

Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: United Arab Emirates

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

- 1           1. Encourages member states to implement policies that will reduce greenhouse gas  
2           emissions from the food industry, limiting the free reign of many of the world's  
3           biggest agricultural companies operate with;
- 4           2. Calls upon governments to invest in research and development initiatives to move  
5           the food production and distribution industry towards being more  
6           environmentally conscious, including the rapid development of climate-resilient  
7           crop varieties and renewable energy solutions for agricultural purposes;
- 8           3. Recommends the establishment of educational programs and initiatives to raise  
9           awareness among members of the food industry on the importance of adopting  
10          acceptable agricultural practices for the environment, such as precision farming  
11          and water-efficient irrigation techniques;
- 12          4. Authorizes the implementation of regulatory measures from governments and  
13          regulatory bodies to force transparency within all of the food industry supply  
14          chain, including companies' measures that they reduce food waste and promote  
15          sustainable sourcing practices and how effective it is;
- 16          5. Condemns unsustainable agricultural practices, such as deforestation for big  
17          industry agriculture as well as excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides,  
18          which leads to biodiversity loss and exacerbate climate change;
- 19          6. Requests the development and implementation of financial incentives from  
20          wealthy countries, in the form of subsidies and tax breaks, that will encourage:  
21          a. The food industries industry's biggest companies to adopt sustainable farming  
22          practices,  
23          b. And its members to adopt a plant-based diet;
- 24          7. Reaffirms the importance of international cooperation in the creation of policy  
25          and knowledge-sharing in addressing the global challenges posed by the food  
26          industry;
- 27          8. Reiterates the significance of financially investing in infrastructure for sustainable  
28          food production and distribution, including the development of efficient

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- 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,

1        *Acknowledging* the complexity and limitations of tackling issues with the food industry due to  
2        its global scale and the fact it is essential to the survival of many sovereign states' economic  
3        survival,

4        *Concerned* about the fact that the food industry production of carbon dioxide has steadily risen  
5        over time and produced 13.7 billion tonnes in 2018 alone,

6        *Aware* that much of the reason behind this production of carbon dioxide is the international  
7        transportation of food,

8        *Alarmed* by the effects of the continued use of chemicals such as fertilizers or pesticides on  
9        local ecosystems, including the loss of potable water and the lower of biodiversity, and the  
10       negative health effects it can have on local residents including farmers,

11       *Guided* by the United Nations' Sustainability Goal 12 of ensuring sustainable consumption and  
12       production patterns, which includes the goals of reducing food waste and the promotion of  
13       sustainable procurement practices within the food industry,

- 14            1. Emphasizes the importance of research into new technologies and methods with the  
15            realm of sustainable agriculture;
- 16            2. Recommends Member States places funds into research of genetically modified crops as  
17            some can lead to the reduction of the use of pesticides aiding in combating the negative  
18            effects of chemicals;
- 19            3. Encourages Member States to partially or completely legalize genetically modified crops  
20            due to their ability to be farmed in a more sustainable manner;
- 21            4. Requests that wealthier Member States aid in researching and implementing more  
22            expensive forms of sustainable practices;
- 23            5. Commends the Netherlands for its commitment to sustainable agriculture through  
24            continued research, development and implementation of vertical horticulture;
- 25            6. Acknowledges that for Member States that are economically struggling or lack a strong  
26            food industry these changes may be unattainable or dangerous for the state's economy  
27            or its food industry;
- 28            7. Further requests that a fund be created to support the research and implementation of  
29            sustainable farming technologies.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: Egypt

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1        *Having heard* that methane gas produced by food production contributes to over 1  
2        million premature deaths a year,

3        *Recognizing* that 80% of people within developing nations are at risk of hunger from  
4        climate change,

5        *Deeply conscious* that within the next 30 years, the food industry's impact on the  
6        climate will severely threaten food security, leading to more yearly deaths,

7        *Taking note* that Egypt has established the Nexus of Water, Food, and Energy program  
8        to create more sustainable ways of food production resulting in a better climate,

- 9            1. Calls upon all member states to promote sustainable food production practices to  
10            reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the food industry through steps like  
11            promoting organic farming, cold food chains, and reducing food waste;
- 12            2. Calls for increased investment in renewable energy sources for food production,  
13            storage, and distribution in all member states to reduce its dependence on fossil  
14            fuels and decrease carbon emissions associated with food production;
- 15            3. Urges for member states to push for the creation of research programs like the  
16            (NWFE) in Egypt and initiatives to assess the greenhouse gas emissions of food  
17            production, focusing on identifying areas for improvement and implementing  
18            strategies to reduce emissions;
- 19            4. Recommends member states to create curriculums to help spread awareness  
20            among farmers, producers, and consumers about the impact of food industries  
21            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           1. Recommends increased communication between energy dependent, energy  
2           independent, and energy producing countries to encourage more sustainable  
3           energy production;
- 4           2. Asks nations to invest in international clean energy research organizations;
- 5           3. Suggests that policies be adjusted so that they less condemn the use of fossil fuels,  
6           but that more so encourage nations to look into cleaner and more efficient uses  
7           of fossil fuels;
- 8           4. Requests that companies actively researching and or using clean energy get tax  
9           breaks as they help to solve an issue, at their expense that is far larger than them;
- 10          5. Commends companies such as Aramco, Porsche, and General Motors for their  
11          efforts to move towards carbon neutral fuels that can be used in existing cars to  
12          avoid needless production of more vehicles;
- 13          6. Emphasizes the need to continuously meet the world's energy demand by any  
14          means necessary, even if we need to pause the progress on more  
15          environmentally friendly forms of energy.  
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Committee: Environment

Topic: The Effect of Mass Pesticide Usage on Bee Colonies

Proposed by: Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

- 1        *Recognizing* that many pesticides are dangerous to bees health,  
2        *Cognizant* of the fact that bees are essential pollinators who are responsible of the  
3        reproduction of many plants that are vital for human consumption,  
4        *Affirming* the idea that the use of pesticides has increased globally,  
5        *Aware* of the fact that pesticides are widespread as, “More than 90% of pollen samples  
6        from bee hives in agricultural landscapes and more than 90% of stream samples are  
7        contaminated with more than one pesticide,”  
8        *Recognizing* the importance of pesticides on crop yield and thus the economies of  
9        developing countries,  
10       *Further realizing* a solution that both satisfies developing countries and their reliance on  
11       agriculture and the longevity of the human race through bees is necessary,  
12       *Affirming* the idea that we must either find a way to safely use pesticides or develop  
13       pesticides that are both safe and effective,  
14       1. Recommends that pesticides that are deadly to bees should be banned;  
15       2. Further affirms that pesticides that are disorienting to bees should be regulated  
16       and controlled;  
17       3. Recommends further awareness is brought to the use of pesticides and their  
18       effects on bees;  
19       4. Suggests monetary compensation for countries who are reliant on pesticides for  
20       their economies if they are expected to stop their use of harmful pesticides;  
21       5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Committee: Environment  
Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining  
Proposed by: Denmark

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

- 1        *Recognizing* the increasing interest in deep sea mining and its potential environmental  
2        impacts,  
3        *Taking into account* the growing concerns about the depletion of finite fossil fuel  
4        resources,  
5        *Emphasizing* the need for sustainable and environmentally friendly energy sources,  
6        Concerned about the potential negative impact of deep sea mining on marine  
7        ecosystems,
- 8            1. Calls upon all member states to prioritize the development and utilization of  
9            nuclear power as a clean and reliable energy source that can reduce the  
10            dependency on fossil fuels and mitigate the effects of climate change;
  - 11           2. Urges member states to invest in research and development of safer and more  
12           efficient nuclear power technologies to ensure the safety and security of nuclear  
13           power plants;
  - 14           3. Encourages member states to promote international cooperation and information  
15           sharing on nuclear power to increase its accessibility and affordability for all  
16           countries;
  - 17           4. Strongly condemns the practice of deep sea mining and calls for a moratorium on  
18           all deep sea mining activities until further environmental impact assessments can  
19           be conducted and appropriate regulatory frameworks put in place;
  - 20           5. Calls for the establishment of a comprehensive regulatory framework for deep sea  
21           mining that includes strict environmental safeguards and accountability  
22           measures to protect marine biodiversity and ecosystems;
  - 23           6. Urges member states to explore alternative sources of minerals and metals, such  
24           as recycling and urban mining, to reduce the need for deep sea mining;
  - 25           7. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in developing  
26           nuclear power and regulating deep sea mining activities at the next United  
27           Nations General Assembly.
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Committee: Environment

Topic: The Effect of Mass Pesticide Usage on Bee Colonies

Proposed by: The Kingdom of The Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1 *Deeply concerned* with the detrimental amounts of pesticide being used worldwide and  
2 their effects on bee populations,

3 *Recognizing* both the crucial role bees play in our ecosystem and the need to maintain  
4 their populations,

5 *Emphasizing* the need for further and much more intensive action to address the  
6 problem, from both developing and developed countries,

7 *Aware* of past efforts made by the United Nations, namely the introduction of an  
8 'International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management,

- 9 1. Calls upon the United Nations to assist in garnering economic and educational  
10 support for less developed countries to facilitate a decline in pesticide use;
  - 11 2. Requests economic assistance from member states to accomplish this;
  - 12 3. Commends the states that have been proactive in addressing the effects of mass  
13 pesticide use by implementing solutions,
  - 14 4. Proposes a multi-step plan that ultimately provides for a decline in mass pesticide  
15 use around the world;
  - 16 5. Urges governments to intervene and implement legislation such as taxes or  
17 subsidies that incentives farmers to find alternatives to pesticides;
  - 18 6. Encourages countries to begin searching for and developing sustainable  
19 alternatives to pesticide use, such as potentially using bees themselves to protect  
20 crops and maximize product output;
  - 21 7. Reminds countries of already existing alternatives to pesticides, such as  
22 mechanical interventions or biopesticides/synthetic pesticides that have a less  
23 serious effect on the natural environment;
  - 24 8. Emphasizes the need to hold countries that are seemingly uninterested in finding  
25 and implementing solutions accountable and encourage them to take further  
26 proactive steps in addressing the issue of mass pesticide use on bee colonies.
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Committee: Environment  
Topic: Concrete Production  
Proposed by: Latvia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1        *Taking into consideration* how structures that are built from concrete are much stronger  
2        and long-lasting than when they are built from lesser materials,

3        *Alarmed by* the harm done to all living things through diseases and contamination  
4        because of the immense amount of carbon emissions released during the production of  
5        concrete,

6        *Seeking* a new way to make concrete that is not harmful to the environment,

- 7            1. Urges all countries to find common ground and reach an agreement involving  
8            minimizing usage in order to lower carbon emissions caused by concrete  
9            manufacturing;
- 10          2. Encourages countries to work to find a less harmful way to produce concrete;
- 11          3. *Implores* countries to use concrete replacements, like Ferrock, in as many  
12          construction projects as possible until a greener way to produce it is developed;
- 13          4. Reminds people that global warming can only be slowed if everyone works to  
14          lower carbon dioxide emissions;
- 15          5. Emphasizes that if nothing changes, carbon emissions will continue to rise;
- 16          6. Further reminds that all countries big and small need to cut back on concrete  
17          consumption to get to the goal of a healthier planet that has very little carbon  
18          emissions;
- 19          7. Requests that all countries sign a treaty to stop using concrete by 2050, the year  
20          that the United Nations requires net zero emissions as per the Paris Agreement.

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Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: Republic of South Africa

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1 *Aware of the climate concerns the food industry's current practices raises, Deeply concerned for*  
2 *the 17 billion metric tons equivalent carbon dioxide emissions by the food industry,*

3 *Recognizing the hotter temperatures, more severe storms, increased drought, a rising ocean,*  
4 *loss of species, loss in food, more health risks, and poverty and displacement,*

5 *Fully Aware of many current greenhouse gas emission reduction plans not on track to be*  
6 *completed,*

7 *Desiring countries to invest more into clean energy, so the food industry doesn't produce so*  
8 *much greenhouse gasses,*

- 9 1. Recommends the United Nations to make a organization for sustainable energy research  
10 and development;
- 11 2. Calls upon the United Nations to come together and research more into sustainable  
12 energies to replace the fossil fuels being used in the food industry;
- 13 3. Requests countries in the United Nations donate at least 19316400 ZAR to fund the  
14 research;
- 15 4. Trusts member states to provide financial or technical assistance to developing countries  
16 if needed;
- 17 5. Encourages countries to hold themselves accountable if they are going in the wrong  
18 direction in terms of energy and set goals for themselves;
- 19 6. Further proclaims to get annual statistics on the greenhouse gas emissions produced by  
20 each country in the United Nations;
- 21 7. Invites countries to achieve a net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2060 from  
22 agricultural;
- 23 8. Approves the need for a global carbon tax to incentivize countries to move toward  
24 sustainable energies;
- 25 9. Authorizes the need for multinational food corporations to disclose emissions through  
26 supply chain and set reduction requirements that align with Paris Agreement ideas;
- 27 10. Supports countries to receive economic sanctions if goals with reducing greenhouse gas  
28 emissions not met.

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Committee: Environment

Topic: The Effect of Mass Pesticide Usage on Bee Colonies

Proposed by: Rwanda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1        *Recognizing* that bees provide us with food,

2        Recalling that food shortage has to do with shortage of bees,

3        *Noting* that pesticides has been causing food shortage,

4        *Understanding* UNESCO has been a prominent member involved in fixing this,

5        *Understanding* that there is gender inequality in Rwanda,

6        *Confirming* that their bee programs has also been helping women in the education  
7        sector of their country,

8        *Emphasizing* the European Commission of starting Horizon 2020 that helped the bees  
9        out,

10        1. Stating that the U.S has helped the bees a lot by providing land area;

11        2. Suggest Rwanda to seek help from the U.S within 6 months;

12        3. Suggests Rwanda to reserve land for the bees;

13        4. Calls for the European Commission to fund some of these projects as Rwanda  
14        needs money to do so;

15        5. Ask the stop of pesticide usage in Rwanda;

16        6. Directs the U.S and European Commission to provide funds for food shortage if  
17        there were any because the transition of no pesticides would lose their supply;

18        7. Demands that Rwanda start the Women and Bees Program once again;

19        8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Committee: Environment  
Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining  
Proposed by: Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

- 1        *Concerned* with the effects of the climate crisis, caused by the excessive production of  
2        greenhouse gases per the scientific consensus, and the impacts it has had and will have  
3        on the people and ecosystems of this world,  
4        *Acknowledging* the need for renewable energies and transformed economies adherent  
5        to environmental regulatory standards and goals set forth under the general agreement  
6        of the international community,  
7        *Understanding* the public demand for energy while also maintaining a commitment to  
8        protecting the economic and social conditions and the well-being of the various peoples  
9        of Earth,
- 10        1. Encourages nations with ISA contracts that engage in deep sea mining to continue  
11        to do so responsibly, adhering to UNCLOS regulations while also ensuring the  
12        greatest economic outcome;
  - 13        2. Asks this coterie of nations to pursue:
    - 14        a. free trade regarding the minerals extracted to better increase the supply of  
15        access to batteries that power renewable energy as well as the various  
16        products made available to consumers and,
    - 17        b. to also see to it that underdeveloped nations have access to the resources  
18        necessary to pursue great sustainable industrialization to make pragmatic use  
19        of these minerals;
  - 20        3. Recommends a gradual expanse of ISA contracts to nations and companies that  
21        can fulfill the necessary criteria of ensuring the following regulatory standards:
    - 22        a. Adequate environmental assessments prior to deep sea drilling,
    - 23        b. Proper and suitable labor conditions for all workers involved with the process,
    - 24        c. Stable and architecturally sound infrastructure as a means of conducting deep  
25        sea drilling;
  - 26        4. Condemns the lack of international oversight of this practice and nations and/or  
27        companies that do not adhere to the aforementioned standards;
  - 28        5. Requests greater transparency regarding this practice and for nations who do so  
29        to:

- 30 a. Always ensure that the ISA is made aware of any deep sea mining at any given  
31 time,
- 32 b. Hold companies engaging in illegal practices regarding deep sea mining  
33 accountable,
- 34 c. Provide scientific and developmental knowledge with the ISA and other  
35 countries that are deep sea mining,
- 36 d. Allow unrestricted ISA inspections at any given time;
- 37 6. Reaffirms its stance on the need for a strict adherence to regulatory standards as  
38 well as its support for contemporary deep sea mining which is needed to ensure  
39 the economically profound transition to renewable energy;
- 40 7. Reiterates the need for the free trade of minerals with nations that are in pursuit  
41 of establishing robust, sustainable economies while regarding the international  
42 cooperation (economic or otherwise) in fighting the climate crisis as well as the  
43 transparency required to engage in deep sea mining safely;
- 44 8. Emphasizes the obligation all nations have to transition forward to a globe  
45 powered by renewable energy under international climate agreements, and the  
46 swift course of action required to ensure our goals are fulfilled;
- 47 9. Encourages the ISA to help ensure adequate economic growth and regulations  
48 while the nations of the world transition to renewable energy to best protect the  
49 people of Earth against climate catastrophes.
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Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1        *Concerned* about the effects the global food industry has on the current stability of the  
2        climate,

3        *Understanding* that a great deal of reform must go into the practice of agriculture,

4        *Acknowledging* the effects of the climate crisis on the farmers of the world and vice-  
5        versa,

- 6            1. Encourages wealthier nations (e.g. those belonging to the Group of 20) to provide  
7            robust and comprehensive aid for improving upon the agricultural industries of  
8            developing nations;
- 9            2. Asks this coalition of nations with greater capital at their disposal to strategically  
10           target areas affected greatly by the climate crisis and to provide their agricultural  
11           resilience while also ensuring all nations have greater access to scientific and  
12           innovative knowledge they can apply towards farming;
- 13           3. Recommends funding to be provided within an equitable manner, and that  
14           nations in greater need can obtain more resources;
- 15           4. Authorizes greater government oversight concerning the trade of the global food  
16           supply via reforms of shipping and legal regulation by:
  - 17            a. Including the pursuit of profound investment in the means of shipping capital  
18            within a manner adequate to the standards of staunch environmental  
19            protection,
  - 20            b. Establishing limitations upon greenhouse gas production amongst large  
21            agricultural corporations, as well as producers of livestock,
  - 22            c. Providing subsidies and incentives for innovative markets to establish  
23            themselves amongst developing areas of nations to ensure adequate and  
24            sustainable growth;
- 25           5. Condemns the price-gouging amongst corporate entities or state-based markets  
26           which disrupt the global supply chain, especially at a farmer's expense;
- 27           6. Requests rural farmers have access to greater, more environmentally sustainable  
28           means of production:

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- 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,

1 *Concerned* about the effects of deep sea mining since the effects are deeply understood  
2 and it is difficult to assess the damage that would happen on marine life and the aquatic  
3 ecosystem.

4 *Aware* that the minerals on the seafloor can help build rechargeable batteries, zero  
5 carbon energy components, and will help some nations economies like China and  
6 especially Nauru.

7 *Recognizing* there is huge profit and essential resources on the seafloor but bad  
8 consequences for the environment.

- 9 1. Encourages nations that support deep sea drilling to look at the big picture and  
10 realize that more studies need to be conducted;
  - 11 2. Protection of the underwater ecosystem is just as important as ecosystems on  
12 land and deep sea drilling could kill off rare sea creatures and affect biodiversity  
13 which may eventually affect communities that rely on seafood;
  - 14 3. Condemns China for already building up companies way back in 2001 to pounce  
15 on the moment deep sea mining becomes legal international waters;
  - 16 4. Calls nations to help contribute with researching the effects of deep sea drilling  
17 and try to invent a way to do deep sea mining effectively but also safely so that it  
18 does not affect the underwater ecosystem that much;
  - 19 5. Urges nations to back the moratorium which is a temporary suspension against  
20 deep sea drilling until more studies have been conducted;
  - 21 6. Commends the UK for changing sides and not supporting deep sea drilling and  
22 now backing the moratorium, Canada for always being a big supporter of the  
23 moratorium, and ISA for meeting to decide if deep sea drilling should be legal in  
24 international waters;
  - 25 7. Urges nations to support the moratorium, help research effects of deep sea  
26 drilling on the underwater ecosystem, and to listen to whatever decision ISA  
27 makes this year at its meeting for the future of deep sea drilling.
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Committee: Environment  
Topic: Concrete Production  
Proposed by: Netherlands

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1        *Proposing* that the United Nations create a similar program to what the six countries  
2        already have, pending the results of these first trials,

3        *Knowing* that depending on the outcome of the regulations implemented by these  
4        countries we must reconvene to discuss possible ways to improve the system with  
5        which we might minimize the problems caused by the concrete industry,

- 6            1. Requests that members reconvene in 2030 to analyze the results of the first trials  
7            in the six countries currently participating;
- 8            2. Encourages members to make changes to the concrete regulation plan so that it  
9            will function better if necessary. This might include altering exact regulations, or  
10           how those regulations are enforced;
- 11           3. Urges members to begin implementing this system of regulations on a wider scale,  
12           incorporating all of the United Nations;
- 13           4. Commends the efforts of the United States, United Kingdom, Sweden, Germany,  
14           France, and the Netherlands to reduce the ecological impact of concrete  
15           production.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Concrete Production  
Proposed by: Finland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

- 1           1. Encourages the countries in the United Nations to take part in working towards  
2           Carbon Neutrality especially in construction settings;
- 3           2. Asks the nations to take measures that result in lesser negative impacts for other  
4           nations by limiting if nothing else the emissions spreading to other countries;
- 5           3. Recommends immediate action in producing new laws to protect citizens and the  
6           environment;
- 7           4. Implores all countries to strive to minimize space usages and hybridize workspace  
8           usage for less new building projects;
- 9           5. Condemns major countries such India, China, Russia, and the United States of  
10          America for ignoring previous United Nations actions to reduce concrete  
11          production's impact on citizens health;
- 12          6. Requests that all countries enact policies that stop the creation of emissions from  
13          concrete production and help find healthy solutions to the issue;
- 14          7. Reaffirms its belief in domestic regulations and government transparency when it  
15          comes to reducing emissions;
- 16          8. Reiterates the importance of government accountability and smart moves to  
17          reduce carbon emissions while not losing economic reliability;
- 18          9. Emphasizes the need for action as the citizens of the world are directly impacted  
19          by the actions of the United Nations;
- 20          10. Encourages the International development of solutions like less emission creating  
21          concrete, more effective means of maximizing space for work, and creating  
22          emission free construction sites.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining  
Proposed by: Costa Rica

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1        *Aware* that Medc's Have lots of personal vehicles which make it so we need deep-sea  
2        drilling and mining,

3        *Recognizing* that Ldcs will start selling more cars to grow their economy, making the  
4        problem of deep sea drilling worse,

5        *Aware* that the United Nations has made rules around deep sea drilling and has not yet  
6        allowed deep sea drilling,

7        *Knowing* that they made it so that you can only get an exploration license and to get one  
8        of those you need to ask the International SeaBed Authority,

- 9            1. Affirms that the main goal is to put in more public transportation and have the  
10            people use the public transport available instead of using personal vehicles;
- 11            2. Encourages member states to make their public transportation more affordable so  
12            that the people think it is cheaper to use public transport than using a personal  
13            vehicle;
- 14            3. Calls upon member states to make public transportation cleaner so that it makes it  
15            more appealing to the people to use it;
- 16            4. Insists that member states make public transportation safer for the public so that  
17            people will feel comfortable while using public transportation;
- 18            5. Recommends that member states make their public transportation have more  
19            stops, more frequent stops, and cover more ground so people can get anywhere  
20            they want and not have to wait too long;
- 21            6. Urges Member states to make more types of transportation like electric bikes, and  
22            scooters and have them be easily accessible;
- 23            7. Encourages Ledc's to put their money into public transportation instead of putting  
24            it into growing their automotive motive industry;
- 25            8. Asks Medc's to make more public transportation instead of more personal cars  
26            which would make there not be a need for deep sea drilling.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Concrete Production  
Proposed by: Haiti

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1        *Noting with regret* the negative effects that concrete has and is causing to the  
2        environment, including the CO<sub>2</sub> that is released, causing global warming, how rivers and  
3        beaches that are destroyed in sand mining, how the concrete dust affects workers'  
4        health in a negative way especially countries that can afford proper masks and safety  
5        equipment,

6        *Fully aware* that 50% of the CO<sub>2</sub> that is released in the production of cement can be  
7        made in much more sustainable ways,

8        *Alarmed by* how much countries and especially cities rely on concrete as a solid  
9        backbone and a staple of modern life,

10       *Noting with deep concern* the amount of land paved over with concrete and locking  
11       away fertile soil,

12       *Expressing in appreciation* the efforts that countries and research facilities have made to  
13       make concrete more environmentally friendly,

14       *Acknowledging* the negative effects that climate change has on the world and how more  
15       environmentally friendly concrete would lower global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and positively  
16       change many people's lives for the better especially places on the ocean,

- 17       1. Urges countries to follow the United Nations three pronged approach to the  
18       environmental problem which includes avoiding, this is achieved through reusing  
19       (as the United Nations calls it a "circular approach"). Shifting, moving more green  
20       materials. And improving, changing non replaceable materials to be more green;
- 21       2. Requests that developed countries put harsher rules and regulations on concrete  
22       companies in their own countries and encourages them to start producing more  
23       green concrete products;
- 24       3. Encourages countries to export more green concrete and limit the export of  
25       normal concrete to 50% normal and at least 50% green;
- 26       4. Calls upon developed countries to put 20% of there yearly income from concrete  
27       into developing there green concrete industry and building things out of green  
28       concrete especially self healing Enzymatic Bio concrete;

- 29           5. Recommends that countries use this concrete over other green concretes because  
30           this concrete takes CO2 out of the after it is made and has more good  
31           environmental effects than most other concrete;
- 32           6. Requests that developed countries help developing countries make there concrete  
33           industry more green with fund and especially research and ways to make it;
- 34           7. Urges developed countries to put the environment over profit in that of buying  
35           concrete products from developing countries for very cheap prices and  
36           supporting their concrete industries;
- 37           8. Urges that developed countries donate safety equipment to countries that can't  
38           afford it and the companies that produce it discount their products to developing  
39           countries;
- 40           9. Insists that international sanctions would be put on any countries or companies  
41           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,

1       *Affirming* the necessity of access to food as stated in Article 25 of the Universal  
2       Declaration of Human Rights,

3       *Aware* of the increasing gravity of climate change and the impact of the food industry's  
4       acceleration of greenhouse emissions,

5       *Acknowledging* Sustainable Development Goals 2 - No Hunger, 12 - Responsible  
6       Consumption and Production, and 13 - Climate Action,

7       *Noting with deep concern* that "in just two years, the number of people facing, or at risk  
8       of, acute food insecurity increased from 135 million in 53 countries pre-pandemic, to  
9       345 million in 79 countries in 2023" (Global Food Crisis 3),

10       *Recognizing* the efforts of many countries to turn to more eco-friendly, carbon and  
11       greenhouse emission neutral systems,

- 12           1. Calls upon fellow member states to reserve 1% of their GDP to achieve the  
13           following, thereby decreasing the food industry's impact on climate change;
- 14           2. Recommends annual data collection regarding fellow member state's agricultural  
15           land status and health, production statistics, and greenhouse emissions:
  - 16               a. Via current procedure and/or the use of new data collection technology such  
17               as drones;
- 18           3. Encourages the implementation of water conservation via the following strategies:
  - 19               a. drip irrigation,
  - 20               b. capturing and storing water,
  - 21               c. irrigation scheduling,
  - 22               d. the use of more drought-tolerant crops where feasible,
  - 23               e. dry farming,
  - 24               f. rotational grazing,
  - 25               g. compost and mulch,
  - 26               h. cover crops,
  - 27               i. conservation tillage,
  - 28               j. and adaptation of organic methods;

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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,

- 1        *Recognizing* the impact deep sea mining has on climate change,
- 2        *Prioritizing* global economy, curiosity, and continued research into nuclear energy
- 3        *Aware* of the concerns many countries bring up with the ethical and environmental
- 4        impacts of deep sea mining,
- 5        *Believing* It is the United Nations' job to advance our knowledge of the world and ensure
- 6        it is safe,
- 7        1. Calls upon the United Nations to grant two-year deep sea mining licenses to
- 8        countries that request them with a plan;
- 9        2. Allowing the United Nations to check and ensure those countries mining is ethical
- 10       and safe;
- 11       3. Ensuring those countries abide by specific laws set in place by the United Nations,
- 12       including, but not limited to, small areas they are allowed to mine in, and amount
- 13       of mining they can do;
- 14       4. Encouraging countries to put more emphasis on research into nuclear energy, in
- 15       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,

1        *Aware* of the urgent need for a healthier environment through green energy transition  
2        metals,

3        *Recognizing* the positive impact deep sea mining could have on economies and the  
4        earth,

5        *Concerned* about the detrimental, harmful effects deep sea mining will have on ocean  
6        wildlife and ecosystems,

7        *Noting* the unfinished research that still remains on the deep sea and the potential risks  
8        that may come from deep sea drilling,

- 9            1. Urges each nation to back a pause on deep sea mining until sufficient research is  
10            shown on the ecosystems of the sea and how they will be affected by mineral  
11            extraction;
- 12            2. Proclaims that emphasis must be placed on a cultivated understanding and  
13            scientific research of the barely-understood ocean before proceeding any further;
- 14            3. Encourages countries to continue to reuse, recycle, and reduce reliance on cars, in  
15            order to ease industry dependence on raw materials.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Concrete Production  
Proposed by: United Kingdom

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

- 1        *Concerned* about the effect of concrete and the result of worsening environment,  
2        *Aware* that the main causes of the problem are concrete producers continuing and  
3        increasing their production while CO2 emissions persist,  
4        *Recognizing* the efforts of many nations to promote and suggest solutions to high rates  
5        of concrete production such as setting goals and aspirations towards net zero,  
6        1. Urges countries to address the problems of concrete production and reduce the  
7        CO2 emissions that production creates;  
8        2. Condemns nations and organizations that continue the production of concrete  
9        that impact the environment negatively;  
10       3. Asks that nations reduce concrete and cement production and suggests the use of  
11       alternative low carbon cements and environment friendly substitutes that create  
12       a smaller carbon footprint;  
13       4. Calls upon nations to decrease carbon through less concrete production that emits  
14       large amounts of CO2;  
15       5. Recommends developed countries to lead with the intention to lower the world's  
16       overall temperature by decreasing the production of cement that is unfriendly to  
17       the world's carbon emissions and promote green concretes;  
18       6. Encourages nations to act on lowering cement consumption, cement production,  
19       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,

1        *Concerned* about the potential harms that the deep sea mining industry will inflict on  
2        marine and ocean ecosystems and biodiversity,

3        *Aware* that the world is currently in a time of necessity for renewable energy products,  
4        and the metals in the deep sea can provide the materials needed to manufacture  
5        renewable energy products,

6        *Recognizing* that many countries, including the UK, have taken steps to prevent deep  
7        sea mining from occurring until there is enough research to increase understanding of  
8        the impacts and develop regulations and standards to protect the deep sea  
9        environment,

- 10        1. Urges and requests nations who support deep-sea mining to consider the  
11        potential harms of deep-sea mining and to understand the risk of harming the  
12        marine ecosystems and biodiversity is too great to continue doing;
- 13        2. Requests that nations that are in support of deep sea mining take a moratorium  
14        stance or ban deep sea mining, along with, taking action to contribute to the  
15        research that is needed to understand the untested industry;
- 16        3. Encourages the ISA to take a moratorium on giving nations exploration licenses  
17        until regulations are finalized and/or a concrete understanding of the deep sea  
18        mining industry's impacts has been published;
- 19        4. Calls upon nations to find alternatives to renewable energy while research is  
20        conducted, like improving public transportation, as the issue of reducing  
21        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,

1 *Concerned* about the consequences of a severe decline in bee populations, including triggering  
2 the extinction of other species of plants and animals dependent on bees, destroying entire food  
3 webs, and even altering the human food system,

4 *Aware* that the majority of the damage being done to bees is due to the mass use of hazardous  
5 chemicals in pesticides, which not only ruin the habitats bees reside in, but often cause  
6 concerning effects on the bees themselves,

7 *Recognizing* the efforts of many nations to reduce pesticide use have not been nearly as  
8 effective as needed in order to preserve worldwide bee populations,

- 9 1. Urges countries to ban the most dangerous and toxic pesticides to bees still widely in use,  
10 including neonicotinoid, organophosphate, carbamate, and fipronil;
- 11 2. Requests the protection of native bee habitats and a commitment to the preservation of  
12 bee colonies when building new infrastructure or applying pesticides,
- 13 3. Encourages nations to enforce measures and strategies, including financial incentives, to  
14 reduce or eliminate pesticide usage;
- 15 4. Urges nations to restore ecological agriculture through a combination of modern  
16 technologies and a respect for nature and the immense biodiversity found in our  
17 ecosystems;
- 18 5. Calls upon nations to involve farmers and farming communities in legislative decision on  
19 pesticides and bee preservation in order to ensure that all parties understand the  
20 importance of and agree upon the expectations and policies created;
- 21 6. Deplores United Nations members to increase partnership and participation between  
22 national and international factions and academic networks to observe and assess  
23 pollination and its related utilities;
- 24 7. Recommends that countries implement policies for those who continue to utilize  
25 pesticides that ensure they carefully read pesticide labels and follow the directions  
26 given;
- 27 8. Further invites nations to create policies which require that if pesticides will be applied,  
28 that they are deployed while bees and other insects are not currently that area to limit  
29 exposure, and to ensure cooperation between beekeepers and growers to determine  
30 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,

- 1        *Concerned* of the rising number of bee deaths due to increasing amounts of toxic
- 2        pesticide use,
- 3        *Recognizing* the harmful affects on the environment because of pesticide sprays in
- 4        agricultural farming,
- 5        *Aware* of the pertinence of bees in the global ecosystem and food security,
- 6            1. Urges raising funding for bee sanctuaries around the world to revive the bee
- 7            population;
- 8            2. Call upon all nations to lower the cost of bee-safe pesticides and remove unsafe
- 9            pesticides from shelves;
- 10          3. Implement initiatives to research best pesticide spraying techniques to decrease
- 11          the spread of pesticides to wildlife areas;
- 12          4. Prioritize assessing pesticide product's ingredients for harmful chemicals that
- 13          travel through nation lines;
- 14          5. Urges for routine checks of regulations and restriction on agricultural farms;
- 15          6. Suggests an education system to learn about sufficient and safe agricultural
- 16          practices for less developed countries.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: Dominican Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

- 1           1. Encourages member states to share and implement innovations related to a more
- 2           energy and land efficient food sector;
- 3           2. Reaffirms it's statements that the world is in a climate crisis that needs to be
- 4           immediately addressed in all facets of society in every United Nations member
- 5           state;
- 6           3. Acknowledges diverse levels of contribution greenhouse gas emissions causing
- 7           this climate crisis by varying member states, and the spread of impact that affects
- 8           coastal and island nations, and poorer nations more harshly at this point in time;
- 9           4. Commits to helping nations facing food insecurity worsened by effects of the
- 10          climate crisis.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Concrete Production  
Proposed by: Czech Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1        *Discerning* the strong impact of concrete pollution on the environment, specifically in  
2        the Czech Republic where concrete production is considerable,

3        *Understanding* the role of concrete in the building and creation of new construction,  
4        alongside its additions to environmental diminishment through natural resource  
5        depletion, and carbon emissions,

6        *Distressed by* the rapid rising in the levels of concrete consumption, and as a result,  
7        pollution in the Czech Republic, which causes further diminishment of biodiversity in  
8        ecosystems, and public health,

9        *Considering* the absence of regulations and policies made/ instated to lessen concrete  
10       pollution in the Czech Republic, causing for an unrestricted means of production  
11       regarding concrete,

12       *Concerned by* the arising long term consequences of concrete pollution on natural  
13       resource depletion, air quality, and public health in the Czech Republic,

- 14        1. Calls upon the Czech Republic government to instate policies to place a more  
15        attentive control over concrete production, foreseeing things such as:  
16        a. Creating limitations on carbon emissions allowed by concrete factories;  
17        2. Enforcing the need to use alternative, renewable/ recycled materials in the  
18        production of concrete;  
19        3. Enforcing proper disposal of concrete waste, including but not limited to recycling,  
20        as a way to lower environmental impact;  
21        4. Urges the Czech Republic government to pursue proper research regarding new  
22        concrete technologies in order to create a more sustainable, environmentally  
23        friendly way to create concrete, such as:  
24        a. New means of production that would lower carbon emissions in production of  
25        concrete,  
26        b. New methods of recycling already discarded materials and reducing the need  
27        for unrennewable materials;

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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,

1        *Conscious of* the long and short-term detrimental effects of the production of concrete  
2        on the environment, atmosphere and cities' resilience to natural disasters,

3        *Aware of* the exorbitant consumption of concrete worldwide and the urgent need to  
4        curtail it,

5        *Hopeful for* the pioneering of ever more sustainable alternatives to concrete,

6        *Conscious of* concrete production in many parts of the world as a product of  
7        colonization and globalization and the resulting disproportionate effect on developing  
8        nations,

- 9            1. Encourages the production of alternatives to concrete;
- 10           2. Endorses existing alternatives such as mass timber and earth brick;
- 11           3. Disapproves of the use of cheap, poor quality concretes such as RAAC;
- 12           4. Is Optimistic about the prospect of more sustainable types of concrete, such as  
13           self-repairing for preventing structural damage and water-absorbing for limiting  
14           flooding in urban areas;
- 15           5. Supports Architects like Francis Diebedo Kere in their endeavors towards the  
16           synthesis of sustainability, beauty, and functionality in construction;
- 17           6. Understands the use traditional building materials such as clay, soil, and timber  
18           have in both environmental adaptation and sustainability;
- 19           7. Prioritizes the transition from concrete in more vulnerable regions with more  
20           dramatic environments, such as in Africa;
- 21           8. Encourages the implementation of zoning codes that take into consideration the  
22           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,

1        *Aware* of the extreme and somewhat hidden impact of bee colonies on the global  
2        environment and food production,

3        *Informed* of the inherent need for more bee colonies in many countries,

4        *Alarmed* by the fact that bee colonies are endangered and declining globally,

5        *Concerned* by the fact that many pesticides that increase crop production also in turn  
6        harm and decrease bee populations,

7        *Taking into account* the fact that many developing countries do not have the resources  
8        or means to decrease or stop their use of certain pesticides that are harmful to bees,

- 9            1. Supports the efforts of China and other countries that have creatively attempted  
10            to switch to a method of pollination by human hand;
- 11            2. Commends the efforts of world bee day and the support for pollinators friendly  
12            agriculture;
- 13            3. Recommends further measures to be taken in the form of pollinator friendly  
14            agriculture such as:
- 15            a. Applying pesticides in the evening,
- 16            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           1. Condemns the misuse of harmful pesticides in agriculture;
- 2           2. Requests that countries complete further research on the locations of bee
- 3           populations and the consequences of pesticide usage on them;
- 4           3. Recommends that countries encourage the use of environmentally friendly
- 5           pesticides for commercial farming;
- 6           4. Urges developing nations to put into place stricter policies regarding pesticide
- 7           usage;
- 8           5. Recommends that countries restrict the importing of certain pesticides deemed
- 9           harmful to bee populations;
- 10          6. Encourages nation's attempts to create cheaper environmentally friendly
- 11          alternatives to pesticides;
- 12          7. Supports an increase in education regarding the environmental impact of chemical
- 13          pesticides on bee populations and their role in ecosystems;
- 14          8. Suggests the restriction of exporting vegetables and fruits that were grown using
- 15          pesticides harmful to bee populations;
- 16          9. Urges the decrease in usage of fruits and vegetables grown with bee-harmful
- 17          pesticides in making processed food;
- 18          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,

- 1        *Recognizing* the economic gain of deep sea lithium ions,
- 2        *Prioritizing* the safety of island nations,
- 3        *Aware* of the impacts of deep sea mining on climate change,
- 4        *Believing* it is the United Nations' responsibility to stimulate global economic growth,
- 5            1. Encourages the United Nations to progress in clean energy and source electric
- 6                vehicle manufacturing;
- 7            2. Emphasizes the limitation of mines around the Caribbean ocean;
- 8            3. Allowing the United Nations to deny any country a license if unethical in mining
- 9                practices;
- 10          4. Recommends high study of climate and habitat change regarding deep sea drilling
- 11              of the countries involved.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: Venezuela

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

- 1           1. Encourages all countries to make whatever effort they can to reduce the negative  
2            impact of the food industry as a climate crisis;
- 3           2. Recognizes that all countries play a role in the international food industry, and  
4            that solutions need to be developed and utilized in both national and  
5            international food industries;
- 6           3. Urges more developed countries to shoulder more of the burden financially, by  
7            changing their agricultural practices and food industries to become more climate  
8            friendly;
- 9           4. Supports developing countries who want to change their food industry practices  
10          to become more eco-friendly, through whatever reasonable means necessary;
- 11          5. Expects countries to recognize the environmental impact the food industry has, as  
12          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,

- 1        *Recognizing* the critical importance of protecting the marine environment,
- 2        *Ensuring* sustainable management of deep-sea resources for present and future generations,
- 3        *Mindful* of the potential ecological risks and socio-economic implications associated with
- 4        offshore exploration and extraction,
- 5        *Acknowledging* the connection between ocean health and global well-being,
- 6        *Concerned* by the vulnerabilities of coastal communities,
- 7            1. Reaffirms its commitment to promoting responsible and environmentally sound practices
- 8            in deep sea drilling activities;
- 9            2. Underscores the need for concerted international efforts to uphold the principles of
- 10           equity, transparency, and environmental integrity in all aspects of deep-sea drilling
- 11           operations;
- 12           3. Emphasizes the imperativeness of collaborative action among all nations to address the
- 13           challenges and opportunities posed by deep-sea drilling in a manner that respects the
- 14           rights and interests of all stakeholders;
- 15           4. Calls upon member states to strengthen the regulatory frameworks and oversight
- 16           mechanisms for deep-sea drilling activities, ensuring compliance with international
- 17           environmental standards and best practices;
- 18           5. Urges enhanced scientific research and data collection efforts to improve understanding
- 19           of the ecological impacts of deep-sea drilling and to inform decision-making processes;
- 20           6. Encourages the development and utilization of clean and sustainable technologies in
- 21           offshore exploration and extraction to minimize environmental degradation and carbon
- 22           emissions;
- 23           7. Calls for the establishment of cooperative partnerships and knowledge-sharing initiatives
- 24           among member states, industry stakeholders, and relevant international organizations;
- 25           8. Invites member states to consider voluntary measures, such as establishing marine
- 26           protected areas and implementing ecosystem-based management approaches, to
- 27           conserve biodiversity and mitigate the adverse impacts of deep sea drilling on marine
- 28           ecosystems.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Concrete Production  
Proposed by: Ukraine

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

- 1        *Believing* that concrete production is a global issue that must be discussed,  
2        *Alarmed* by the apparent lack of debate regarding the issue of global concrete  
3        production, and by the apparent lack of research into viable concrete alternatives,  
4        *Appalled* by the Russian Federation’s actions in destroying Ukrainian infrastructure and  
5        only further encouraging more concrete production during the aftermath of the war,  
6        *Conscious* of the developing countries that currently have little to no viable alternatives  
7        to concrete for resources and building materials,  
8        *Concerned* that the rising demand for concrete in developing countries will cause the  
9        goals set by the Paris Agreement to become not only unfeasible but quite likely  
10        unattainable,
- 11        1. Calls upon nations to dedicate substantial resources and funds to research  
12        exploring concrete alternatives;
  - 13        2. Encourages nations to avoid constructing concrete megastructures that serve little  
14        use;
  - 15        3. Urges nations to seek to use less concrete in structures whenever possible,  
16        thereby decreasing the demand for concrete;
  - 17        4. Condemns the Russian Federation’s actions in destroying Ukrainian infrastructure,  
18        therefore making more concrete production necessary in the aftermath of the  
19        war;
  - 20        5. Draws the attention to the developing countries that have no viable concrete  
21        alternatives;
  - 22        6. Implores nations to financially assist said developing countries so that they may  
23        avoid using materials such as concrete;
  - 24        7. Invites nations to recycle old unused concrete instead of producing new cement;
  - 25        8. Further recommends more green space in cities in order to combat the effects of  
26        heat islands and dark asphalt and concrete;
  - 27        9. Trusts that a viable alternative shall be found and implemented by late 2026, in  
28        order to stay on track with the Paris Agreement.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining  
Proposed by: Yemen

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

- 1           1. Encourages the countries in the United Nations to devote funding towards deep  
2           sea mining;
- 3           2. Asks that organizations such as the International Seabed Authority use this  
4           funding to do the required research to continue safely drilling for minerals that  
5           are difficult to mine for on land;
- 6           3. Recommends that developed countries take into account new research as they  
7           are mining for these high demand minerals to keep control of deep sea mining as  
8           a growing industry;
- 9           4. Authorizes the use of required machinery to acquire metals from standard deep  
10          sea mining projects to meet the rising demand of these metals due to the  
11          increase in productions electric vehicles;
- 12          5. Condemns the arguments concerning the disruption of deep sea ecosystems  
13          during the mining process because with more research, this can be avoided and  
14          not be detrimental to these organisms survival;
- 15          6. Reaffirms that with the rising demand for electric vehicles, therefore the rising  
16          demand for electric vehicle batteries, the required materials will need to be  
17          sourced from somewhere to meet high demands and deep sea mining of these  
18          materials causes less emissions and improves the growing industry in the long  
19          run;
- 20          7. Urges the United Nations that by providing the necessary funding to research and  
21          improve deep sea mining projects, drilling the required minerals for building  
22          electric vehicle batteries with their rising demand, there will be significant  
23          progress in combating carbon emissions from utilizing this resource to promote  
24          cleaner energy usage across the world.



Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: The Republic of Kenya

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1        *Recognizing* the harm done to the environment by most modern industrial agricultural  
2        practices,

3        *Bearing in mind* that many developing countries feel the effects of climate change not  
4        caused by them worst and most often,

5        *Concerned* about continuing disasters caused by the effects of pollution such as the  
6        repeating droughts throughout the last fifteen years in eastern Africa,

7        *Guided by* the UNEP's continued studies on and research for climate change solutions  
8        surrounding sustainable agriculture,

9        *Noting* the challenges presented by the need to preserve local economies and  
10       infrastructure while adapting to a changing climate,

11       *Affirming* the 1992 Earth Summit Rio Declaration on Environment and Development's  
12       statement that every human being is "entitled to a healthy and productive life in  
13       harmony with nature,"

- 14       1. Recommends the allocation of funds by the United Nations Environment  
15       Programme in order to research new and sustainable methods of irrigation,  
16       planting, livestock management, and soil conservation;
- 17       2. Calls upon first-world countries with large economic and infrastructural reliance  
18       on agriculture to enforce policy to protect environments easily affected by  
19       runoff, erosion, resource depletion, and pollution;
- 20       3. Approves the creation of a United Nations task force to monitor international  
21       greenhouse gas emissions originating from agriculture, such as transportation of  
22       crops, livestock, and certain production methods;
- 23       4. Encourages local and federal governments to take responsibility for both  
24       preventing and reversing their contributions to agricultural climate change;
- 25       5. Trusts United Nations member nations to act in accordance with the United  
26       Nations Sustainable Development Goals and commit to caring for international  
27       health, infrastructure, and justice;

- 28 6. Deplores United Nations member nations turning a blind eye to the struggles of  
29 those whose wellbeing is most affected by agricultural climate change;
- 30 7. Authorizes the inspection of farms and agricultural facilities by federally funded  
31 organizations to research and document resource inputs and outputs;
- 32 8. Urges countries with notably affected populations and places, such as areas of  
33 decreased water quality from agricultural runoff or areas facing desertification,  
34 to fund the rehabilitation of those affected areas;
- 35 9. Supports subsidizing farmers who purchase new technologies, such as drip  
36 irrigation or vertical planters, with funds from the UNEP;
- 37 10. Congratulates OECD member nations who are taking action to increase the  
38 relevance of environmental and economic policy surrounding agriculture, while  
39 being inclusive of emerging economies and developing nations.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Concrete Production

Proposed by: United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1        *Aware* that concrete provides durable, low-cost housing to many around the world,

2        *Alarmed* that concrete production is responsible for 4-8% of global carbon dioxide  
3        emissions,

4        *Concerned* that concrete production consumes 10% of industrial water use,

5        *Disturbed* that concrete exacerbates the heat island effect in cities by trapping gas  
6        emissions from cars,

7        *Recognizing* that concrete provides safe housing in areas affected by natural disasters  
8        like earthquakes and hurricanes,

9        *Conscious* that the United Nations Environment Programme recently released a three-  
10       pronged plan for reducing carbon emissions in the construction industry,

11       *Noting* that reducing carbon emissions released through the manufacture of concrete is  
12       crucial to holding the temperature rise associated with climate change to at or below  
13       1.5C,

14       1. Calls upon countries in the United Nations to buy eco-friendly materials for public  
15       building projects;

16       2. Approves of only federally employing concrete manufacturing companies that use  
17       low-carbon concrete;

18       3. Condemns countries that continue to hire contractor who do not manufacture  
19       low-carbon concrete;

20       4. Recommends that the United Nations create the Sustainable Building Fund, which  
21       will provide grants to concrete producers who supplement their cementing  
22       materials with industrial waste products like fly ash and volcanic ash;

23       5. Urges all countries to contribute 0.01% of their GDP to the Sustainable Building  
24       Fund;

25       6. Approves domestic assistance awarded to concrete manufacturing companies to  
26       update their operations to be more environmentally responsible;

- 27 7. Invites countries to fund research aimed at developing carbon dioxide-absorbing  
28 concrete and discovering methods to further minimize the use of fossil fuels in  
29 producing concrete;
- 30 8. Encourages the United Nations to establish the Environmentally Responsible  
31 Building Materials Task Force to identify ethical and sustainable sources for  
32 bamboo and timber;
- 33 9. Proclaims that all countries should invest in planting sustainable crops of bamboo  
34 and wood for construction purposes;
- 35 10. Requests that the United Nations attempt to reduce carbon emissions from  
36 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,

- 1        *Recognizing* the detrimental impacts of leaving the climate crisis unaddressed, given
- 2        recent unprecedented glacial melt which disproportionately affects developing nations,
- 3        *Seeking* a way that allows for the continuation of mining seabed minerals to provide
- 4        economic growth for developing coastal countries, while mitigating adverse impacts on
- 5        the Earth's climate,
- 6        *Bearing in mind* the potential negative environmental impacts of deep sea mining if
- 7        implemented using the existing methods of nodule collection,
- 8        1. Calls upon all developed countries to incentivize the development of low-impact
- 9        deep sea nodule collection robots;
- 10       2. Noting with satisfaction the efforts of many countries to develop environmentally
- 11       friendly technologies for the purpose of underwater mineral extraction;
- 12       3. Condemns the People's Republic of China for approving unregulated deep sea
- 13       mining projects in the absence of proper environmental considerations;
- 14       4. Draws attention to the actions of the small island nation of Nauru, whose entire
- 15       economy hinges on the act of deep sea mining, and how the lack of a solid
- 16       compromise by the United Nations led to further conflict with the developing
- 17       country;
- 18       5. Endorses the creation of a seabed preservation fund to limit the impacts that deep
- 19       sea mining almost inevitably has;
- 20       6. Demands private mining companies to implement impact studies prior to and
- 21       following deep sea mining, requiring a donation to the seabed preservation fund
- 22       for any damages caused;
- 23       7. Expresses its hope that in accordance with formerly stated actions, the seabeds,
- 24       climates, and economies of the world may prosper.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: India

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1        *Recognizing* the urgent need to address the escalating impact of food production and  
2        consumption as food insecurity increases on the global climate crisis,

3        *Acknowledging* the adverse effects of greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural  
4        activities on the environment, biodiversity, and food security,

5        *Considering* the disproportionate burden of the climate crisis on developing countries, in  
6        terms of agricultural productivity, food access, and livelihoods,

7        *Reaffirming* the principles and objectives outlined in the Paris Agreement, Goal 12 from  
8        the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), and other relevant international agreements  
9        aimed at mitigating climate change,

10       *Stressing* the need for a sustainable and multi-faceted approach to balance food security  
11       and economic development with environmental sustainability,

12       *Emphasizing* the role of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in  
13       promoting sustainable agriculture practices and facilitating international cooperation to  
14       address food security and climate change challenges,

- 15        1. Urges developed nations such as The United States of America, the European  
16        Union, and Australia to implement stringent regulations to reduce greenhouse  
17        gas emissions, including the promotion of plant-based diets, support for organic  
18        farming methods, and carbon pricing mechanisms to incentivize the adoption of  
19        renewable energy and low-carbon technologies;
- 20        2. Calls upon the United Nations to establish a dedicated fund to provide financial  
21        support and funding to assist developing countries, including India, in  
22        transitioning towards sustainable food systems and implementing climate-  
23        resilient agricultural practices such as an emphasis on soil health and a diversified  
24        production system;
- 25        3. Encourages developed nations to provide technical assistance and capacity-  
26        building support to developing countries to enhance their resilience to climate  
27        change and promote sustainable agricultural practices;

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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,

- 1        *Noting* that concrete is a highly necessary material in the world,  
2        *Bearing in mind* concrete is used in roads, buildings, and other structures,  
3        *Deeply concerned* that further mass production of this material will affect the climate  
4        immensely,  
5        *Alarmed* by the lack of negotiation being held to solve the problem,  
6        *Expecting better* ways of negotiating and solving this problem globally,
- 7            1. Encourages member states to support a shift to low-carbon concrete production  
8            and use;
  - 9            2. Calls upon member states to track and report concrete production and  
10           consumption within their territories;
  - 11           3. Urges member states to set low carbon emissions goals and provide incentives for  
12           low-carbon performance;
  - 13           4. Recommends a task force be formed to assess the environmental impact of  
14           concrete and assist member states in implementing sustainable practices;
  - 15           5. Encourages member states to work together to promote sustainable construction  
16           practices;
  - 17           6. Calls for increased public awareness and education on the environmental impact  
18           of concrete production.
- 19



Committee: Environment  
Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining  
Proposed by: Republic of France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1 *Alarmed by* the potential long-lasting environmental consequences of deep sea drilling  
2 operations,

3 *Bearing in mind* the increasing need for a larger global supply of rare earth metals,

4 *Deeply concerned* with the lack of negotiating power given to developing countries possessing  
5 territory deep sea resource deposits,

6 *Having examined* the voiced intentions of large drilling/mining corporations and bankers  
7 wishing to make plans or proceed with planned operations in those or other territories,

8 *Having heard* the intentions of developed countries in relation to drilling/mining operations  
9 they have planned for territories they currently own,

10 *Reaffirming* France’s decision to remain in support of the international ban and “total  
11 opposition” of deep sea drilling operations,

- 12 1. Affirms its desire to continue encouraging, maintaining, and supporting global  
13 development of potential alternatives to deep sea drilling;
- 14 2. Endorses the efforts of scientists, engineers, and others who are continuing to attempt  
15 and develop new technologies to replace the current rare-earth-metal-consuming  
16 technologies in applications that make notable use of them;
- 17 3. Calls upon the General Assembly and fellow United Nations members to advocate for and  
18 listen thoroughly to developing nations who lack power in refusing the right of larger  
19 nations to perform deep sea drilling/mining operations on their territories;
- 20 4. Appreciates the efforts of developed and developing nations to develop and implement  
21 sustainable and/or less environmentally damaging practices in planned operations they  
22 may have considered for their own territories;
- 23 5. Expresses its hope that more nations around the globe will consider establishing anti-  
24 deep-sea-drilling policies and declarations of their own;
- 25 6. Emphasizes the importance of forming and adopting a compromise that accommodates  
26 for both those concerned with the dangers and consequences of deep sea mining and  
27 drilling and those who wish to turn to it as a sustainable alternative to the current and  
28 rapidly depleting land deposits.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Food Industries Impact On Climate Change

Proposed by: France

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1        *Defining* the “food industry” as all aspects of food production, including agriculture,  
2        transportation, processing, and packaging,

3        *Recognizing* the effects of greenhouse gasses on the environment,

4        *Further recognizing* the global increase in food demand and the challenges with  
5        unsustainable agricultural practices,

6        *Understanding* the effects of climate change on food production,

7        *Noting* the biodiversity loss due to livestock farms,

8            1. Encourages member states to promote sustainable food systems by reducing food  
9            loss in the production, distribution, and consumption stages of the food cycle;

10          2. Calls upon member states to prioritize the development and implementation of  
11          sustainable agricultural practices;

12          3. Requests that member nations put available resources towards more sustainable  
13          farming;

14          4. Encourages member states to keep their food local;

15          5. Emphasizes the importance of using natural fertilizer;

16          6. Further requests that member states collaborate to address the environmental  
17          challenges of the food industry.

Committee: Environment

Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1        *Taking into consideration* the importance of deep sea mining for the future of  
2        technological industries, and the possibility of using deep sea mining to help produce  
3        technology to combat climate change,

4        *Aware* of the concerns surrounding deep sea activities due to the lack of research, and  
5        possible disruption of deep sea ecosystems and ocean as a whole,

6        *Noting that* many of these resources available in the deep sea are no longer easily  
7        available on land and they could act as a driving force for a cleaner environment,

8        *Keeping in mind* the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which  
9        protects around half of the sea floor and only allows mining under contracts with the  
10       International Seabed Authority (ISA),

- 11            1. Believes that the International Seabed Authority and Member States increase the  
12            ability for private and public sectors to acquire a license for underwater mining or  
13            drilling;
- 14            2. Expresses the hope that this development could lead to the installation and  
15            increased use of cleaner energy and more sustainable practices, leading to a  
16            cleaner environment in the future;
- 17            3. Acknowledges the concerns around the possible effects of deep sea mining;
- 18            4. Recommends that Member States engage and support the research of these  
19            effects on the ocean on a long term scale;
- 20            5. Encourages the creation of multinational projects to help better monitor these  
21            effects while also accessing the necessary resources for advancement;
- 22            6. Expresses its confidence in projects such as the Africa Deep Seabed Resources  
23            (ADSR) project;
- 24            7. Notes the importance that all projects remain in accordance with the United  
25            Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Committee: Environment

Topic: The Effect of Mass Pesticide Usage on Bee Colonies

Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

- 1        *Acknowledging* the importance of insect pollinators, notably bees, to the global farming  
2        and agricultural industries as well as the survival of global ecosystems,  
3        *Concerned about* the possible consequences to global ecosystems and food supply if bee  
4        colonies continue to diminish and collapse,  
5        *Aware* of the effects that mass pesticide usage has on bees, including deterioration of  
6        internal workings of bees and loss of food for bees, leading to this loss of bee  
7        population,  
8        *Guided* by the previous initiatives of the United Nations including the International  
9        Pollinator Initiative, which aids in the protection of bees and other pollinators,  
10       *Stressing* the importance of quick action, presently over 90% of pollen samples being  
11       contaminated with pesticide, meaning much of modern bee colonies are already  
12       suffering from mass pesticide usage,
- 13        1. Reaffirms call for more sustainable agriculture practices, with the purpose of  
14        protecting bee populations;
  - 15        2. Support the efforts of the Bees for Development program, which pushes aids in  
16        beekeeper training with an emphasis on sustainable practices, provides aid to  
17        help increase biodiversity in local area, and help reduce local poverty;
  - 18        3. Emphasizes the importance of education on sustainable beekeeping, and funding  
19        towards the necessary technology and projects to help increase bee colonies  
20        away from pesticides;
  - 21        4. Notes the importance of investment into beekeeping development in less  
22        developed agricultural areas allowing for less transitional periods and overall less  
23        expenses due to the fact there would not need of the obstacles of transitioning  
24        large scale farms;
  - 25        5. Encourages Member States to invest in anti pesticide policies as well as  
26        development of less harmful agricultural practices.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Concrete Production  
Proposed by: Ghana

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1        *Aware* that concrete is the second most used substance in the world and is essential to  
2        the construction and infrastructure of much of modern society, due to its advantageous  
3        properties,

4        *Concerned* about the negative environmental effects that come from the production of  
5        concrete, including the high levels of carbon dioxide emissions and environmental  
6        degradation from mining and production, and the harm to local live around mines and  
7        factories,

8        *Guided* by the earlier agreement by the United Nations to push for the concrete industry  
9        to reach net-zero carbon dioxide emissions by 2050,

10       *Inspired* by the Paris Agreement and its emphasis on reach net-zero in the concrete  
11       industry,

12       *Alarmed* by the increasing impacts, notably with rising carbon dioxide emissions of the  
13       concrete industry,

14       *Believes* that Member States should push forward with research into new technologies  
15       that would aid in lowering emissions during the process of concrete production;

16       *Expresses the opinion* that the current project within Ghana to use calcined clay in  
17       concrete production could lead to a significant decrease of carbon emissions by up to  
18       40%;

19       *Hopes* that Member States will aid in helping to fund the research and implementation  
20       of these new techniques and technologies in order to help reduce carbon emissions  
21       quickly,

22       1. Invites wealthier Member States to collaborate with or set up funds for less  
23       wealthy Member States in order to help lessen the effects of mines on local  
24       areas;

25       2. Insists upon the importance of taking measures of any kind to reduce carbon  
26       emissions in order to help prevent further environmental degradation.

Committee: Environment  
Topic: Deep Sea Drilling and Mining  
Proposed by: Russia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

- 1        *Recognizing* the economic gain of deep sea lithium ions,
- 2        *Prioritizing* the safety of island nations,
- 3        *Aware* of the impacts of deep sea mining on climate change,
- 4        *Believing* it is the United Nations' responsibility to stimulate global economic growth,.
  - 5            1. Encourages: the United Nations to progress in clean energy and source electric
  - 6            vehicle manufacturing;
  - 7            2. Emphasizes: the limitation of mines around the Caribbean ocean;
  - 8            3. Allowing: the United Nations to deny any country a license if unethical in mining
  - 9            practices;
  - 10          4. Recommends: high study of climate and habitat change regarding deep sea drilling
  - 11          of the countries involved.