currently that area to limit exposure, and to ensure cooperation between beekeepers and growers to determine the best times, areas, and methods in which to use pesticides.

Committee: Environment

Topic: The Effect of Mass Pesticide Usage on Bee Colonies

Proposed by: United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* of the rising number of bee deaths due to increasing amounts of toxic pesticide use,

*Recognizing* the harmful affects on the environment because of pesticide sprays in agricultural farming,

*Aware* of the pertinence of bees in the global ecosystem and food security,

1. Urges raising funding for bee sanctuaries around the world to revive the bee population;
2. Call upon all nations to lower the cost of bee-safe pesticides and remove unsafe pesticides from shelves;
3. Implement initiatives to research best pesticide spraying techniques to decrease the spread of pesticides to wildlife areas;
4. Prioritize assessing pesticide product's ingredients for harmful chemicals that travel through nation lines;
5. Urges for routine checks of regulations and restriction on agricultural farms;
6. Suggests an education system to learn about sufficient and safe agricultural practices for less developed countries.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: Dominican Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages member states to share and implement innovations related to a more energy and land efficient food sector;
2. Reaffirms it's statements that the world is in a climate crisis that needs to be immediately addressed in all facets of society in every United Nations member state;
3. Acknowledges diverse levels of contribution greenhouse gas emissions causing this climate crisis by varying member states, and the spread of impact that affects coastal and island nations, and poorer nations more harshly at this point in time;
4. Commits to helping nations facing food insecurity worsened by effects of the climate crisis.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Concrete Production  
Proposed by: Czech Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Discerning* the strong impact of concrete pollution on the environment, specifically in the Czech Republic where concrete production is considerable,

*Understanding* the role of concrete in the building and creation of new construction, alongside its additions to environmental diminishment through natural resource depletion, and carbon emissions,

*Distressed by* the rapid rising in the levels of concrete consumption, and as a result, pollution in the Czech Republic, which causes further diminishment of biodiversity in ecosystems, and public health,

*Considering* the absence of regulations and policies made/ instated to lessen concrete pollution in the Czech Republic, causing for an unrestricted means of production regarding concrete,

*Concerned* by the arising long term consequences of concrete pollution on natural resource depletion, air quality, and public health in the Czech Republic,

1. Calls upon the Czech Republic government to instate policies to place a more attentive control over concrete production, foreseeing things such as:
  - a. Creating limitations on carbon emissions allowed by concrete factories;
2. Enforcing the need to use alternative, renewable/ recycled materials in the production of concrete;
3. Enforcing proper disposal of concrete waste, including but not limited to recycling, as a way to lower environmental impact;
4. Urges the Czech Republic government to pursue proper research regarding new concrete technologies in order to create a more sustainable, environmentally friendly way to create concrete, such as:
  - a. New means of production that would lower carbon emissions in production of concrete,
  - b. New methods of recycling already discarded materials and reducing the need for unrenewable materials;



5. Encourages collaboration between the Czech government, and corporations to bring forth information regarding the environmental impact of concrete pollution and advocate for more sustainable means of construction:
  - a. Educational operation with construction companies being the target consumer to teach about concrete pollution and alternative, renewable resources,
  - b. Funding of further research regarding developing substitutes that can be sustained and recycled;
6. Calls for international cooperation along with knowledge sharing regarding the best ways to lower concrete pollution levels, and increasing renewable sources by:
  - a. Inviting other corporations to share knowledge regarding lowering carbon emissions in the production of concrete and,
  - b. Collaboration between corporations, both local and international, to work to find the most sustainable way to create concrete, and finding the best way to reduce carbon emissions in production;
7. Emphasizes that if nothing is done to implement change by the government of the Czech republic, then carbon emissions will continue to rise, along with currently used resources to eventually deplete and have to default to new means of production.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Concrete Production  
Proposed by: United Kingdom

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Conscious of* the long and short-term detrimental effects of the production of concrete on the environment, atmosphere and cities' resilience to natural disasters,

*Aware of* the exorbitant consumption of concrete worldwide and the urgent need to curtail it,

*Hopeful for* the pioneering of ever more sustainable alternatives to concrete,

*Conscious of* concrete production in many parts of the world as a product of colonization and globalization and the resulting disproportionate effect on developing nations,

1. Encourages the production of alternatives to concrete;
2. Endorses existing alternatives such as mass timber and earth brick;
3. Disapproves of the use of cheap, poor quality concretes such as RAAC;
4. Is Optimistic about the prospect of more sustainable types of concrete, such as self-repairing for preventing structural damage and water-absorbing for limiting flooding in urban areas;
5. Supports Architects like Francis Diebedo Kere in their endeavors towards the synthesis of sustainability, beauty, and functionality in construction;
6. Understands the use traditional building materials such as clay, soil, and timber have in both environmental adaptation and sustainability;
7. Prioritizes the transition from concrete in more vulnerable regions with more dramatic environments, such as in Africa;
8. Encourages the implementation of zoning codes that take into consideration the needs specific to the region and the resources immediately available.

Committee: Environment

Topic: The Effect of Mass Pesticide Usage on Bee Colonies

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the extreme and somewhat hidden impact of bee colonies on the global environment and food production,

*Informed* of the inherent need for more bee colonies in many countries,

*Alarmed* by the fact that bee colonies are endangered and declining globally,

*Concerned* by the fact that many pesticides that increase crop production also in turn harm and decrease bee populations,

*Taking into account* the fact that many developing countries do not have the resources or means to decrease or stop their use of certain pesticides that are harmful to bees,

1. Supports the efforts of China and other countries that have creatively attempted to switch to a method of pollination by human hand;
2. Commends the efforts of world bee day and the support for pollinators friendly agriculture;
3. Recommends further measures to be taken in the form of pollinator friendly agriculture such as:
  - a. Applying pesticides in the evening,
  - b. Avoid spraying blooming flowers and any crops that do not *need* to be sprayed.

Committee: Environment

Topic: The Effect of Mass Pesticide Usage on Bee Colonies

Proposed by: The Republic of Singapore

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Condemns the misuse of harmful pesticides in agriculture;
2. Requests that countries complete further research on the locations of bee populations and the consequences of pesticide usage on them;
3. Recommends that countries encourage the use of environmentally friendly pesticides for commercial farming;
4. Urges developing nations to put into place stricter policies regarding pesticide usage;
5. Recommends that countries restrict the importing of certain pesticides deemed harmful to bee populations;
6. Encourages nation's attempts to create cheaper environmentally friendly alternatives to pesticides;
7. Supports an increase in education regarding the environmental impact of chemical pesticides on bee populations and their role in ecosystems;
8. Suggests the restriction of exporting vegetables and fruits that were grown using pesticides harmful to bee populations;
9. Urges the decrease in usage of fruits and vegetables grown with bee-harmful pesticides in making processed food;
10. Encourages the registration of pesticides in a country before they are to be used.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining  
Proposed by: Russia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the economic gain of deep sea lithium ions,

*Prioritizing* the safety of island nations,

*Aware* of the impacts of deep sea mining on climate change,

*Believing* it is the United Nations' responsibility to stimulate global economic growth,

1. Encourages the United Nations to progress in clean energy and source electric vehicle manufacturing;
2. Emphasizes the limitation of mines around the Caribbean ocean;
3. Allowing the United Nations to deny any country a license if unethical in mining practices;
4. Recommends high study of climate and habitat change regarding deep sea drilling of the countries involved.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages all countries to make whatever effort they can to reduce the negative impact of the food industry as a climate crisis;
2. Recognizes that all countries play a role in the international food industry, and that solutions need to be developed and utilized in both national and international food industries;
3. Urges more developed countries to shoulder more of the burden financially, by changing their agricultural practices and food industries to become more climate friendly;
4. Supports developing countries who want to change their food industry practices to become more eco-friendly, through whatever reasonable means necessary;
5. Expects countries to recognize the environmental impact the food industry has, as well as recognize that individual role their country plays in contributing to that.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining  
Proposed by: The State of Palestine

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the critical importance of protecting the marine environment,

*Ensuring* sustainable management of deep-sea resources for present and future generations,

*Mindful* of the potential ecological risks and socio-economic implications associated with offshore exploration and extraction,

*Acknowledging* the connection between ocean health and global well-being,

*Concerned* by the vulnerabilities of coastal communities,

1. Reaffirms its commitment to promoting responsible and environmentally sound practices in deep sea drilling activities;
2. Underscores the need for concerted international efforts to uphold the principles of equity, transparency, and environmental integrity in all aspects of deep-sea drilling operations;
3. Emphasizes the imperativeness of collaborative action among all nations to address the challenges and opportunities posed by deep-sea drilling in a manner that respects the rights and interests of all stakeholders;
4. Calls upon member states to strengthen the regulatory frameworks and oversight mechanisms for deep-sea drilling activities, ensuring compliance with international environmental standards and best practices;
5. Urges enhanced scientific research and data collection efforts to improve understanding of the ecological impacts of deep-sea drilling and to inform decision-making processes;
6. Encourages the development and utilization of clean and sustainable technologies in offshore exploration and extraction to minimize environmental degradation and carbon emissions;
7. Calls for the establishment of cooperative partnerships and knowledge-sharing initiatives among member states, industry stakeholders, and relevant international organizations;
8. Invites member states to consider voluntary measures, such as establishing marine protected areas and implementing ecosystem-based management approaches, to conserve biodiversity and mitigate the adverse impacts of deep sea drilling on marine ecosystems.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Concrete Production  
Proposed by: Ukraine

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Believing* that concrete production is a global issue that must be discussed,  
*Alarmed* by the apparent lack of debate regarding the issue of global concrete production, and by the apparent lack of research into viable concrete alternatives,  
*Appalled* by the Russian Federation's actions in destroying Ukrainian infrastructure and only further encouraging more concrete production during the aftermath of the war,  
*Conscious* of the developing countries that currently have little to no viable alternatives to concrete for resources and building materials,  
*Concerned* that the rising demand for concrete in developing countries will cause the goals set by the Paris Agreement to become not only unfeasible but quite likely unattainable,

1. Calls upon nations to dedicate substantial resources and funds to research exploring concrete alternatives;
2. Encourages nations to avoid constructing concrete megastructures that serve little use;
3. Urges nations to seek to use less concrete in structures whenever possible, thereby decreasing the demand for concrete;
4. Condemns the Russian Federation's actions in destroying Ukrainian infrastructure, therefore making more concrete production necessary in the aftermath of the war;
5. Draws the attention to the developing countries that have no viable concrete alternatives;
6. Implores nations to financially assist said developing countries so that they may avoid using materials such as concrete;
7. Invites nations to recycle old unused concrete instead of producing new cement;
8. Further recommends more green space in cities in order to combat the effects of heat islands and dark asphalt and concrete;
9. Trusts that a viable alternative shall be found and implemented by late 2026, in order to stay on track with the Paris Agreement.



Committee: Environment  
Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining  
Proposed by: Yemen

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages the countries in the United Nations to devote funding towards deep sea mining;
2. Asks that organizations such as the International Seabed Authority use this funding to do the required research to continue safely drilling for minerals that are difficult to mine for on land;
3. Recommends that developed countries take into account new research as they are mining for these high demand minerals to keep control of deep sea mining as a growing industry;
4. Authorizes the use of required machinery to acquire metals from standard deep sea mining projects to meet the rising demand of these metals due to the increase in productions electric vehicles;
5. Condemns the arguments concerning the disruption of deep sea ecosystems during the mining process because with more research, this can be avoided and not be detrimental to these organisms survival;
6. Reaffirms that with the rising demand for electric vehicles, therefore the rising demand for electric vehicle batteries, the required materials will need to be sourced from somewhere to meet high demands and deep sea mining of these materials causes less emissions and improves the growing industry in the long run;
7. Urges the United Nations that by providing the necessary funding to research and improve deep sea mining projects, drilling the required minerals for building electric vehicle batteries with their rising demand, there will be significant progress in combating carbon emissions from utilizing this resource to promote cleaner energy usage across the world.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: The Republic of Kenya

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the harm done to the environment by most modern industrial agricultural practices,

*Bearing in mind* that many developing countries feel the effects of climate change not caused by them worst and most often,

*Concerned* about continuing disasters caused by the effects of pollution such as the repeating droughts throughout the last fifteen years in eastern Africa,

*Guided by* the UNEP's continued studies on and research for climate change solutions surrounding sustainable agriculture,

*Noting* the challenges presented by the need to preserve local economies and infrastructure while adapting to a changing climate,

*Affirming* the 1992 Earth Summit Rio Declaration on Environment and Development's statement that every human being is "entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature,"

1. Recommends the allocation of funds by the United Nations Environment Programme in order to research new and sustainable methods of irrigation, planting, livestock management, and soil conservation;
2. Calls upon first-world countries with large economic and infrastructural reliance on agriculture to enforce policy to protect environments easily affected by runoff, erosion, resource depletion, and pollution;
3. Approves the creation of a United Nations task force to monitor international greenhouse gas emissions originating from agriculture, such as transportation of crops, livestock, and certain production methods;
4. Encourages local and federal governments to take responsibility for both preventing and reversing their contributions to agricultural climate change;
5. Trusts United Nations member nations to act in accordance with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and commit to caring for international health, infrastructure, and justice;

6. Deplores United Nations member nations turning a blind eye to the struggles of those whose wellbeing is most affected by agricultural climate change;
7. Authorizes the inspection of farms and agricultural facilities by federally funded organizations to research and document resource inputs and outputs;
8. Urges countries with notably affected populations and places, such as areas of decreased water quality from agricultural runoff or areas facing desertification, to fund the rehabilitation of those affected areas;
9. Supports subsidizing farmers who purchase new technologies, such as drip irrigation or vertical planters, with funds from the UNEP;
10. Congratulates OECD member nations who are taking action to increase the relevance of environmental and economic policy surrounding agriculture, while being inclusive of emerging economies and developing nations.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Concrete Production

Proposed by: United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* that concrete provides durable, low-cost housing to many around the world,

*Alarmed* that concrete production is responsible for 4-8% of global carbon dioxide emissions,

*Concerned* that concrete production consumes 10% of industrial water use,

*Disturbed* that concrete exacerbates the heat island effect in cities by trapping gas emissions from cars,

*Recognizing* that concrete provides safe housing in areas affected by natural disasters like earthquakes and hurricanes,

*Conscious* that the United Nations Environment Programme recently released a three-pronged plan for reducing carbon emissions in the construction industry,

*Noting* that reducing carbon emissions released through the manufacture of concrete is crucial to holding the temperature rise associated with climate change to at or below 1.5C,

1. Calls upon countries in the United Nations to buy eco-friendly materials for public building projects;
2. Approves of only federally employing concrete manufacturing companies that use low-carbon concrete;
3. Condemns countries that continue to hire contractor who do not manufacture low-carbon concrete;
4. Recommends that the United Nations create the Sustainable Building Fund, which will provide grants to concrete producers who supplement their cementing materials with industrial waste products like fly ash and volcanic ash;
5. Urges all countries to contribute 0.01% of their GDP to the Sustainable Building Fund;

6. Approves domestic assistance awarded to concrete manufacturing companies to update their operations to be more environmentally responsible;
7. Invites countries to fund research aimed at developing carbon dioxide-absorbing concrete and discovering methods to further minimize the use of fossil fuels in producing concrete;
8. Encourages the United Nations to establish the Environmentally Responsible Building Materials Task Force to identify ethical and sustainable sources for bamboo and timber;
9. Proclaims that all countries should invest in planting sustainable crops of bamboo and wood for construction purposes;
10. Requests that the United Nations attempt to reduce carbon emissions from concrete production by 50% by 2040.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining

Proposed by: Saudi Arabia, The Philippines and Turkey

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the detrimental impacts of leaving the climate crisis unaddressed, given recent unprecedented glacial melt which disproportionately affects developing nations,

*Seeking* a way that allows for the continuation of mining seabed minerals to provide economic growth for developing coastal countries, while mitigating adverse impacts on the Earth's climate,

*Bearing in mind* the potential negative environmental impacts of deep sea mining if implemented using the existing methods of nodule collection,

1. Calls upon all developed countries to incentivize the development of low-impact deep sea nodule collection robots;
2. Noting with satisfaction the efforts of many countries to develop environmentally friendly technologies for the purpose of underwater mineral extraction;
3. Condemns the People's Republic of China for approving unregulated deep sea mining projects in the absence of proper environmental considerations;
4. Draws attention to the actions of the small island nation of Nauru, whose entire economy hinges on the act of deep sea mining, and how the lack of a solid compromise by the United Nations led to further conflict with the developing country;
5. Endorses the creation of a seabed preservation fund to limit the impacts that deep sea mining almost inevitably has;
6. Demands private mining companies to implement impact studies prior to and following deep sea mining, requiring a donation to the seabed preservation fund for any damages caused;
7. Expresses its hope that in accordance with formerly stated actions, the seabeds, climates, and economies of the world may prosper.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: India

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the urgent need to address the escalating impact of food production and consumption as food insecurity increases on the global climate crisis,

*Acknowledging* the adverse effects of greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural activities on the environment, biodiversity, and food security,

*Considering* the disproportionate burden of the climate crisis on developing countries, in terms of agricultural productivity, food access, and livelihoods,

*Reaffirming* the principles and objectives outlined in the Paris Agreement, Goal 12 from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), and other relevant international agreements aimed at mitigating climate change,

*Stressing* the need for a sustainable and multi-faceted approach to balance food security and economic development with environmental sustainability,

*Emphasizing* the role of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in promoting sustainable agriculture practices and facilitating international cooperation to address food security and climate change challenges,

1. Urges developed nations such as The United States of America, the European Union, and Australia to implement stringent regulations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including the promotion of plant-based diets, support for organic farming methods, and carbon pricing mechanisms to incentivize the adoption of renewable energy and low-carbon technologies;
2. Calls upon the United Nations to establish a dedicated fund to provide financial support and funding to assist developing countries, including India, in transitioning towards sustainable food systems and implementing climate-resilient agricultural practices such as an emphasis on soil health and a diversified production system;
3. Encourages developed nations to provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to developing countries to enhance their resilience to climate change and promote sustainable agricultural practices;

4. Calls for the establishment of a monitoring mechanism under the United Nations to track progress in implementing sustainable agricultural practices and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the food industry;
5. Emphasizes the importance of international cooperation and collaboration in combating the food industry's impact on the climate crisis and calls upon all member states to actively participate in collective efforts to address this urgent global challenge.



Committee: Environment  
Topic: Concrete Production  
Proposed by: Republic of France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Noting* that concrete is a highly necessary material in the world,

*Bearing in mind* concrete is used in roads, buildings, and other structures,

*Deeply concerned* that further mass production of this material will affect the climate immensely,

*Alarmed* by the lack of negotiation being held to solve the problem,

*Expecting better* ways of negotiating and solving this problem globally,

1. Encourages member states to support a shift to low-carbon concrete production and use;
2. Calls upon member states to track and report concrete production and consumption within their territories;
3. Urges member states to set low carbon emissions goals and provide incentives for low-carbon performance;
4. Recommends a task force be formed to assess the environmental impact of concrete and assist member states in implementing sustainable practices;
5. Encourages member states to work together to promote sustainable construction practices;
6. Calls for increased public awareness and education on the environmental impact of concrete production.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining  
Proposed by: Republic of France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed by* the potential long-lasting environmental consequences of deep sea drilling operations,

*Bearing in mind* the increasing need for a larger global supply of rare earth metals,

*Deeply concerned* with the lack of negotiating power given to developing countries possessing territory deep sea resource deposits,

*Having examined* the voiced intentions of large drilling/mining corporations and bankers wishing to make plans or proceed with planned operations in those or other territories,

*Having heard* the intentions of developed countries in relation to drilling/mining operations they have planned for territories they currently own,

*Reaffirming* France's decision to remain in support of the international ban and "total opposition" of deep sea drilling operations,

1. Affirms its desire to continue encouraging, maintaining, and supporting global development of potential alternatives to deep sea drilling;
2. Endorses the efforts of scientists, engineers, and others who are continuing to attempt and develop new technologies to replace the current rare-earth-metal-consuming technologies in applications that make notable use of them;
3. Calls upon the General Assembly and fellow United Nations members to advocate for and listen thoroughly to developing nations who lack power in refusing the right of larger nations to perform deep sea drilling/mining operations on their territories;
4. Appreciates the efforts of developed and developing nations to develop and implement sustainable and/or less environmentally damaging practices in planned operations they may have considered for their own territories;
5. Expresses its hope that more nations around the globe will consider establishing anti-deep-sea-drilling policies and declarations of their own;
6. Emphasizes the importance of forming and adopting a compromise that accommodates for both those concerned with the dangers and consequences of deep sea mining and drilling and those who wish to turn to it as a sustainable alternative to the current and rapidly depleting land deposits.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Defining* the “food industry” as all aspects of food production, including agriculture, transportation, processing, and packaging,

*Recognizing* the effects of greenhouse gasses on the environment,

*Further recognizing* the global increase in food demand and the challenges with unsustainable agricultural practices,

*Understanding* the effects of climate change on food production,

*Noting* the biodiversity loss due to livestock farms,

1. Encourages member states to promote sustainable food systems by reducing food loss in the production, distribution, and consumption stages of the food cycle;
2. Calls upon member states to prioritize the development and implementation of sustainable agricultural practices;
3. Requests that member nations put available resources towards more sustainable farming;
4. Encourages member states to keep their food local;
5. Emphasizes the importance of using natural fertilizer;
6. Further requests that member states collaborate to address the environmental challenges of the food industry.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Taking into consideration* the importance of deep sea mining for the future of technological industries, and the possibility of using deep sea mining to help produce technology to combat climate change,

*Aware* of the concerns surrounding deep sea activities due to the lack of research, and possible disruption of deep sea ecosystems and ocean as a whole,

*Noting that* many of these resources available in the deep sea are no longer easily available on land and they could act as a driving force for a cleaner environment,

*Keeping in mind* the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which protects around half of the sea floor and only allows mining under contracts with the International Seabed Authority (ISA),

1. Believes that the International Seabed Authority and Member States increase the ability for private and public sectors to acquire a license for underwater mining or drilling;
2. Expresses the hope that this development could lead to the installation and increased use of cleaner energy and more sustainable practices, leading to a cleaner environment in the future;
3. Acknowledges the concerns around the possible effects of deep sea mining;
4. Recommends that Member States engage and support the research of these effects on the ocean on a long term scale;
5. Encourages the creation of multinational projects to help better monitor these effects while also accessing the necessary resources for advancement;
6. Expresses its confidence in projects such as the Africa Deep Seabed Resources (ADSR) project;
7. Notes the importance that all projects remain in accordance with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Committee: Environment

Topic: The Effect of Mass Pesticide Usage on Bee Colonies

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the importance of insect pollinators, notably bees, to the global farming and agricultural industries as well as the survival of global ecosystems,

*Concerned about* the possible consequences to global ecosystems and food supply if bee colonies continue to diminish and collapse,

*Aware* of the effects that mass pesticide usage has on bees, including deterioration of internal workings of bees and loss of food for bees, leading to this loss of bee population,

*Guided by* the previous initiatives of the United Nations including the International Pollinator Initiative, which aids in the protection of bees and other pollinators,

*Stressing* the importance of quick action, presently over 90% of pollen samples being contaminated with pesticide, meaning much of modern bee colonies are already suffering from mass pesticide usage,

1. Reaffirms call for more sustainable agriculture practices, with the purpose of protecting bee populations;
2. Support the efforts of the Bees for Development program, which pushes aids in beekeeper training with an emphasis on sustainable practices, provides aid to help increase biodiversity in local area, and help reduce local poverty;
3. Emphasizes the importance of education on sustainable beekeeping, and funding towards the necessary technology and projects to help increase bee colonies away from pesticides;
4. Notes the importance of investment into beekeeping development in less developed agricultural areas allowing for less transitional periods and overall less expenses due to the fact there would not need of the obstacles of transitioning large scale farms;
5. Encourages Member States to invest in anti pesticide policies as well as development of less harmful agricultural practices.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Concrete Production  
Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* that concrete is the second most used substance in the world and is essential to the construction and infrastructure of much of modern society, due to its advantageous properties,

*Concerned* about the negative environmental effects that come from the production of concrete, including the high levels of carbon dioxide emissions and environmental degradation from mining and production, and the harm to local live around mines and factories,

*Guided* by the earlier agreement by the United Nations to push for the concrete industry to reach net-zero carbon dioxide emissions by 2050,

*Inspired* by the Paris Agreement and its emphasis on reach net-zero in the concrete industry,

*Alarmed* by the increasing impacts, notably with rising carbon dioxide emissions of the concrete industry,

*Believes* that Member States should push forward with research into new technologies that would aid in lowering emissions during the process of concrete production;

*Expresses the opinion* that the current project within Ghana to use calcined clay in concrete production could lead to a significant decrease of carbon emissions by up to 40%;

*Hopes* that Member States will aid in helping to fund the research and implementation of these new techniques and technologies in order to help reduce carbon emissions quickly,

1. Invites wealthier Member States to collaborate with or set up funds for less wealthy Member States in order to help lessen the effects of mines on local areas;
2. Insists upon the importance of taking measures of any kind to reduce carbon emissions in order to help prevent further environmental degradation.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining  
Proposed by: Russia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the economic gain of deep sea lithium ions,

*Prioritizing* the safety of island nations,

*Aware* of the impacts of deep sea mining on climate change,

*Believing* it is the United Nations' responsibility to stimulate global economic growth,.

1. Encourages: the United Nations to progress in clean energy and source electric vehicle manufacturing;
2. Emphasizes: the limitation of mines around the Caribbean ocean;
3. Allowing: the United Nations to deny any country a license if unethical in mining practices;
4. Recommends: high study of climate and habitat change regarding deep sea drilling of the countries involved.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Opioid Addiction

Proposed by: Yemen

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the growing problems that the Opioid Epidemic has caused all over the world,

*Acknowledging* that Opioid addiction has a direct correlation to higher crime rates,

*Recognizing* the issues with mediocre solutions that don't address the root of the problem,

*Having studied* the true causes of the Opioid crisis and the extreme effect it has on people all over the world,

*Noting* with concern, the inability for countries to pass in depth legislation that addresses our core problems,

*Fully believing* that countries who have contributed to the Opioid epidemic and who suffer from it all have a role to play in ending this tragedy,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to put stricter regulation on developed countries drug trade with 3rd world countries;
2. Requests that a greater importance be put on health rather than economics;
3. Encourages that countries limit the amount of drugs citizens can own/carry;
4. Urges developed nations to use their resources to prevent the drug trade;
5. Encourages non-governmental pharmaceutical businesses to check inventories and make sure they know where and to who their drugs are going;
6. Urges countries with higher opioid addiction rates to educate citizens on the side effects of certain drugs, to set up more treatment facilities, and to set up easy access health clinics in poorer communities.



Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Opioid Addiction

Proposed by: Ukraine

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Emphasizing* the severe consequences of opioid addiction worldwide, including increased mortality rates and social instability,

*Recognizing* the alarming rise in opioid overdose rates despite global efforts to mitigate the crisis,

*Acknowledging* the findings of the Taub Center for Social Policy Studies report, which highlights Israel's significant opioid problem and warns of a potential epidemic,

*Noting with deep concern* the escalating opioid crisis in the United States and Canada, as well as the emerging challenges in Australia and Europe,

*Recognizing* the imperative for comprehensive international cooperation and coordinated action to address the root causes of opioid addiction and overdose,

1. Urges member states to enhance regulatory measures to prevent the overprescription of opioids, including but not limited to the implementation of prescription monitoring programs and the enforcement of strict guidelines for healthcare providers;
2. Calls upon member states to strengthen public awareness campaigns and educational programs to inform communities about the risks associated with opioid use and the availability of alternative pain management therapies;
3. Encourages the establishment of international partnerships and collaborations between governments, healthcare organizations, and civil society groups to share best practices, data, and resources in combating opioid addiction and overdose;
4. Calls for increased investment in addiction treatment and rehabilitation services, with a particular focus on expanding access to evidence-based interventions such as medication-assisted treatment and counseling;
5. Encourages the development of innovative approaches to pain management and palliative care that prioritize patient safety and minimize the risk of opioid dependence and misuse;

6. Calls upon the World Health Organization (WHO) and relevant United Nations agencies to provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to member states in their efforts to address the opioid crisis, including the development of national action plans and policies;
7. Requests the establishment of a specialized task force within the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to monitor and assess global trends in opioid production, trafficking, and consumption, and to facilitate international cooperation in combating illicit opioid networks;
8. Urges member states to prioritize the collection and analysis of data on opioid-related morbidity and mortality, including overdose deaths and patterns of drug use, to inform evidence-based policy-making and resource allocation efforts;
9. Calls upon the international community to mobilize financial resources and technical expertise to support the implementation of comprehensive opioid harm reduction strategies, including the distribution of naloxone and other overdose reversal medications in high-risk communities.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Food Security and Dependency in Times of Crisis

Proposed by: United Kingdom

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the worsening global food crisis and that 58 countries face acute food insecurity,

*Recognizing* impacts of weather, politics, and conflict, including the recent Russian/Ukrainian Conflict,

*Observing* the ending of the Black Sea Grain Initiative, in which 30 million tons of food were able to be exported despite the Russian occupation of Ukrainian ports,

*Observing* the global dependency on trade, and lack of independent self reliant food security,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to act upon the worsening global food crisis, particularly in the global south;
2. Commends programs such as the World Food Programme in providing global aid and food support to developing countries and conflict stricken areas;
3. Recommends countries create food storages for times of conflict and plans for equal distribution;
4. Recommends adoption of sustainable practices, and support of local agricultural providers and markets, both to prepare for climate change and improve food independence;
5. Urges the funding of initiatives and support from more developed countries.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Opioid Addiction

Proposed by: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that there is an ongoing global opioid epidemic,

*Understanding* that opioids are being overprescribed, in many cases administered with too high of a dosage,

*Noting* that they are highly addictive,

*Acknowledging* that the illicit cultivation of opioids, is actively contributing to the epidemic,

*Emphasizing* that in 2021 over 800 tons, of illicit grown opioids were seized,

*Declaring* that many nations are not abiding to, The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,

*Recognizing* that many LDCs require stronger rural infrastructure, to enforce drug trafficking legislation,

1. Suggests the implementation, of stricter measures on countries not in accordance with The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;
2. Requests financial aid for nations seeking stronger rural drug trafficking infrastructure;
3. Recommends the establishment of comprehensive monitoring and surveillance systems, to track the production, distribution, and consumption of opioids, with the goal of identifying hot-spots for trafficking;
4. Encourages the promotion of public safety information, about the dangers and importance of proper disposal of opioids;
5. Urges pharmaceutical companies to impose stricter guidelines pertaining to dosage;
6. Requests the UNODC to provide technical assistance to member states, in implementing stronger drug control and access strategies, specifically pertaining to overprescription;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Opioid Addiction

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Deeply concerned about* opioid abuse causing health risks and social order,

*Being aware of* the fateful influence of opioid addiction on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,

*Realizing* the importance of controlling the happening of opioid addiction,

1. Encourages medical professionals and nations to institute regulations regarding the prescription of opioids to limit overprescription;
2. Suggests providing gender-sensitive services and sustainable alternative livelihoods to reduce the cultivation and supply of drugs because of poverty and double stigma on women;
3. Urges nations across the world to ensure that illegal opioid trafficking and production within their borders comes to an end;
4. Denounces the overprescription of opiates by medical professionals;
5. Recommends the development of an international standard for the prescribing and trade of opioids, particularly about providing evidence to obtain opioids;
6. Proposes that there be a limit to opioid production, based on estimated consumption in years past, allowing for there to be fewer opioids in circulation internationally;
7. Urges the development of educational programs to educate people on the dangers of opioids and how to use them safely;
8. Encourages countries to fund the development of opioid substitutes, and continually increase the proportions of non-lethal substitutes being produced in comparison to opioids;
9. Suggests countries powerful in economic development aid small countries left behind with resources of intelligence, techniques and donations to help improve basic supplies in nations, so as to develop opioid substitutes;
10. Proposes the increased production of naloxone and widespread distribution to help prevent overdose deaths.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Food Security and Dependency in Times of Crisis

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware of* the fact the food insecurity in the Global South as well as the whole world is increasing due to growing population, decrease of resources and conflicts,

*Bearing in mind the results that* 828 million people, about 10% of world's population, are suffering from food insecurity worldwide,

*Distressed by* increase in food insecurity, and decrease of food production as well as resources over the world, especially the Global South under crisis of high growth rate of population which requires more food, disease and war,

*In concern for* the high reliance of a large quantity of Global South countries on the imported food,

1. Proclaims the necessity of educating all nations on the decrease of resources, crisis of food insecurity the world is facing and the importance of cherishing food and resources;
2. Suggests the undertaking of policies in the Global South to encourage people working in agriculture and the policies of controlling birth rate;
3. Emphasizes the necessity to adapt measures to local conditions and figure out the most efficient agricultural and food systems in current situations to keep the balance between agriculture and limited resources as well as the large population;
4. Requests governments to help control the price of food in the market and banks to generate entrepreneurship and employment opportunities while promoting a climate-conscious, nutrition-smart strategy in agri-food value chains;
5. Recommends developed countries with high techniques and food resources to help the Global South countries through providing financial aids, fertilizers as well as agricultural techniques, and help improve basic infrastructure;
6. Promotes that Russia and Ukraine are supposed to minimize the loss of food exportation and influence of other countries due to war.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Food Security and Dependency in Times of Crisis

Proposed by: Rwanda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the significant increase in hunger in Rwanda since 2018, worsened by natural disasters, conflicts between countries, and the COVID-19 pandemic,

*Understanding* Rwanda's economic struggles, like limited farmland, unpredictable weather, and high transportation costs due to being landlocked,

*Noting* how crucial farming is for Rwanda's economy, with almost 90% of people relying on it,

*Appreciating* the help of global groups like the United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Food Programme, and World Bank in fighting hunger,

*Recognizing* the United States aid, including programs like Feed the Future, helping Rwanda's farming and communities,

*Commending* China's support in building canals and dams in Rwanda, helping farmers and food production,

1. Asks the United Nations, countries, and groups to give more help to Rwanda, like money, expertise, and teaching programs;
2. Urges the United Nations to make strong deals with Rwanda and others to improve farming, and food security, and fight climate change;
3. Requests the Food and Agriculture Organization to make a system that warns early about food problems in Rwanda;
4. Encourages countries to trade with Rwanda for cheaper and more varied food, and to invest in farming technology;
5. Asks nearby groups and countries to help Rwanda fight hunger together;
6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Earthquake Proofing

Proposed By: Rwanda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that thousands of people die each year to seismic activity,

*Realizing* that many of these deaths are preventable with sufficient earthquake resilient infrastructure,

*Acknowledging* that many governments lack the funding to build resilient infrastructure and implement building codes,

*Realizing* that private builders in developing countries can often not afford the materials needed for resilient construction,

*Finding* that in many poorly developed countries, the potential for earthquakes is poorly researched and understood,

*Noting* that some building codes are not economically feasible, and that this unrealistic approach is causing some builders to pay off inspectors instead of paying much more money to meet building codes,

1. Encourages countries to expand government funding for building earthquake-resilient infrastructure, when this is economically feasible;
2. Recommends that countries implement building codes to promote earthquake resilience in private buildings, and fight against corruption by individuals evading these codes;
3. Authorizes the use of United Nations funds and resources to conduct research on the seismic activity of impoverished nations, with focus on poorly researched areas;
4. Recognizes that many countries in earthquake-prone areas do not have the funds to sufficiently prevent earthquake damage, and that these same countries do not have the necessary resources to help all the survivors of the earthquake;
5. Asks that the world's wealthier nations provide funding to impoverished countries with the expectation that these funds are used to promote seismic resilience, and that these wealthy countries provide humanitarian aid in the aftermath of an earthquake;
6. Suggests that national governments provide tax breaks to the builders of structures that meet pre-assigned criteria of seismic resilience;
7. Urges that countries teach seismic geology in their school system, so that the next generation is more prepared than this one for the event of a damaging earthquake;
8. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Opioid Addiction

Proposed by: The Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Deeply concerned* with the current state of drug use in The Netherlands,

*Recognizing* addiction is at an all time high, and the United Nations is creating solutions,

*Emphasizing* the importance of creating treatment plans,

1. *Requests* funding in order to create treatment, and rehabilitation centers;
2. *Advises* that Opioid substitution treatment be used throughout the entire country, in order to limit opioid use.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Lead Poisoning

Proposed by: Republic of India

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the significant global health threat posed by lead poisoning, particularly in developing nations where the prevalence remains alarmingly high,

*Recognizing* the ongoing efforts of international organizations such as the World Health Organization and the United Nations in addressing lead poisoning through initiatives like Resolution 3/9 of the United Nations Environment Assembly on lead paint exposure,

*Emphasizing* the need for comprehensive strategies to combat lead poisoning, considering its detrimental effects on human health, particularly among children,

*Reaffirming* the findings of studies that highlight the severity and persistence of lead poisoning, especially in regions like India and nations' efforts and attempts to enforce and establish preventative measures,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to allocate additional financial resources to support developing nations, particularly India, in implementing interventions to prevent lead exposure and mitigate its effects on public health;
2. Urges member states to strengthen regulatory measures and enforcement mechanisms to control lead exposure, particularly in industries with high potential for lead contamination, such as manufacturing and mining;
3. Encourages international cooperation and knowledge-sharing among member states to promote best practices in lead poisoning prevention, including the exchange of information on alternative materials and technologies that reduce lead usage;
4. Requests the establishment of monitoring mechanisms by the United Nations to track progress in lead poisoning prevention efforts globally and ensure accountability in the implementation of preventive measures;
5. Calls for the development of educational programs and public awareness campaigns, both nationally and internationally, to inform communities about the risks of lead exposure and measures to protect against it;
6. Invites member states to collaborate with non-governmental organizations and private sector entities to support initiatives to eliminate lead poisoning, including efforts to clean up contaminated sites and provide healthcare services to affected populations.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Lead Poisoning

Proposed by: The Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the health issue caused by rampant lead poisoning,

*Acknowledging* lack of resources available by countries afflicted,

*Aware of* the issues health and safety issues present in outdated/older infrastructure,

*Noting with deep concern* the inability for countries to help one another past borders,

*Fully believing* that countries who have poisoned should get help from those with proper resources,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to send aid and monetary support to countries affected by lead poisoning;
2. Requests that health be put ahead of borders;
3. Encourages that countries send aid to improve infrastructure in counties including but not limited to Cuba, Haiti, and other countries with outdated/older buildings as their main or in some cases only living options;
4. Urges developed nations to use their resources to improve other countries' infrastructure;
5. Encourages non-governmental businesses to help remodel and rebuild outdated buildings;
6. Urges countries with the resources to help to do so no matter the political stance on the fellow countries.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Food Security and Dependency in Times of Crisis

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the fundamental right of every individual to have access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food,

*Recognizing* the persistent challenges and vulnerabilities faced by millions of people worldwide in achieving food security and adequate nutrition,

*Emphasizing* the interconnectedness of food security with other global issues, including poverty, climate change, conflict, and economic instability,

*Affirming* the importance of sustainable agricultural practices, efficient food distribution systems, and equitable access to resources in achieving food security,

1. Calls upon Member States to prioritize the development and implementation of national strategies and policies aimed at achieving food security and ending hunger, with a focus on the most vulnerable populations, including women, children, and rural communities;
2. Encourages the strengthening of food distribution systems, infrastructure, and market networks to ensure the efficient and equitable distribution of food resources and reduce food waste;
3. Calls for increased investment in rural development, including access to land, water, and productive resources, as well as support for smallholder farmers, pastoralists, and fisherfolk, to enhance food security and livelihoods;
4. Emphasizes the importance of nutrition education, healthcare services, and social protection programs to address malnutrition, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies, particularly among children and vulnerable groups;
5. Calls for the prompt and effective implementation of this resolution by all Member States, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to take action towards the issues of food security.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Earthquake Proofing

Proposed By: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the devastating impact of earthquakes on human lives, infrastructure, and economies around the world,

*Recognizing* the urgent need for comprehensive measures to enhance earthquake resilience and mitigate the risks posed by seismic events,

*Emphasizing* the importance of integrating earthquake-proofing measures into urban planning, infrastructure development, and building construction,

*Affirming* the principles of disaster risk reduction and resilience-building as essential components of sustainable development,

1. Calls upon Member States to prioritize the integration of earthquake resilience measures into urban planning processes, including land use zoning, building codes, and infrastructure development, to reduce vulnerability to seismic events;
2. Urges Member States to strengthen and enforce building codes and standards to ensure that new construction projects and retrofitting initiatives incorporate earthquake-resistant design principles and technologies;
3. Encourages Member States to invest in public awareness campaigns, education programs, and community-based training initiatives to promote earthquake preparedness, response, and evacuation procedures;
4. Calls for the establishment or enhancement of national and local early warning systems for earthquakes, including the deployment of seismic monitoring networks and the development of communication channels for disseminating timely alerts and information to at-risk populations;
5. Calls for the prompt and effective implementation of this resolution by all Member States, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to protect communities from the dangers of earthquakes.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Lead Poisoning

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Deeply Concerned* by the prevalence of lead poisoning worldwide and its severe impact on human health, particularly on children ages 6 and younger and vulnerable populations including pregnant women,

*Noting with Alarm* that exposure to lead, whether through contaminated water, air, soil, or consumer products, poses significant risks to neurological development, cognitive function, and overall well-being,

*Recognizing* that lead poisoning is often associated with inadequate housing, lack of access to clean water, and insufficient regulatory measures,

*Emphasizing* the importance of international cooperation and collective action in addressing the root causes and consequences of lead poisoning,

1. Calls upon all States to strengthen regulations and enforcement mechanisms aimed at reducing and ultimately eliminating lead exposure in all its forms, including implementing strict standards for lead content in paint, water, and consumer products;
2. Urges Member States to prioritize the protection of children and vulnerable populations from lead exposure by ensuring access to affordable healthcare services, including medical treatment and nutritional support, for individuals affected by lead poisoning;
3. Calls upon the United Nations and relevant international organizations to incorporate the issue of lead poisoning into broader sustainable development agendas, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, to ensure a holistic approach to environmental health and human well-being;
4. Encourages civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector to advocate for policies and investments that prioritize the prevention and reduction of lead exposure in accordance with human rights principles and environmental justice;
5. Calls for the prompt and effective implementation of this resolution by all Member States, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to safeguard the health and well-being of present and future generations from the dangers of lead poisoning.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Opioid Addiction

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the opioid crisis and the global suffering it has caused,

*Distressed* by how in 2019 eighty percent of the over 600,000 drug overdoses were concerning opioid use,

*Deeply disturbed* by the highly addictive nature of opioids and the risks associated with abusing the drug,

*Observing* the overprescription of opioids that leads to continuous use post-treatment creating difficulty in attempts to cease taking the once-prescribed drug,

*Recalling* the attempts made by the United Nations to combat the opioid crisis, the Opioid Strategy which was created to aid in the growing crisis, and later implemented, the Synthetic Drug Strategy,

*Wanting* to take more action on this crisis,

1. Calls for harsher law enforcement involvement to prevent accessibility and use outside of medically given prescriptions;
2. Advises for more awareness and education surrounding the potential side effects of opioid use specifically when taken for a long period;
3. Recommends further funding for research regarding alternative and less addictive painkillers to prescribe in place of opioids;
4. Encourages international cooperation in determining where the illicit drugs are being produced and who is responsible for their distribution, allowing for the market to be cut at the source;
5. Stresses the importance of resolving the opioid crisis to save as many lives as possible from the dangerous and often fatal drug.



Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Food Security and Dependency in Times of Crisis

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Observing* the relevant issue of global food security and dependency,

*Recognizing* that consistent access to food is a necessity to feed the growing population, especially in places with limited resources and finances,

*Concerned* by the conflicts in Ukraine and Russia impacting the dispersion of grain to the nations that rely on the Black Sea Region for nourishment,

*Alarmed* by the disruption in the food supply chain that results in high prices allowing far too many to go without food,

*Recalling* the United Nations Black Sea Grain Deal, which allowed both Russia and Ukraine to safely transport goods across the Black Sea,

*Desiring* to create more solutions to this issue,

1. Requests a further push for global peace and cooperation from all nations for the greater good;
2. Suggests stable countries to additionally grow grain in the event of instability so there will be a backup supply to compensate;
3. Strongly suggests nations find strategies to support themselves on a basic level without relying exclusively on imports;
4. Recommends education to be encouraged for citizens to learn how to farm and produce their own goods.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Lead Poisoning

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* by the impact of lead poisoning globally and its effect on the population,

*Observing* that millions of people, especially women and children in poorer countries face extreme consequences of lead poison,

*Deeply disturbed* by the infiltration of lead into water sources, consumer products such as toys and cosmetics, and exposure in the workplace,

*Distressed* by the lack of regulation for lead waste, which could potentially contaminate the ground and the water,

*Recognizing* the efforts made by the United Nations, such as the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint, alongside the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme,

*Desiring* more aid and action internationally,

1. Requests more funding for increasing accessibility to, clean drinking water in places where it may be scarce;
2. Encourages all governments to pass legislation regarding proper lead waste disposal from factories;
3. Calls for more awareness to be brought to the dangers of exposure to lead, especially with children and pregnant women;
4. Recommends removing the use of pipes containing lead, and paint containing lead from production and infrastructure;
5. Stresses the importance of integrating anti-lead measures as quickly as possible to prevent further death due to lead.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Earthquake Proofing

Proposed By: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Observing* the topic of earthquakes causing heavy amounts of damage,

*Understanding* that earthquakes are unpredictable and unpreventable, yet destructive and dangerous to many when not properly prepared for them,

*Distressed* by the disproportionate impact on poorer countries and the lack of aid given to prevent these crises from being detrimental,

*Alarmed by* the inadequate preparations made for infrastructure in the event of an earthquake that could result in billions of dollars worth of damage and most importantly innocent deaths of many,

*Recognizing* the United Nations' generosity through many types of aid in places impacted by earthquakes, such as medical care, shelter, rescue teams, food, and other necessities,

1. Requesting more attention be brought to this issue;
2. Encourages building laws to be put in place regarding earthquake-proofing for new infrastructure but additionally maintaining safety for older buildings;
3. Recommends further studies into the best and most economic solutions for earthquake-proofing;
4. Calls for more research into earthquake patterns to more accurately predict when and where they will occur, and additionally the magnitude;
5. Stresses the importance of being prepared for earthquakes and having adequate resources and aid available for places impacted.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Opioid Addiction

Proposed by: Finland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Reaffirming* the importance of ensuring access to opioid use for medical purposes, in accordance with international conventions and human rights principles,

*Emphasizing* international cooperation to disrupt illicit opioid trafficking networks and prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals,

1. Supports intelligence sharing, cross-border cooperation, and capacity-building assistance for law enforcement, while prioritizing public health and human rights;
2. Advocates for evidence-based prevention strategies to reduce opioid initiation and promote healthy behaviors;
3. Encourages the expansion of accessible treatment and rehabilitation services for opioid addiction, focusing on harm reduction and psychosocial support;
4. Proposes the implementation of comprehensive education and awareness campaigns to inform the public about the risks of opioid misuse and addiction;
5. Calls for targeted support for vulnerable populations disproportionately affected by the opioid crisis, including individuals experiencing homelessness, those with mental health disorders, and incarcerated individuals;
6. Emphasizes the need for robust research and data collection to inform evidence-based policymaking and interventions.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Earthquake Proofing

Proposed By: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed by* the serious impact of in solid earthquake proofing and the aftermaths in the face of earthquake,

*Acknowledging* the importance of enhancing earthquake proofing and minimizing the difference of proofing quality among different countries,

1. Notes that the United Nations and each country should advocate and increase the recognition of earthquake proofing's necessity among the public, including citizens, policymakers, stakeholders, etc.;
2. Recommends the United Nations to cooperate with national and local governments to promote the enforcement of robust building and provide guidance on code development, facilitating peer learning exchanges;
3. Suggests the United Nations establish mechanisms for evaluating proofing building progress including tracking the implementations of codes, assessing effectiveness of early warning systems and measuring improvements, etc.;
4. Proposes the governments to facilitate access to affordable loans or insurance products that encourage investments in seismic resilience and enhance owning regulations as well as building restrictions after analyzing the hazardous areas;
5. Fosters international collaboration between developed countries and developing countries to have developing countries benefit from financial and technical assistance, so as to better invest in engineering education and training, prioritizing critical infrastructure like hospitals and schools, and integration in risk reduction.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Earthquake Proofing

Proposed By: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed by* the rate of damage and casualties caused yearly by major earthquakes,

*Guided by* the CERF's efforts to provide aid to countries hit by earthquakes,

*Having examined* Japan's earthquake-safe infrastructures,

1. Calls upon member states to aid earthquake-affected states with aid proportional their respective GDP;
2. Emphasizes the importance of earthquake-proofing measures in preventing earthquake damage and loss of life;
3. Further calls upon member states to allocate resources and funding for the research, development, and implementation of earthquake proofing strategies, with a focus on vulnerable regions and communities;
4. Urges UNDRR to divert funding to an earthquake based initiative, focused on earthquake-safe infrastructures;
5. Encourages member states to collaborate and exchange knowledge, best practices, and technical assistance in earthquake preparedness and the mitigation of earthquake damage;
6. Stresses the importance of promoting education on earthquake safety measures, including evacuation procedures, emergency response protocols, and building codes compliance;
7. Calls upon the United Nations United Nations to support member states in acquiring funding and assistance for the implementation of earthquake proofing strategies.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Opioid Addiction

Proposed by: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the devastating effects that opioid addiction has had on everyone and the number of people that have died due to this destructive epidemic,

*Understanding* the pre-existing work that has been done on this issue,

*Concerned about* the continuation of an issue that should have been solved a significantly long time ago,

1. Calls upon nations to fund a public program to quickly and effectively provide medication such as:
  - a. buprenorphine and methadone,
    - i. Specifically providing these medications regardless of economical, political, or social standing,
    - ii. Prioritizing a straightforward and reasonable path, (not prioritizing profit);
2. Encourages governments to be open to working with each other and work on prioritizing communication over disagreements;
3. Requests that the public is made aware of this program and is educated properly on the process of receiving help;
4. Encourages the research into the five pillars of the UNODC and the reenactment of them in the next few years;
5. Noting that this solution is not for profit and will (due to that) be understood as such;
6. Specifically requesting that countries act in order to protect the lives of their citizens regardless of their various beliefs.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Food Security and Dependency in Times of Crisis

Proposed by: Russian Federation

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* that there is a food shortage in the global south,

*Acknowledging* that importing is expensive,

*Citing* that Russia gave 50,000 Metric Tons to central African republic and Somalia,

1. *Commands* countries that are able to produce their own goods to send 15% of their natural resources to low income;
2. *Recommends* counties to fairly distribute their exports to poor countries;
3. *Condemns* for counties who don't distribute their goods that they had produced to be fined however much 15% of their goods are being sold for;
4. *Instructs* for counties to provide and plan a way for counties to make a route to send to other countries;
5. *Encourage* for all counties to help support and provide more food for the global south
6. *Supports* all counties that are willing to help and even wanting to donate more.



Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Opioid Addiction

Proposed by: Sweden

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the harsh affects of opioid addictions across communities, families, and individuals across the globe,

*Stressing* the consistent uprise of opioid addiction everywhere,

*Encourages* United Nations members to enhance efforts against opioid addiction through studies, security, awareness campaigns, and community involvement,

*Recommends* communities to develop a “good Samaritan” law that protects bystanders from being charged with drug related crimes if they call in help reporting an overdose,

1. Calls for countries to invest in advancements in non-addictive pain killing medications as an alternative to the deadly and addictive opioids;
2. Encourages nations to assist health care programs using tax dollars to lower the cost of alternatives to opioids;
3. Invites countries to research and seek assistance from other countries who are further ahead with combating widespread opioid addiction;
4. Requests international data and information to be shared with other United Nations countries, to help close the gap between well combated countries and struggling nations when it comes to opioid addiction;
5. Emphasizes the alarmingly increasing death rate stemming from opioid addiction ;
6. Urges communities to require large buildings consistently dispersed across a map to carry Naloxone (Narcan) that way in an emergency there is a cost free supplier near to help prevent an overdose from leading to an eventual death ;
7. Encourages communities to make the presence of naloxone across an area known to the community;
8. Requests nations to have a public yearly data release on users and deaths of opioids so the community is aware of the dangers.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Food Security and Dependency in Times of Crisis

Proposed by: State of Israel

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the overall state of civilians in areas of conflict between two or more parties, including but not limited to, border disputes, strategic lynching, and/or active states of war,

*Reminding* all member nations of the inherent rights that every innocent human being has as enforced by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including the right to food recognized by article 25 of the declaration,

*Alarmed by* the United Nations statistic of over 106,000 civilian deaths recorded in 12 of the world's deadliest armed conflicts between 2015 and 2017, with one of eight of those deaths being women and children,

1. Encourages all nations to supply hunger aid to innocent civilians being affected by conflict while not interfering in the conflict occurring in said regions of conflict;
2. Recognizes that it might not always be possible for either primary parties to reasonably provide food resources to people suffering in war-stricken areas;
3. Emphasizes the need to secure food protect the livelihoods of innocent civilians with no apparent connection to terrorism or terrorist behaviors;
4. Demands the International Red Cross deploy an increased number of and intensified missions to help save more innocent lives and prevent more innocent deaths;
5. Calls upon the United Nations World Food Programme to receive more funding from richer member nations to conduct more food restoration projects and spark more agricultural innovations to effectively combat the global food crisis.

Committee: Health and Human Services  
Topic: Food Security and Dependency in Times of Crisis  
Proposed by: Dominican Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* most of the world is facing food security and dependency during times in crisis, which is worsening the economic situations worldwide as times passes by,

*Considering* that if there are not any changes to these problems in a certain amount of time span, the harsh conditions we are already in can magnify an aggravating “ring” that will dig us a bigger hole,

*Noting with approval* that there are many ways to help our world on lessening food security during times in crisis by coming up with food access/process solutions,

*Taking note further* some countries are not as developed as others are so they might need a helping hand on recurring food issues and recovering from their major food security problems,

1. Accepting food security and dependency during times of crisis are an issue, but can be fixed by some proper and professional research that can help boost food production;
2. Declares the countries that are specifically being targeted and affected majorly with food security issues, and support at the time;
3. Draws attention to good resources that are providing examples on solving food security and dependency during times in crisis in simple and helpful ways;
4. *Further invites* countries that are developed to give a helping hand for those in wars or environmental attacks to help civilians, medical establishments, etc.... for times in crisis;
5. Further recommends different ways to help grow and or multiple supplies needed for countries like lettuce or seaweed;
6. Request having access and the ability to do those life saving solutions by multiplying food produce and or planting it;
7. Supports countries that do not need the extra food supplies or money and to help other countries that are in need, as well as making it more noticed to the public. Life Sciences News can help with this as well making it more aware and accessible to the public;
8. Welcomes the different variations of food that can help with food security and dependency during times in crisis.

Committee: Health and Human Services  
Topic: Earthquake Proofing  
Proposed By: Federal Republic of Kenya

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* of the 20,000 casualties caused by earthquakes each year,

*Recognizing* that earthquakes are difficult to predict and are one of the most damaging natural disasters,

*Having considered* the United Nations and the World Health Organization have provided billions of dollars in efforts to rebuild earthquake shaken countries,

*Having studied* techniques to decrease the damage caused by earthquakes,

*Noting with deep concern* the inability for third world countries to pass rigorous legislation,

*Fully believing* that all countries should be protected from earthquakes and the ramifications that follow them,

1. Emphasizes the tragic loss of life, money, and property stemming from earthquake disasters;
2. Commends the United Nations for their efforts toward assisting countries during times of distress, sending large amounts of money and medical supplies during the aftermath of earthquakes;
3. Authorizes the World Bank to release money in order to help countries at high earthquake risk to become more resilient;
3. Urges developing countries to consider earthquakes when designing new infrastructure;
4. Requests countries in the United Nations look towards integrating earthquake proof engineering as a foundation for all future infrastructure;
5. Asks nations to counter the adverse effects of earthquakes on future economic and political development through investing money in infrastructure development and engineering;
6. Trusts countries to be cognizant of how much infrastructure needs to be retrofitted and what can remain the same;
7. Calls upon the World Bank and governments to fund research and development on earthquake-resistant design and construction;
8. Encourages the spread of new technological innovations in earthquake damage prevention methods;
9. Proclaims to create annual statistics on seismic activity in each country and analyze the data to find patterns in earthquakes.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Earthquake Proofing

Proposed By: Republic of Singapore

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the tragic death toll of more than 60,000 of the past year, 2023, caused by the lack of earthquake-proofing,

*Aware* of the efforts made by the International Platform for Reducing Earthquake Disaster (IPRED) to combat the issue,

*Desiring* the safety of every citizen of the planet, especially those in developing countries that lack appropriate governance,

*Guided by* the likes of Japan and the United States of America, ahead of the game in earthquake-proofing, and the hope for the future,

*Expressing gratitude* to any citizen standing for this cause, globally,

*Confident* that with the right resolutions passed, the issue will fade, saving the lives of countless innocents,

1. Authorizes the global release of an earthquake-prevention code to be followed by every committee member;
2. Calls upon all committee members to provide immediate disaster relief in the unfortunate event of an earthquake;
3. Recommends School Board members to teach earthquake safety to children worldwide and determine an evacuation route if disaster does strike during the school day;
4. Calls upon all engineers and architects to draft and build safe homes, especially those in earthquake-prone regions;
5. Declares accordingly that all those exploiting government emergency relief money will be punished, with time in jail, community service, or fines paid out of pocket;
6. Requests shake tests on any new construction without which the building will not be licensed;
7. Recommends the construction of safe houses, only to be used during earthquakes or other natural disasters, for those without a home;

8. Supports the installment of 'earthquake alarms,' similar to tornado alarms, to be set off when any news regarding an earthquake is released;
9. Further Recommends older buildings be updated with the newest instruments and be examined yearly to analyze the strength of the foundation of the buildings;
10. Trusts citizens to remain vigilant and tranquil in case of an emergency;
11. Affirms the installation of wall-attached furniture in earthquake-prone areas;
12. Solemnly reaffirms the importance of earthquake preparedness.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Food Security and Dependency in Times of Crisis

Proposed by: The State of Palestine

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* that food insecurity is a dire problem for people around the world,

*Recognizing* that climate change is a driving force behind food insecurity,

*Noting with deep concern* the effects of restrictions on humanitarian aid in times of conflict on food security,

1. Urges nations to invest in agricultural development, in order to reduce reliance on imports and strengthen food security;
2. Encourages more developed nations to increase food assistance to nations that need it;
3. Requests that the United Nations and more developed nations keep in mind agricultural sustainability when providing aid;
4. Urges nations to take further action to mitigate the effects of climate change on food security;
5. Condemns the blocking of food aid into the Gaza Strip by the State of Israel, and Sudan by the Sudanese government, and calls for these restrictions to be lifted.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Opioid Addiction

Proposed by: Republic of Ecuador

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Deeply concerned* by the destructive power opioids such as heroin, fentanyl, oxycontin, and oxycodone have had on the world's citizenry,

*Aware* that around 80% of drug overdoses involved opioids in some way in 2019, *Disturbed by* the increasing prevalence of opioid toxicity as a cause of death, from 1.8% in 2011 to 4.5% in 2021,

*Conscious* of the hundreds of thousands of lives that have been lost to opioid overdose since 1999,

*Taking into account* the large part Ecuadorian cartels play in the opioid epidemic, acting as a transportation hub for illicit opioid trade,

*Expressing with appreciation* the United Nation's "Opioid Strategy", which has set a fantastic foundation for solving the opioid crisis,

1. Requests military assistance from the member states of the United Nations to eliminate Ecuadorian cartels who participate in illicit narcotic trade;
2. Declares that all police officers or law enforcement who are suspected of corruption will be arrested;
3. Authorizes the arrest and termination of anyone working with or for cartels;
4. Urges Interpol to investigate international law enforcement for corruption and any sign of illegal transit;
5. Requests the increased presence of Interpol in coastal borders, keeping the borders secure and opioid-free;
6. Calls upon the military strength of developed countries such as the United States of America;
7. Urges the global community to treat Ecuadorian cartels as terrorist organizations, as they are labeled in Ecuadorian law;
8. Declares Accordingly that Ecuadorian police and military efforts will be devoted to the destruction of Los Lobos, Los Choneros, and other Ecuadorian cartels;
9. Recommends that other countries allocate their military and law enforcement strength to dismantling national cartels;
10. Trusts that the global community will understand the effect cartels have on the opioid epidemic.



Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Earthquake Proofing

Proposed By: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Realizing* that earthquakes cause a yearly average of 20,000 in casualties and billions of dollars in damage,

*Recognizing* that building damage is the main cause of death, injury, and property loss, that extreme damage is due to lack of preparedness,

*Understanding* that highly effective earthquake proofing methods do exist, but lack implementation,

Noting that regions which lack financial resources and awareness are especially vulnerable,

*Emphasizing* that implementation of building codes and earthquake awareness in citizens is necessary to safety,

*Acknowledging* the lack of attention and progress in the Sendai Framework agreement ,

*Suggesting* that preventative measures will be the best solutions to keep damages and casualties low,

1. Directs United Nations to revisit promises and goals established in the Sendai Framework;
2. Compels all nations to strive towards improving and implementing safety codes to increase earthquake safety and reduce the possibility of damage to infrastructure;
3. Urges all nations to spread earthquake safety awareness through the usage of both virtual and nonvirtual media such as local newspapers, school assemblies and newsletters, community events, information booths, and markets, online information sources, and preparedness weeks to spread awareness and increase safety precautions;
4. Encourages nations to reach out towards any remote villages possible within its borders to establish support and connection in case of the event of an earthquake;

5. Suggests increased attention to research in enhancing earthquake resistance of underground pipes, piping within buildings, and waterway systems to reduce infrastructure damage;
6. Recommends implementation of emergency communication methods in the events of a disaster;
7. Urges further financial support to research and development in earthquake proofing;
8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Lead Poisoning

Proposed by: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the lead exposure to children worldwide,

*Recognizing* the developmental and physical impacts of lead poisoning,

*Aware* low and middle income countries generally have more severe issues regarding lead poisoning,

*Taking pride* in the global efforts to entirely phase out leaded gasoline,

*Noting* lead-acid batteries and lead paint are two of the largest modern lead exposure sources,

1. Urges nations to join the Lead Paint Alliance for terminating the use of lead in paint;
2. Calls for strict regulations and enforcement of safe, responsible recycling of lead-acid batteries;
3. Recommends that diagnostic tests are taken in all countries to better understand the impacts of lead poisoning and the major causes;
4. Requests measures to control the trade of consumer products including lead;
5. Encourages public health systems to update lead-monitoring equipment and treatment to reverse the negative developmental impacts of lead poisoning;
6. Suggests creating and promoting advertising campaigns to inform the public about the dangers and sources of exposure to lead.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Earthquake Proofing

Proposed By: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Affirms* all nations that the United Nations stands in solidarity with Turkey on the anniversary of the February 6 earthquakes to establish support since day one,

*Declaring* that the heart goes out to the people of Turkey and Syria in this hour of tragedy,

*Recognizes* the medical teams, health organizations, and many other nations that donate and support this crisis;

*Notes* with deep concern the inadequate access to earthquake proof infrastructure ,

1. Urges nations to install stricter building codes to maintain stability and decrease the amount of loss in infrastructures, applying that regular check ins and surveying are implemented;
2. Proposes earthquake protocols to ensure safety of the citizens following by seismologists outlining the severity of land areas;
3. Encourages public campaigns to inform insiders and outsiders of the obstacles the nations are facing, including the government calling out for assistance through these course of actions

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Lead Poisoning

Proposed by: Australia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Reminding* UNICEF has addressed lead poisoning by a study that shows  $\frac{1}{3}$  of children experience lead poisoning,

*Noting* organizations like Pure Earth help clean up polluted cities including those contaminated with lead,

*Stressing* that children affected by lead poisoning could die or be left with long-term effects,

1. Regulates the amount of lead in products to protect the consumer and manufacturers;
2. Enforces safe ways to dispose of lead products not to contaminate the environment;
3. Raising awareness of lead poisoning in developing countries to reduce casualties;
4. Teaching workers in developing countries how to work safely with lead to avoid lead exposure;
5. Requesting money and/or specialists in lead safety from developed countries to help developing countries reduce lead poisoning casualties;

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Opioid Addiction

Proposed by: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* of Myanmar's increase in opium production, and the filling of the 'vacuum' left by Afghanistan,

*Affirming* the Opioid Strategy's point on increasing international police force to stop the trafficking of fentanyl,

*Taking into consideration* the increased deaths from opioid overdose and fentanyl drug-lacing,

*Conscious* of opium trafficking and how farmers and other impoverished minorities use it as a means of supporting their families and livelihoods,

*Noting* Afghanistan's rural populations reliance on opium, and the subsequent decrease of one billion dollar loss of income per year for impoverished families since the ban,

1. Approves the actions of the Opioid Strategy, and increasing international police force;
2. Supports the Opioid Strategy and the pillar of helping currently and previously opioid addicted individuals;
3. Congratulates Afghanistan and its banning of Opium, and requests other countries do the same;
4. Deploras Myanmar and the increasing of Opium production, and believes they should follow Afghanistan's policy;
5. Requests stricter international bans on opium trafficking and fentanyl chemicals coming from India;
6. Encourages social reforms for the impoverished farmers who are selling the opium, and instead providing a government incentive not to grow opium, and harsh punishments if they are caught growing opium after the reforms;
7. Draws attention to developing countries and their fentanyl production and increasing international police force as well as border law enforcement to curb the trafficking of fentanyl and other laced illicit drugs;
8. Reminds of the 2017 ban the United Nations implemented on the main chemicals present in fentanyl;
9. Takes note of the price of fentanyl and how it is used to lace or cut other drugs;
10. Considers the reliance the medical world has on opium and other painkilling substances, and how a complete ban would leave many people without the pain relief that they need.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Opioid Addiction

Proposed by:: Zambia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Deeply concerned* about the rising numbers of the international opioid crisis addictions and deaths,

*Emphasizing* the solution presented by the United Nations, the United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs in response to resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2018 and 2019,

*Acknowledges* the organizations within developing countries that are fighting poverty that attempt to create and offer resources for those managing their addictions,

*Desiring* for other nations to attempt to find more solutions to control the growing numbers of the crisis due to lack of knowledge and resources on managing synthetic drug addiction,

1. Calls for spreading knowledge of the risks of using the pain managing prescribed drug opioids, to physicians, patients within developed and developing countries ;
2. Declares for other nations to attempt to find more solutions to control the growing numbers of the crisis due to lack of knowledge and resources on managing synthetic drug addiction;
3. Encourages nations to sit together to address this global crisis whether allies or not as everyone is intertwined in the production and distribution of opioids;
4. Reminds that the root problem is not the creation of the drug but instead the management and demand for it for people going through difficult epidemics within their country;
5. Strongly advices to call action soon as the crisis could spread from rising deaths of adults to rising deaths of minors and children

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Lead Poisoning

Proposed by: Turkey

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the effect lead poisoning will continue to have on people especially younger children,

*Recognizing* the efforts from the model United Nations and many other nations as well as countries to eliminate lead based paints, as well as keeping clean water in developing and developed countries to ensure there is no water contamination,

*Aware* that as of right now there is no way to stop lead poisoning from happening, however there are many ways to minimize it and treat those who have come in contact with lead,

1. Demands developing countries have more access to clean drinking water with no contamination of lead, as well as access to health care in case lead is found in blood levels and be treated for lead poisonin;
2. Request more awareness to this situation to be raised taking further steps to limit the exposure of lead;
3. Further request that homes still containing lead based paints be remodeled to prevent further chipping of lead-based paints causing high lead in blood;
4. Recommends keeping a clean environment regularly cleaning to minimize lead exposure;
5. Encourages buildings in your communities to test for lead in older buildings;
6. Invites nations and others to advocate and speak up about lead poisoning;
7. Recalls that lead poisoning is treated through chelation therapy most times depending on blood levels and age;
8. Supports local initiatives that provide resources and education on lead poisoning prevention.



Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Earthquake Proofing

Proposed By: Saudi Arabia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the widespread of earthquakes that occur on a daily basis is important. Understanding how earthquakes are constantly displacing, injuring, and making people homeless all throughout the emergency phase of an earthquake is essential for the safety of the population.

*Considering* the ways to improve building designs, regulations, and mandatory inspections is necessary to improve the quality of life.

*Noting with Concern* that increased resources and research may be able to help sort out the source of the current problem, allowing advancements to continue.

1. Strongly encourages to improve the foundation of buildings all over the world to allow better stabilization and control;
2. Calls upon informing citizens through the media on the issue to point out the effects and risks that can occur during the aftermath;
3. Further requests for programs to be formed to educate the public on the dangers that can arise from earthquakes;
4. Recognizes joining forces with other countries to provide assistance and support those in need;
5. Suggests looking into the location and area where buildings are located to be conscious of surrounding factors that can cause harm;
6. Proclaims creating procedures and rules to prepare civilians during an earthquake;
7. Urges people to volunteer and provide a helping hand to affected areas;
8. Advises the government to notify the public through alerts to advise them when an earthquake is happening.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Lead Poisoning

Proposed by: The Republic of Austria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recognizing that lead poisoning is a huge problem around the world and not just a problem in LEDC's,

Understanding that there is more that we can do to help countries that suffer from lead poisoning,

1. Asks member states to help impose rules to help reduce the risk of people potentially getting exposed to lead which could have life threatening effects;
2. Requests aid from other member states to send the proper materials to replace the lead based ones;
3. Condemns the use of lead products such as paint, produce, and water pipes;
4. Emphasizes that lead commercial products must stop being produced and replaced with safer alternatives;
5. Authorizes the recycling industry to burn lead products in areas where it can not affect the people who are in the area;
6. Insists on sending volunteers to help people who suffer from lead poisoning;
7. Recommends the affected or non-affected member states to help research deeper into how to prevent and stop the spread of lead poisoning;
8. Encourages kids to steer clear of lead products if and when possible and teach them what to do if something goes wrong.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Lead Poisoning

Proposed by: Republic of Costa Rica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware* that the 800 million children worldwide with blood lead levels are at the most risk of severe health impacts caused by lead exposure, even more so than adults,

*Emphasizing* that the main causes of lead poisoning are lead paint, dangerous battery recycling, and contaminated food and water,

*Recognizing* the United Nations and World Health Organization's work banning lead gasoline and attempts to stop the use of lead paint,

*Acknowledging* that lower-economy nations don't have the resources to fix the lack of infrastructure,

*Noting* Costa Rica's commitment to a sustainable fishing industry and the detrimental effects lead in the water has on it,

1. Urges every member state to ban the production, distribution, and use of lead paint and add legal repercussions for infractions against it:
  - a. This requires an international standard as Europe and the United States of America have a limit of 90 ppm (parts per million), while some countries in Latin America, such as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Uruguay have a limit of 600 ppm;
2. Recommends that UN-Water under the United Nations improve access to safe and uncontaminated water sources in developing areas, paying special attention to lead contamination;
3. Encourages countries to establish government-funded education programs to inform the population about the symptoms, causes, and treatments for lead poisoning;
4. Insists on the importance of international testing standards for lead in food products;
5. Suggests that major importers such as the United States of America, the People's Republic of China, and the Federal Republic of Germany test imported spices for lead chromate since it has been used illegally in spices, especially turmeric;
6. Condemns unsustainable fishing practices and the use of lead sinkers and hopes to fully eliminate them from the industry in hopes of having a less polluted ocean and stopping high lead levels in seafood;
7. Insists upon the importance of treatment for lead poisoning, such as chelation therapy, being widely available and affordable.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Earthquake Proofing

Proposed By: The Republic of Haiti

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* that around 10,000 people die annually from earthquakes, with 75% of earthquake deaths resulting from collapsing buildings,

*Understanding* that developing nations may be unable to follow the same regulations as proposed,

*Recognizing* the United Nations's efforts in providing humanitarian assistance to global community members who were drastically impacted by earthquakes, including 397 million dollars given in response to the Türkiye-Syria earthquake,

*Acknowledging* and continuing to practice efforts made by the United Nations to deploy search and rescue services, provide humanitarian aid, and deliver emergency food, water, and medical supplies after the events of an earthquake,

1. *Insists* that developing member states develop and adhere to emergency preparedness systems;
2. *Reaffirms* that LEDC member states provide educational services to all schools, explaining what to do in and after the event of an earthquake, how to properly prepare in advance, and enforce schools to participate in monthly earthquake drills;
3. *Condemns* nations states who overlooked the severity and necessity of Earthquake proofing;
4. *Asks* high/middle income member states to support funding developing global community members to help raise money for proper earthquake preparedness systems;
5. *Requests that* the United Nations take action in high risk member states by providing steel and wood infrastructure for earthquake proofing in schools, hospitals, governmental buildings and apartment complexes, as well as provide funding support to the affected population areas.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Opioid Addiction

Proposed by: The Republic of Austria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that opioids are the cause of roughly 70,000 deaths per year and are becoming a growing problem in the world, especially in North America,

*Aware* that in In 2018 the United Nations launched an organization-wide strategy to deal with the deadly global opioid crisis which is mainly affecting North America and parts of Africa and the Middle East. they also helped address the international control of substances and law enforcement efforts to tackle supply,

1. Recommends that countries should educate people on the dangers of the opioid crisis in schools, local community centers, libraries, and other public spaces;
2. Believes countries need to work to stop the prescription of opioids by making doctors use alternative methods for treating pain besides opioids;
3. Urges countries to create rehabilitation centers for people with opioid addictions to help stop further addiction;
4. Encourages opioid addiction helplines to be available 24/7 so people always have a trained professional to talk to;
5. Encourages countries to hire outreach officers to visit homeless encampments and shelters to assist the unhoused with addiction;
6. Suggests that countries ban opioids together;
7. Urges countries to show how dangerous opioids can be through social media as well as national TV;
8. Suggests that not only doctors not prescribe opioids but pharmacists not give opioids to patients who do not need them.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Earthquake Proofing

Proposed By: The Republic of Costa Rica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Encourages* other nations to make changes to the problem that is occurring across the world with major earthquakes,

*Recognizing* the issue that the earthquakes are causing and all of the different problems related to these natural disasters,

*Concerned* that the earthquakes across the world are tearing apart communities and relationships due to the death and destruction,

*Aware* of the danger that these earthquakes are causing to the livelihood that people are living, destroying farms and businesses,

*Emphasizing* that these natural disasters aren't just destroying land but is making it much harder to receive common resources like water, food and shelter that are necessary to survive,

*Keeping in mind* that the terrain of many nations makes a more complicated travel for rescue teams that are necessary to rescue the people in the affected communities and to rebuild the affected areas,

1. Advises that the unaffected countries' governments can contribute money into a natural disaster fund to offer economic support for rehabilitation of the communities affected by the earthquakes;
2. Accepts that earthquakes will not go away but that many nations could use stronger resources that could hold up buildings longer and keep communities safe;
3. Encourages that allied countries provide financial or manpower support to the affected nations and these allied nations will help support the rehabilitation of the nation;
4. Requests that the Red Cross establish camps or bases in areas that are more vulnerable to major earthquakes;
5. Recommends that more money be contributed by member states to fund more food and water for the people who have lost homes.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Lead Poisoning

Proposed by: The Republic of Haiti

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Understanding* that items may be contaminated with lead in various ways and the effects of lead poisoning are much worse on children,

*Recognizing* that lead poisoning is a huge problem in many countries though not all countries have this issue properly addressed,

*Aware* that lead poisoning takes many lives and has a massive economical toll every year,

1. Encourages the United Nations to raise awareness of lead poisoning contamination and its danger;
2. Requests that the United Nations properly address the issue and encourages member states to take extra precautions such as making sure that soil is not dragged or brought into households from shoes or clothing to prevent exposure to lead;
3. Condemns any countries not taking proper safety precautions to lead poisoning exposure;
4. Urges the United Nations to create more organizations to prevent lead poisoning, especially in less economically developed countries that may have more trouble preventing exposure to lead from things such as ground water;
5. Calls upon more economically developed countries to advise less economically developed countries on how to prevent exposure of lead containing materials;
6. Insists that children are always under parental supervision when at a play structure anywhere near a highway to make sure that the child does not put any soil or toys that touched soil in their mouth because this may lead to the child accidentally consuming lead;
7. Encourages all parents to advise their children on the dangers and risks of lead poisoning;
8. Asks that schools educate students on ways that they can avoid exposure to lead poisoning at home and during their daily activities such as avoiding houses that may have been built before 1978 because it could still have lead containing paint.

Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Food Security and Dependency in Times of Crisis

Proposed by: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that food insecurity is affecting numerous citizens globally,

*Taking account* that measures are being taken worldwide to address hunger,

*Having considered* the World Food Programme's emphasis on using their funds for supplying foodstuffs to food insecure people,

*Bearing in mind* that the Russian-Ukrainian War is diminishing pesticide and fertilizer exports,

*Taking note* of past unsuccessful attempts by the United Nations to facilitate exports throughout the Black Sea (Black Sea Initiative),

*Convinced* that endeavors of the past were insufficient and lacking the adequate action in solving these problems,

1. Suggests that the United Nations takes immediate action to use their resources and allocate them in different ways to address these issues;
2. Further recommends that the United Nations takes the initiative to further improvement in food security matters;
3. Encourages that the World Food Programme utilize all private donations in ways that expedite the development of small farms and to be used for purposes of education for farmers in the areas of selling, marketing, harvesting, and planting;
4. Supports movements to reduce the impact of the Russian-Ukrainian War on exports pertaining to pesticides and fertilizers;
5. Urges members of the United Nations to pass an Initiative to ensure protected exports of pesticides and fertilizers, specifically in the Black Sea;
6. Requests present undertakings for the matters of food insecurity and dependency in times of need to immensely contribute to the enhancement of individually owned farms;
7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Committee: Health and Human Services

Topic: Lead Poisoning

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Keeping in mind* the extensive environmental contamination that lead poisoning has resulted in  
*Deeply aware of* serious influence of lead exposure on nervous system and causing public health problems, especially among young children and pregnant women,

*Recognizing* lead poisoning's damage on global economy for the cost of premature deaths,

1. Prompts the United Nations and every country to have the public, including but not limited to policymakers, lead product manufacturers, healthcare providers and citizens, recognize the great impact of lead poisoning and the importance of staying clean, through social media, posters, speeches, celebrity advocacies, etc.;
2. Emphasizes that the UN and relative departments should keep being active in helping cope with lead poisoning problem worldwide and offer in-time support;
3. Suggests the government, especially in developing countries, improve basic infrastructure and implement more and greater training of healthcare takers to decrease the avoidable damages of lead poisoning;
4. Recommends that each country try to expunge the old buildings with lead ingredients and improve the working environment of the old factories;
5. Stresses that policymakers should amend lead-related policies with punishment and welfares to stimulate the elimination of old lead products and renewal of the environment;
6. Encourages manufacturers to reformulate their products to avoid the use of lead-cased ingredients and eliminate the portals of lead-spreading as part of their corporate social responsibility to protect workers, consumers and the environment;
7. Underlines the necessity of safeguarding the food supply against contamination by lead and other toxic ants, given the increasing global food industry and trade;
8. Proposes developed countries with well-developed economy and technology to offer financial aids and technique supports to developing countries in need.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Gender Pay Gap

Proposed by: Zambia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the gender pay gap between men and women within the workforce,

*Alarmed by* the lack of knowledge surrounding this gap and continuing to ignore females affected,

*Desiring* more similar wages between the genders, and promoting fairness in employment for each individual,

1. Calls upon more social media existence to promote education of the wage gap and provide information on which countries have the highest contrast between pay;
2. Requests that countries' individual governments increase involvement and move towards pay transparency within the workforce;
3. Welcomes the promotion of diversity within employment to condemn biases and strongly encourage more inclusion;
4. Considers more advocacy towards flexible arrangements at the workplace, offering more options to support women with families;
5. Requires training and equal opportunities for women to acquire the qualifications for roles with higher pay;
6. Urges a demand for equal pay policies in the workforces to further correspond with male wages.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Gender Pay Gap

Proposed by: Republic of Belarus

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Deeply disturbed* by the worldwide pay gap between women and men, of which women make 77 cents to a man's dollar on a global scale,

*Noting with deep concern* that women with children are significantly less likely to be employed than others without children, causing further marginalization of women in society,

*Recognizing* that the COVID-19 pandemic has made the issue more prominent still, as women with children were the most effected by trends of job loss,

*Having considered* that, on average, women work less hours than men, because they are less likely to be hired and face challenges when additionally carrying out the responsibilities of motherhood that have not been accommodated by the workplace,

*Declaring* the issue as an injustice that requires urgent attention and action due to the estimated hundreds of years it will take to fully mend the wage gap,

*Deeply conscious* of sex-based discrimination and undervaluing women's work being a driving force in the global wage gap between men and women,

1. Calls upon national governments to set forth pay gap transparency measures within industries to ensure accountability is taken for any and all pay discrepancies;
2. Confirms the importance of parent-friendly job creation, and government-subsidized childcare services within workplaces in order to allow women equal opportunity to work and allow mothers to perform their jobs for the amount of hours necessary to provide for themselves and their children;
3. Further requests the immediate efforts from national governments to develop and implement the necessary policies and programs for their nation which will promote women's education, financial equality, health, and equal rights;
4. Strongly advises a conscious and commendable effort from governments to shift the representation of women in media -from primary caretakers, to citizens that are equal to men intellectually and professionally- in order to improve the status of women and the gender norms that set their wages apart from the wages given to men;
5. Introduces national minimum wages as a necessity for any country in order to support women represented in lower-wage work, as this will undoubtedly address part of the issue and uplift women financially.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Reproductive Rights

Proposed by: \_Republic of Belarus

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Noting with approval* the efforts of over 60 nations to liberalize abortion laws for the safety and wellbeing of women,

*Deeply concerned* about mortality rates due to unsafe abortion procedures that have been performed as results of restrictive abortion laws,

*Having considered* the detrimental effects of forced childbirth on the mental health and financial stability for both women and children,

*Deeply regretting* the marginalization of women in society due to loss in professional opportunity after being denied the right to an abortion,

*Recognizing* previous statements from the United Nations Human Rights Committee and other international frameworks declaring safe access to abortion a human right,

1. Declares the complete restriction of abortion to be a violation to a person's human rights, and access to safe medical procedures is the most effective way to prevent childbirth mortality amongst unwanted pregnancies;
2. Trusts that nations which aim to advance their economies and overall health of citizens will recognize that bans on abortion are a major hinderance to the careers and financial position of women, and these women could otherwise lift up economies;
3. Further recommends the implementation of educational programs, in countries with conservative reproductive rights for women, to educate people about family planning and contraceptives;
4. Endorses the United Nations's encouragement towards governments to expand abortion rights in order to protect the health and financial stability of the women in these nations.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Human Trafficking

Proposed By: Egypt

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Deeply Concerned* by the overwhelming amount of Women trafficked through member states, and the lack of resources being provided to countries that need support combating this problem,

*Aware of* the extremely high number of people trafficked, which is nearly 30 million,

*Emphasizes* Article 2 of the UDHR, Which states that everyone should be treated equally without discrimination based on race, sex, or religion,

1. Draws the Attention to member states to help countries lacking the ability to effectively combat trafficking receive support to combat the problem;
2. Recommends additional resources be allocated to prosecuting traffickers and protecting victims of human trafficking;
3. Allocates funding to law enforcement agencies combating human trafficking;
4. Supports programs helping victims of human trafficking recover from traumatic experiences through therapy, and related recovery programs.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Human Trafficking

Proposed By: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Realizing* that eighty percent of human trafficking victims are women;

*Acknowledging* that disregard towards identifying trafficking victims;

*Confirming* that Brazil's anti-trafficking efforts are failing to recognize and protect female victims in the same way as men;

*Emphasizing* that trafficked women and girls encounter high rates of sexual and physical violence with devastating mental and physical consequences while being stripped of their basic human rights;

*Recognizing* the United Nations's acknowledgment of trafficking in women and girls as violence against women, And their support for three campaigns: Start Freedom, Chocolate Campaign, and Active Communities against Trafficking;

*Noting* that the increase in the use of online platforms and movement globalization has made it easier for perpetrators to traffic;

*Understanding* the growth of women trafficking as a result of a complex intersection of gender norms, power imbalances, religious beliefs, and limited access to justice;

1. Calls United Nations Women to mainstream anti-trafficking awareness and education into existing programs and initiatives to increase public awareness;
2. Urges all United Nations to implement a National Action Plan that is approved by the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) in no more than six months;
3. Calls the World Health Organization (WHO) to prioritize healthcare policies for trafficked women, including access to healthcare, mental health support, and rehabilitation programs;
4. Requests the UNODC and United Nations Women to increase funding for projects such as "Coalition Against Trafficking in Women" and "Shared Hope International";

5. Encourages further research and funding by the UNODC to prosecute and convict labor traffickers by using new technology to analyze online advertisements;
6. Directs United Nations nations to work with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to address harmful societal and cultural practices that devalue women;
7. Proposes OHCHR monitor human rights in conflict zones to document trafficking and deploy peacekeeping missions and humanitarian agencies for trafficking victims' aid;
8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women  
Topic: Human Trafficking  
Proposed By: Switzerland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Reaffirming* The United Nations' Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons,

*Understands* that human trafficking victims can be all different genders, races, ethnicities, and orientations,

*Seeking* equality and less vulnerability for women and other at-risk populations for human trafficking,

1. Recommends that education in sex trafficking specific to gender-based bias should be taught to all children:
  - a. An approved syllabus should be taught to students as young as elementary school,
  - b. Children of all genders should be taught about the dangers of labor and sex trafficking,
  - c. Children of all genders should be taught about anti-sexism and should be warned about their trafficking risk factors, such as gender;
2. Declares that all trafficking perpetrators must be registered after trial:
  - a. Perpetrators must be registered even before sentencing and must be registered whether the crime was sex trafficking, labor trafficking, or other forms of exploitation via coercion;
3. Urges for stricter regulations regarding the protection of vulnerable individuals who are at risk for human trafficking:
  - a. This involves reporting crimes, listening to women, believing victims, and investigating employees, and sentencing perpetrators;
4. Calls upon national governments to pay police officers more so that they are less susceptible to bribery and corruption;
5. Demands that victims should not be penalized for behavior and/or crimes committed directly linked to being trafficked:
  - a. Trials must be held to clear charges of victims and victims must be tried as victims,
  - b. Anything that a perpetrator has forced a victim to do must be charged against the perpetrator, not the victim;
6. Requests that the United Nations protects the rights of the victims.



Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Gender Pay Gap

Proposed by: Turkey

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the wages women have lost due to the gender pay gap. Recognizing the gender pay gap is a problem that will take years if not decades to fix and close,

*Fully believing* the United Nations can do more to implement solutions in place to close this gap,

*Deeply concerned* about the lack of efforts put towards closing the gender pay gap,

1. Encourages more people to vouch for women in the gender pay back so that it may be closed;
2. Urges nations to implement actions in place not only systematically but through out the whole workforce so that women may get equal pay;
3. Confident that by raising minimum wage, increasing work place unionization, and transparent pay, countries could significantly close the gap;
4. Declares by implementing and enforcing the criteria listed above there would be less of a gap and less poverty for women;
5. Convinced that work place unionization and transparent pay practice would significantly close this back making it more equal for women in the work force;
6. Recognizes that there will be set backs in implementing these solutions into place as some places might not agree;
7. Trusts that by addressing the problem through transparent pay, work place unionization, increasing minimum wage, and paid family and medical leave, there would be a significant decrease in the gender pay gap.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Reproductive Rights

Proposed by: \_France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* that access to reproductive rights is a serious issue in our world today,

*Confident that* parameters and laws like those set in place by France protect women's access to reproductive health care,

*Concerned that* this issue has not been resolved because of the lack of other countries progressions,

1. Affirms that the denial of abortion rights is the denial of women's rights;
2. Urges all member states to take measures to eliminate discriminatory laws, policies, and practices that restrict women's access to reproductive health services;
3. Calls upon nations to ensure that reproductive health services, information, and education are accessible, affordable, and available to all women and girls without discrimination;
4. Highly encourages member states to work together at regional and international levels to share information and data regarding the advancement of reproductive rights.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Female Genital Mutilation

Proposed by: The Untied Kingdom

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Reminding* nations of the goal set by the United Nations’s “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” to end FGM by 2030,

*Stating* that all FGM procedures are in violation of the victims human rights,

*Encouraging* education be provided about the risks and violations for those most affected, young girls and their mothers, as well as to cultural leaders so as to kickstart change,

1. Recommends the implementation of legislation surrounding FGM, both domestic and foreign, specifically condemning any person who:
  - a. Completes FGM,
  - b. Assists in the completion of FGM;
2. Supports the application of increased aid programs focused on helping survivors of FGM;
3. Suggest that the United Nations helps to fund education programs in nations that can not afford them alone.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Human Trafficking

Proposed By: Sultanate of Oman

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed by* the 600,000 - 800,000 people being trafficked each year, 70% of those being women and 50% children,

*Aware of* future health issues for those being trafficked, including post traumatic stress, health problems, and loss in trust,

*Keeping in mind* that long term impacts can cause communities to lose trust in peers and change there perspective on the world,

*Realizing* that the future problems of mental instability due to post traumatic stress is a burden that comes with human trafficking,

*Encourages* members of the United Nations to emphasize the need to promote rules and laws to prevent women in human trafficking,

1. Recommends educating more people on the effects of human trafficking and how it prevents people from living healthy lives;
2. Suggests that all forms of trafficking be prohibited and prescribes punishments of three to 15 years' imprisonment, in addition to financial penalties;
3. Calls upon developed countries to educate LEDCS about the dangers of human trafficking and the long term effects on women;
4. Asks for members of the United Nations to find correct punishments for traffickers and make sure it does not happen again;
5. Insists that more countries sign the protocol to suppress, prevent, and punish human traffickers in person this act was signed by over 177 countries in 2000;
6. Urges countries to follow Omens law royal decree No. 126/2008, the Law Combating Human Trafficking.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Human Trafficking

Proposed By: Haiti

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that millions of women have been labor, sex or human trafficked and that many women have not been educated on how to stay safe from human traffick, this problem is not getting better and needs immediate attention,

*Understanding* that the effects on women that been human trafficked go deeper than just physical hurt there are many mental problem that can occur because of human trafficking,

1. Encourages the United Nations to send peacekeepers to counties such as Haiti that don't have a strong government control to help enforce laws around human trafficking;
2. Asks for support enforcing laws that minimizes human trafficking and teaches women in other countries where human trafficking is common about how to stay safe for it;
3. Suggests the women everywhere would have opportunities to get support and knowledge around the topic of human trafficking;
4. Urges the United Nations to send peacemakers to counties that have a large amount of women being human trafficked to support the county and women there with this problem;
5. Requests that the United Nations send peacekeepers to struggling countries to enforce sex, labor, and human trafficking laws;
6. States that counties that have little to no government control need help educating women on human trafficking and enforcing laws that involve human trafficking;
7. Insists that this is a major problem that needs immediate attention and a fix for this problem;
8. Requests education about how to stay safe from human trafficking for women and enforcement for laws;
9. Acknowledging that this will most likely cost the United Nations quite a lot of money but many counties need this help or the problem will just get worse and worst;
10. Recommends peacekeepers in counties where women in human trafficking is common to keep it under control before this huge problem gets even harder to fix and more people are in danger;
12. Emphasizes that this problem needs to fixed now;
13. Calls upon the United Nations to send help to enforce laws of human trafficking and educate women on it.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Gender Pay Gap

Proposed by: Tunisia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about the slow decrease in gender pay gap throughout the years,

*Recognizing* what the United Nations and many organizations are trying to do to close the gender pay gap,

*Noting Further* the discrimination and sexism women have faced for so long and the impact it has had,

1. Recognize that developing countries tend to have a larger gender pay gap, so it could take a while for the pay gap to close to a “reasonable amount”;
2. Encourages unions to bring in collective agreements so that both men and women in business are treated equally;
3. Urges more developing countries to take action in closing the gender pay gap;
4. Appreciates the people and organizations who have continued to protest and advocate for this issue;
5. Draws the attention to getting better child care and expanding family leave to help this issue.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Gender Pay Gap

Proposed by: Dominican Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Underling* the issue of unequal pay against women and men in developed and developing countries,

*Acknowledging* that it is difficult to confront organizations and workplaces allowing this gender pay gap,

*Considering* the options that are available to fix and make the gender pay gap equal for both men and women,

1. Underlines the issue of unequal pay against women and men in developed and developing countries;
2. Supports that women need to have equal opportunities for training and development;
3. Calls for ending discrimination in workplaces against women because of their gender;
4. Requests people to report when they are being paid less to management and employees;
5. Urges the increase for women to take leadership positions;
6. Encourage salary negotiations between employees and management ;
7. Approve women's criticism when it comes to how they believe the gender pay gap can be fixed;
8. Demands for diversity when hiring, hiring not just men fir certain occupations but being diverse and hiring women too.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Female Genital Mutilation

Proposed by: Algeria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* the deep physiological, physical, and emotional issues that come from female genital mutilations on girls and women around the globe. These issues include but are not limited to infection, pain, and childbirth issues,

*Alarmed by* the prevalence of FGM in communities around the globe despite the United Nations and the countries governments best efforts to stop it,

*Noting with Appreciation* the progress made by certain countries like Algeria and Niger in raising awareness and trying with best efforts to eradicate the issue of female genital mutilation by raising awareness and providing stable resources,

1. Urges all member states to strengthen legal framework and law enforcement action to make FGM illegal and punishable by law everywhere;
2. Calls upon all member states to provide adequate resources that provide a proper education about the cultural significance of female genital mutilation and empowers young people to attempt to stop the spread of gender based crimes;
3. Encourages people who make laws and organize awareness raising groups, to collaborate with religious leaders and other people who hold a major role in the day to day lives of woman and children in countries that have a high percentage of FGM;
4. Decides to promote gender positive education that empowers woman to reject the harmful practice of female genital mutilation;
5. Approves of Niger and Algeria's efforts to disband the significance of female circumcision in order to prevent further physical and emotional harm.



Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Reproductive Rights

Proposed by: \_The United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Deeply Aware* that Roe v wade was just overturned and it is up to the states to decide whether or not to allow access or not,

*Having considered* that many women need this healthcare and without it, it can be life threatening,

*Emphasizing* that If access is not possible, many women resort to unsafe methods that could also lead to other problems in the future,

*Noting with concern* that many countries do not have the resources to implement access,

*Expecting* that many believe that aborting a fetus is morally wrong or are against abortion for religious and social reasons,

1. Authorizes that funding will be received that can be provided to countries who need it in order to implement facilities that will allow for better access;
2. Declares Accordingly to develop a plan to achieve the goal of ensuring universal access to reproductive healthcare on the 2030 agenda;
3. Calls upon working with countries and leaders to develop a set of laws in order to allow for a compromise between social/religious beliefs and the safety and wellbeing of women;
4. Further Proclaims that research will be done to find data for where this is one of the biggest issues and where to start to work to solve the problem;
5. Trusts that findings and progress will be presented yearly to the un to make sure that the committee is effective;
6. Deplores that funding will be provided towards any clinics that need it to stay open in case a woman needs to get an abortion or access to healthcare
7. Urges that work will be done towards narrowing the gap between men's access and women's access to reproductive healthcare;
8. Solemnly raises awareness of this issue by hosting talks and conventions;
9. Requests that a help line will be made where women who do not have access can use to get them to a place where they will be taken care of in terms of an abortion legally and safely;

10. Approves that a website will be created where all findings and progress will be reported so it will be public information to see how global the problem still is and to educate people on why they need to take action.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Gender Pay Gap

Proposed by: China

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Reminding* section 5 of the Sustainable Development Agenda put in action by the United Nations in 2015 stating by the year 2030 there will be strides made to improve equality for women across the workforce,

*Alarmed by* the global average gender pay gap of women earning 77% of a male annual income,

*Stressing* the gender pay gap is substantially worse in developing countries when compared to first-world countries,

*Emphasizing* that many countries have made huge steps in mandatory disclosure of the pay gap, bringing awareness to this pressing issue,

1. Urges Member States to develop and adopt mandatory measures to be included within the workplace to create a less threatening environment by prohibiting gender inequality within the workplace ensuring equal pay for equal work of value with detailed steps on how to close the pressing issue of pay gap;
2. Encourages all governments to bring awareness to the problem and challenge gender stereotypes that are harming women;
3. States that all countries will see fit that there is no stigma surrounding women in the workplace and the environment is one where all feel welcome and safe;
4. Calls for all Members of the State to prioritize equal education for women where they can develop the mandatory skills needed to enhance their likelihood of rising in ranks within the workplace;
5. Further States that this will further equalize women across all playing fields, giving them the same opportunities as male competitors;
6. Recognizes not all countries will have the resources to be able to do this further emphasizes if this is true there will be no discrimination due to lack of education or skill required:
  - a. If certain traits are needed all eligible employees must get the same training;
7. Trust that all Members of the State will see forth that there are no laws prohibiting inequality within their country and all companies under the state will publicly welcome women into the workforce.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Gender Pay Gap

Proposed by: United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that the gender wage gap is a significant barrier to achieving gender equality globally,

*Acknowledging* the detrimental impact that the gender wage gap has on women's economic security, financial independence, and overall-well being,

*Alarmed* by the disproportionate effect on marginalized and vulnerable populations,

*Affirming* the importance of promoting equal pay for equal work as a fundamental human right and a critical component of advancing equality, development, and economic growth,

1. Urges member states to strengthen legislation and policies that promote pay transparency and prohibit wage discrimination;
2. Calls upon member states to implement measures to address the root causes of the gender wage gap, including occupational segregation, unconscious bias, and unequal access to resources for women;
3. Encourages member states to invest in initiatives that include access for career advancement opportunities for women;
4. Calls for increased international cooperation and partnerships among governments and civil society organizations to mobilize resources effectively to address the gender wage gap and promote economic equality for women on a global scale.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Reproductive Rights

Proposed by: Australia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Reaffirming* the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Recognizing* the importance of reproductive rights as fundamental human rights,

*Emphasizing* the significant impact of unsafe abortion practices on public health,

*Acknowledging* the diverse cultural, religious, and ethical perspectives on the issue of abortion, and respecting the autonomy of individuals and sovereign states to make decisions in accordance with their own cultural and ethical frameworks,

*Reaffirming* the commitments made under international agreements and declarations, including the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the Sustainable Development Goals,

*Recognizing* the importance of ensuring access to safe, legal, and comprehensive abortion services as an essential component of sexual and reproductive health and rights,

1. Urges all Member States to review and revise their laws, policies, and regulations related to abortion to ensure compliance with international human rights standards, including the rights to non-discrimination, bodily autonomy, and access to healthcare, and to remove legal and practical barriers that impede access to safe and legal abortion care;
2. Requires Member States to provide comprehensive sexual education, access to contraceptives, and high-quality reproductive healthcare services, including safe and legal abortion care;
3. Calls upon Member States to ensure the availability of trained healthcare providers, appropriate medical facilities, and support services for individuals seeking abortion care;
4. Invites international organizations, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders to collaborate with Member States in the implementation of this resolution;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to report periodically on the progress made by Member States in implementing this resolution.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Reproductive Rights

Proposed by: \_Philippines

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Deeply concerned* by the amount of women's lives affected by the lack of reproductive health care,

*Bearing in mind* that many countries that have restricted the access to reproductive health care are doing so for religious reasons,

*Taking into account* that the United Nations is requesting countries with bans on reproductive health care to decriminalize abortions,

*Desiring* for there to be a better sexual health education program in these affected countries,

1. Calls to governments and companies to improve their health care systems for women affected by abortion laws;
2. Draws the attention to the thousands of women losing their lives because laws stop them from getting the medical help they need;
3. Emphasizes how this issue will affect the future if it is not dealt with now;
4. Requests countries to open more clinics that will help pregnant women by giving them the resources and medical help they need;
5. Expresses its hope that these clinics can bring pregnant woman and new mothers into a safer environment;
6. Notes that these clinics would give new mothers the knowledge to properly care for a newborn;
7. Further reminds the effects these laws have on young woman and teenagers;
8. Encourages there to be a boost of sexual education in these countries;
9. Recommends each person take precautions to prevent pregnancy if possible.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Female Genital Mutilation

Proposed by: Latvia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. Encourages the United Nations to continue conventions about the matter, its violation to human rights, and get more countries involved in the discussion about preventing FGM and ways to lower its prevalence;
2. Urges the United Nations to educate and work with religious leaders and practitioners to emphasize its damage to young women while respecting religious values and beliefs;
3. Recommends that the United Nations aid countries in passing laws regarding women's, and children's rights that prevent FGM from being practiced on people who fall into both of those categories;
4. Emphasizes the need for anti-FGM organizations, their cause, and aiding women in sharing their stories through these organizations to spread awareness and show the terror of circumcision and its psychological and physiological damages;
5. Requests that the United Nations make resources more accessible and available for women and young girls who have suffered mentally and physically from FGM by creating an organization dedicated to giving healthcare to suffered women and opening more resources;
6. Asks that the United Nations look at involving more non-religious and religious men in advocating for the issue to spread awareness of FGM's effects to make a bigger impact on the education of the subject;
7. Reaffirms the steps United Nations denominations like WHO and United Nations WOMEN are taking to advocate for the prevention of FGM, discuss the issue in conventions about the matter, and passings of word wide resolutions in regards to FGM;
8. Asks the United Nations and countries to pass laws against FGM medicalization, and laws preventing FGM in medicalized and non-medicalized institutes;
9. Encourages the United Nations and nations around the globe to ultimately spread awareness about the issue, advocate for its prevention, and continue the conversation about eliminating FGM as a whole.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Human Trafficking

Proposed By: Russia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* about human trafficking and what is being done to reduce the rates of women being trafficked,

*Recognizes* the different factors that may make solving this issue difficult especially in underdeveloped countries compared to developed countries,

1. Recommends countries to raise awareness about the subject;
2. Emphasizes the slow integration of programs that educate the public, mainly young women and children about how to avoid becoming a victim of human trafficking;
3. Disapproves of strict control from the United Nations in solving this problem;
4. Requests that the United Nations provides funding for programs that will educate the people and raise awareness.



Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Female Genital Mutilation

Proposed by: Sultanate of Oman

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* that there are not enough resources for women's healthcare in LEDCs there is lower access to healthcare in MEDCs doctors do not have the right training or education to deal with women who have been subjected to FGM,

*Concerned* that more than 200 million girls and women alive today have undergone female genital mutilation in addition to this more than 68 million girls are estimated to undergo being cut by 2030,

*Recognizing* that female genital mutilation in specific countries is a social norm and there is social pressure to follow what other people in your community have been through,

*Understanding* that many families come to believe that female genital mutilation is a necessary component of raising a young girl as well as a way to prepare her for marriage,

1. Calls upon countries that do not encourage or practice FGM putting political as well as economical pressure on countries with high rates of FGM;
2. Requests that communities within each country educates families and communities on the risks of FGM and showing communities the long term dangerous effects;
3. Reminds the United Nations member states that they can change popular opinion by having role models (pop stars, actors, etc.) within each country speak out against FGM;
4. Recommends that countries should have religious figurers within the community speak out against female genital mutilation to show communities that FGM is not necessary for religious purposes.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Reproductive Rights

Proposed by: The Republic of Austria

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that unsafe abortion is the leading cause of maternal deaths. Each year 4.7-13.2% of maternal deaths happen because of unsafe abortions,

*Understanding* that the United Nations has urged the U.S to change its abortion policies because it is a “Violation of Human Rights”,

*Encouraging* countries to remove unnecessary policy barriers like having to get permission from another family member, mandatory waiting times, or, criminalization of abortions,

*Emphasizing* that 4.7-13% of maternal deaths occur because of unsafe abortions and that in 2012 in developing countries 7 million women had to be treated in a hospital from complications of unsafe abortions,

1. *States* that before countries enforce mandatory waiting periods there needs to be more research done on how that affects financial burdens on women;
2. *Asks* nations within the United Nations to consider what impact criminalization of abortion has on women;
3. *Reiterates* that limiting abortions does not limit the number of abortions that take place but does take away the women's right to have dignity and a safe abortion;
4. *Recommends* that countries allocate specific funding to increase access;
5. *Calls upon* developed nations to help developing nations with the cost of abortion because unsafe abortion accounts for 100,000-200,000 deaths in developing nations;
6. *Urges* member states to repeal physician-only- requirements, there have been many studies done by The World Health Organization (WHO) that physician assistants and certified midwives are capable of performing safe abortions.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Female Genital Mutilation

Proposed by: The Republic of Haiti

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* that Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Is a significant violation of human rights with girls and women in 30 countries in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia,

*Recognizing* that in many countries where FGM is common, doctors encourage this procedure for women or young girls around the age of 15, to make adulthood and marriage work for girl in their culture,

1. Affirms that if women need this operation they can get it done but should be informed of its potential health dangers;
2. Urges girls and women to choose what they decide to do with their body and what they do to it;
3. Recommends educating girls with this kind of topic because they need to know about the risks of FGM.

Committee: Commission on The Status of Women

Topic: Human Trafficking

Proposed By: Costa Rica, Oman

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that every woman used to be safe before human trafficking and that 155 countries have had to deal with human trafficking and 79% is sexual exploitation,

*Understanding* that women are starting to not feel safe because of all these human traffickers,

1. Encourages others to speak up and spread awareness about human traffickers around the world so that people can be more aware;
2. Asks other countries and even just neighborhood people to start thinking about better ways to stop this;
3. Suggests advocating for more laws and policies;
4. Urges a LOT of other countries to join in on this to try and top a lot of Human Trafficking around the world. They also make sure that the public is more aware;
5. States that laws should be stronger and that policies and other things should be brought up more to the public;
6. Aware that this is still happening and that people aren't really getting the memo right yet.

Committee: International Court of Justice

Topic: Climate Change Responsibility

Proposed by: The United Kingdom of Great Britain

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed by rising global temperatures and carbon emissions,*

*Fully aware of how climate change disproportionately affects developing countries,*

*Seeking greater support and aid for developing countries facing climate disasters,*

*Having considered principles of common yet differentiated responsibilities and transboundary harm,*

*Keeping in mind the rights and capabilities of respondent nations,*

*Having examined all conflicting opinions and arguments,*

1. Proclaims that China, Russia, Japan, India, and the United States have not broken international law by emitting significant amounts of greenhouse gasses;
2. Reaffirms that international law does not specifically address the need to mitigate climate change affects;
3. Request that all more developed countries consider enacting policies to greater support less developed nations;
4. Further invites nations to create carbon neutrality goals and sign the Paris Climate Agreement;
5. Emphasizes the cooperation needed to ameliorate the climate crisis and solve climate challenges;
6. Reminds nations to consider the global implications of their actions, especially relating to the climate crisis.

Committee: International Court of Justice

Topic: Transboundary Air Pollution

Proposed by: India

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Reaffirming* Presidential Instruction (INPRES) Number 5 of 2019 concerning Termination of the Granting of New Permits and Improving Governance of Primary Natural Forests and Peatlands,

*Recognizing* the severity of the issues that Malaysia experiences with transboundary air pollution as a result of Indonesia's lack of deforestation administration,

*Acknowledging* Indonesia's attempts to create and enforce laws regarding deforestation,

*Considering* Indonesia's position concerning a lack of sufficient resources to properly enforce existing anti-deforestation legislation,

*Understanding* the environmental, economic, and population-related impacts of transboundary air pollution in Malaysia and deforestation and pollution in Indonesia,

1. Calls on the United Nations to consider providing financial aid to Indonesia to assist them in enforcing anti-deforestation laws and thus reducing air pollution;
2. Requests that the United Nations work with Indonesia and Malaysia to assist them in enforcing environmental legislation against deforestation and slash-and-burn agriculture;
3. Urges developed nations and all other nations with sufficient means to reconsider their climate commitments, including their own laws regarding deforestation and agriculture and their commitments regarding carbon emissions;
4. Encourages developed nations to advocate for a wholistic approach to environmental conservation and pollution reduction that involves economic reform in terms of the conduction of industry, such as:
  - a. reconsideration of distribution of GNP,
  - b. reconsideration of sources of raw materials for industrial production,
  - c. and reconsideration of direct or indirect national support for unsustainable methods of economic growth that involve environmental destruction,

5. Promotes the creation of an improvement plan regarding the growth and sales of crops grown using slash-and-burn agriculture and goods produced from those crops to other nations:
  - a. a more intensively enforced version of the FLEGT license program will be developed to ensure that illegal users of slash-and-burn agriculture will be sufficiently prosecuted according to law to discourage deforestation and preserve the environments of both Indonesia and Malaysia;
6. Suggests that nations educate their citizens for advocacy and support purposes on the environmental, economic, and health effects of deforestation on people in developing nations as well as the effects of deforestation and unsustainable agricultural practices on the progression of climate change.

Committee: International Court of Justice

Topic: Transboundary Air Pollution

Proposed by: Australia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Deeply concerned* with the highly dangerous transboundary haze pollution affecting all ASEAN countries, destroying both environments and people's health,

*Reaffirming* the importance of cooperation between ASEAN countries to combat this shared issue,

1. Emphasizes that the governments of ASEAN countries enforce the banning of slash and burn practices, with harsh repercussions if violated;
2. Calls upon WHO to clearly investigate and provide solutions to better preventive and monitoring measures against peatland fires;
3. Urges able neighbouring countries to follow Australia, and provide assistance to the affected parties, with proven practices to combat pollution and funds to help mitigate any fires;
4. Encourages Malaysia to practice Singapore's method of targeting individual companies, if Indonesia's government remains uncooperative.



Committee: Security Council

Topic: Tensions in the Arctic

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the consistent, persistent, and perennial efforts of Indigenous communities in aiding, protecting, and safeguarding the Arctic and its ecosystems,

*Aware of* the United Nations Marine Environment Protection Committee's ban on heavy fuel oil that will come into effect on July 1st, 2024, as well as the various critiques of said ban,

*Acknowledging* the existence and efforts of the Arctic Council, a facet of the United Nations Environment Programme,

1. Encourages countries to progress toward their various sustainability and emissions goals;
2. Proposes that member-states reallocate their various governmental subsidies aimed at harvesting fossil fuels to investing in renewable sources of energy;
3. Mandates that no country or member-state be able to establish an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) in the Arctic;
4. Allows for countries to propose project ideas to the Arctic Council—specifically its Indigenous contingents—with the possibility of approval and mandatory supervision by international personnel of the Arctic Council and any other relevant United Nations entities.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: NATO Expansion

Proposed by: The Swiss Confederation

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Acknowledging* heightening tensions between NATO and Russia in the post-Soviet world,

*Attentive* to preserving peace on the European continent for generations to come,

*Aware* of the role that NATO plays in shaping European geopolitics and how the organization could indirectly cause Russian aggression,

*Interested* in preserving the sovereignty of involved nations,

*Concerned* for the current state of the continued Russo-Ukrainian War claiming lives of many within the warzone,

*Troubled* by the effect on impoverished nations by the impact on the flow of grain and food stuffs out of the Black Sea from the war in Ukraine,

1. Calls upon an end for support for the Transnistrian separatist movement in Moldova from UN member states;
2. Encourages a permanent solution to Georgian breakaway republics;
3. Requests that all UN members allow supranational organizations, such as NATO, to continue open door policies;
4. Encourages multilateral participation at a Swiss held Ukrainian peace summit;
5. Urges a renewal of the Black Sea Grain Initiative, which had allowed more than 32.9 million metric tons of grain to be exported through the black sea, for a fourth term;
6. Requests that sanctions on Russian agricultural products be lifted.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: NATO Expansion

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the desire on the part of many United Nations member-states to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO),

*Aware of* the various geopolitical reasons as to why United Nations member-states are reticent to allow certain nations, specifically Ukraine, to join NATO,

*Acknowledging* NATO's sovereignty as a body fully independent from the United Nations,

1. Proposes that no non-NATO United Nations member-state be allowed to intervene with NATO's member admissions process;
2. Encourages the United Nations to enact a substantive consequence on any member-state who, by NATO's standards, intervenes with the NATO member admissions process;
3. Recommends that this consequence consist of economic sanctions from various United Nations member-states, the extent of which can be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Sudan Conflict

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Condemning* the violence and deprivation faced by the Sudanese people at the hands of the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF),

*In respect of* those countries and entities that have provided support and resources throughout the brutal civil war,

*Acknowledging* the substantial efforts put forth by the United Nations to aid those most affected by this brutal war, specifically via UNICEF, the World Food Program (WFP), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),

1. Proposes that the United Nations, alongside current efforts, place its support behind the Intergovernmental Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)—an African trade bloc;
2. Encourages the United Nations and IGAD to work together in targeting financial assets of SAF and RSF with sanctions in order to increase the financial risk of war for the two parties;
3. Urges the United Nations to work to bring the two parties to a negotiation table once these financial maneuvers have taken place, with the goal of bringing about a permanent ceasefire and an end to civil war in Sudan.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Libyan Conflict

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware of* the conflicting international and domestic perspectives on the issue of who should be leading Libya, especially within nations of the European Union, many of whom are also United Nations member-states,

*Acknowledging* the United Nation's pre-existing efforts in Libya, including the establishment and support of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL),

*In recognition of* the countless migrants and civilians who are placed into dangerous conditions and situations due to the decade-long conflict in Libya,

1. Proposes that the United Nations reach out to Algeria to accept their offer of working with Egypt to progress towards a permanent ceasefire in Libya;
2. Encourages the United Nations to consider the plentiful oil reserves located in North Africa, especially in Libya, as an alternative oil source and to consider working towards peace in Libya potentially in exchange for some of these natural resources;
3. Urges the United Nations to update UNSMIL's mandate to include provisions denying the legitimacy of current Libyan governments, as they have all extended past their United Nations-granted contracts, as a potential incentive towards peace.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: NATO Expansion

Proposed by: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the growing interest in admittance into NATO from many nations,

*Acknowledging* the immense military protections that come with being apart of NATO,

*Emphasizing* the need for a change in the protocols of NATO to allow for new members to join without conflict,

1. Calls upon all member states to seek peaceful solutions to disputes through dialogue and negotiation;
2. Encourages NATO and Russia to engage in constructive dialogue and confidence-building measures to address mutual concerns and promote transparency in military actions;
3. Recommends the UN help facilitate diplomatic efforts to de-escalate tensions between NATO and Russia;
4. Emphasizes the importance of respecting the sovereignty and territory of all states, including Ukraine, and reaffirms the commitment of all member states to the principles of the UN Charter;
5. Urges that an amendment to the NATO charter be drafted that states that any new members will not be included in the military protections detailed in article 5 of the charter, these new members will only be guaranteed to get humanitarian aid and any attack on said nations will not be considered an act of war on NATO as a whole;
6. Demands that all nations in NATO abide by this new amendment.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Taiwan and the One-China Policy

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Aware of* General Assembly Resolution 2758, which prevents any “representatives of Chiang Kai-Shek” from acquiring United Nations membership,

*In respect of* the Peoples’ Republic of China’s “One China” policy,

1. Clarifies the meaning behind Resolution 2758 as one that excludes a Taiwanese government of a bygone era—that of Chiang Kai-Shek;
2. Establishes that Taiwan should be able to access United Nations services just like any other territory or province without establishing any sort of status as independent from China.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Yemeni Civil War

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the ongoing efforts on the part of the United Nations to broker a lasting peace in Yemen,

*In praise of* the United Nations' achievement of brokering a temporary ceasefire in 2022,

*Acknowledging* the severe humanitarian crisis faced by millions of Yemeni civilians, which includes famine, lack of health care, high risk of violence, and more,

1. Proposes that the United Nations continuously update Houthi on humanitarian progress in Gaza and progress made in achieving a ceasefire and reaffirm our commitment to achieving such a ceasefire;
2. Encourages the United Nations to place its support behind the current Yemeni Presidential Council as a temporary successor of the Houthi government;
3. Requests that following the achievement of a permanent ceasefire, the United Nations will hold free and fair elections for a new head of state, in which the Presidential Council and Houthi can both serve as options;
4. Urges the United Nations to remove the threat of prosecution for human rights abuses as leverage at the negotiating table in to achieve a lasting peace in Yemen;
5. Requests that the nations who have inflicted the most damage on Yemen—Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, United States, United Kingdom, etc.—deliver the bulk of the humanitarian aid toward UNICEF and other organizations to go toward relieving the suffering of Yemeni civilians.



Committee: Security Council

Topic: Yemeni Civil War

Proposed By: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* that there is currently a devastating war in Yemen,

*Acknowledging* that Saudi Arabian intervention has done more harm than good,

*Noting* that thousands of civilians have been killed in the conflict,

*Understanding* that Yemen's economy is suffering,

*Noting* that the Houthi Group is not stopping in its onslaught,

1. Suggests that the UN should mitigate funds towards humanitarian aid for The numerous amount of refugees displaced by the war;
2. Calls for the utilization of peace talks between the opposing sides;
3. Suggests that if a solution is not reached, military intervention is used;
4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Sudan

Proposed by: the United Arab Emirates

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* by the ongoing civil war in Sudan between the Sudanese army and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces,

*Alarmed by* the devastating consequences of this war on civilians in Sudan, including extrajudicial violence,

*Acknowledging* the previous challenges in stabilizing the region and their resistance to the UNITAMS' peacebuilding work,

*Emphasizing* the need for more humanitarian aid within Sudan and refugee camps in neighboring nations,

*Recognizing* the need for other nations to act as mediators in this endeavor,

1. Urges the UN to resume its peacebuilding mission in Sudan with a focus on creating a productive dialogue between the Sudanese army and the RSF;
2. Calls on nations within MENA to send representatives to help mediate the UN peacebuilding mission;
3. Endorses the eventual goal of building a democratic governmental system in Sudan;
4. Cautions against working towards a democratic government before peace has been fully achieved.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: NATO expansion

Proposed by Albania

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* the power of collective defense,

*Working towards* a future free from global conflict,

*Realizing* the threat imposed on global peace by the Russian Federation,

1. Condemns russia's wars of aggression against Ukraine, Chechnya, and Georgia;
2. Calls for the immediate expulsion of the Russian Federation from the United Nations General Assembly under Article 6 of the United Nations charter.

Committee: Security Council

Topic: NATO expansion

Proposed by: Albania

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* with the ongoing war in Sudan and the human impact of it,

*Desiring* a peaceful resolution to the conflict,

Asks the rival governments of Sudan to allow United Nations forces into their country for the protection of civilians,

1. Establishes a UN peacekeeping mission to Sudan, which should comprise of peacekeeping forces from a variety of continents and countries, especially those that speak the languages of Sudan;
2. Creates a fund which would allow for strictly needed humanitarian aid into the country;
3. Sets up a commission that will work with the different factions in Sudan to create a peace negotiation platform and will try to foster a democratic transition.