

Sponsor Countries: Bhutan, Colombia
Council: GA Gold
Club(s): Episcopal Acadiana, LSU Lab
Topic: Topic 1
Resolution Number: 12

A RESOLUTION

TO: UN Oversight of Legal Investigation into Large International Investments

SECTION I:

Acknowledging international trade is certainly a necessity, the responsibility for working conditions, environmental management, and price regulation becomes muddled behind a shadow of international corporations. This resolution seeks to manage foreign investment that falls under pretenses of neocolonialism.

SECTION II:

Under this resolution, instances of foreign investment amounting to greater than \$300 million must be reported to the United Nations in a committee panel for review on legitimacy. Investments greater than \$1 billion must be reviewed by the International Court of Justice and every subsequent year for an appraisal of human rights, economic effects, and project conditions. These panels of international law experts will inspect each case under the lens of international humanitarian laws previously established by the UN. Because of international ambiguity regarding private investment, this resolution seeks to clarify judicial procedures regarding already-established international law by requiring that these investments are reviewed.

SECTION III:

The International Court of Justice is an existing judicial body and does not require additional funding.

SECTION IV:

This resolution increases judicial clarity among private investment groups and non-governmental organizations. Violators of existing law will be punished under established conditions. If the company or organization refuses to be reviewed by the panel, the UN will vote as an entity whether to restrict the company's ability to conduct business abroad.

Signatories: Indonesia, Iceland, Albania, Mongolia

Sponsor Countries: Mongolia, India
Council: GA Gold
Club(s): Jesuit, Mandeville High
Topic: Topic 1
Resolution Number: 13

A RESOLUTION

TO: Reduce dependency on neocolonialism while not inhibiting free trade

SECTION I:

The goal of this resolution is to minimize the effects of neocolonialism without impeding on free trade. This resolution will establish a board that will evaluate the economic status of countries that are affected by neocolonialism and provide aid to counties that have been deemed dependent on outside influence. The board will also oversee the distribution of money within independent countries.

SECTION II:

After the board deems a country eligible for assistance, the country will be notified of their status and prompted to create a board within their government to receive and distribute the funds. This process is opt-in. Should the countries decide to continue the process, justifiable uses of funds would include: helping to develop industries and helping to boost companies within the private sector in order to help establish economic stability within the country. The country's trade agreements with the colonizing country will not be impacted.

SECTION III:

This resolution would appropriate funds from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The UNDP is an United Nations organization devoted to helping countries throughout the world change and develop, in order to provide their countries with a better life.

SECTION IV:

No penalty.

Signatories: Honduras, United Kingdom, Iceland, Czech Republic

Sponsor Countries: United Kingdom, Bhutan
Council: GA Gold
Club(s): Haynes Academy, Episcopal Acadiana
Topic: Topic 2
Resolution Number: 39

A RESOLUTION

TO: International Application of the UK 2008 Climate Change Act

SECTION I:

The United Kingdom passed a Climate Change Act in 2008 requiring a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% of 1990 levels by 2050. We believe this act is able to efficiently tackle the root cause of climate change and, as a result, would like to implement a similar act internationally. The United Kingdom has domestically utilized Greenhouse Gas Removal (GGR) technologies such as afforestation and bioenergy with carbon capture and storage, to actively remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, and the operation of GGR technologies on an international scale is necessary to significantly lessen the effects of climate change. In combination with this, this resolution seeks to initiate climate studies in areas vulnerable to coastal and glacial erosion to gauge how tree planting efforts would help mitigate the effects of this erosion.

SECTION II:

The passing of this resolution will result in examination and discussion in the climate change committee of the United Nations regarding implementation of the 2008 Climate Change Act on an international scale. As of now, the climate change committee has been unable to create effective change in combating the issue, so bringing forth the 2008 Climate Change Act as a basis for a complete, extensive plan to mitigate climate change internationally. In addition, studies will be sponsored regarding coastal erosion and trees as a way to prevent this. This resolution will set forth an international environmental investigation to determine where tree planting efforts will be most effective to prevent erosion.

SECTION III:

Financing for this implementation will be determined by the climate change committee of the United Nations following our discussion of the proposal of the act and initiation of the studies.

SECTION IV:

The program for environmental studies on coastal erosion and tree planting efforts is opt-in.

Signatories: Albania, Australia, South Sudan, Egypt

Sponsor Countries: Mongolia, Iceland
Council: GA Gold
Club(s): Jesuit, Lafayette High
Topic: Topic 2
Resolution Number: 46

A RESOLUTION

TO: Provide UN Funding to Create Sustainable Energy Sources

SECTION I:

This resolution aims to offset carbon emissions by stimulating the energy infrastructures of underdeveloped countries or countries with historically high/increasing carbon emissions. This will be accomplished by allocating UN funds to these countries to build sustainable energy plants.

SECTION II:

The UN will provide funds to construct energy plants that have low carbon emissions, such as geothermal, solar, or wind energy sources. Priority will be given to countries with poor infrastructure or historically high/increasing carbon emissions. A UN Council will be appointed to ensure that these funds are used correctly. The program will be opt in, and the council will work with countries' governments to insure the effective use of allocated funds.

SECTION III:

Funding will be taken from the existing UN Environment Fund, which provides flexible funds to member states.

SECTION IV:

If countries are not adequately using funds, the council will provide them with a warning and a six month grace period during which any help can be requested by the countries and the UN will discuss possible things they can do to help. After this grace period the country will be reevaluated and the council will decide to return funding or remove it completely.

Signatories: Poland, Ghana, Albania, Bhutan

Sponsor Countries: iran, Saudi Arabia
Council: GA Gold
Club(s): Mandeville High, Jesuit
Topic: Topic 2
Resolution Number: 52

A RESOLUTION

TO: To combat geoengineering through an appellate court

SECTION I:

Our goals are to eliminate unfair regulations regarding geoengineering as well as harmful effects of geoengineering on industry, specifically oil, and developing nations. Many nations are harmed by other countries's geoengineering programs and UN regulations.

SECTION II:

This resolution will create an appeal court, in which countries who feel threatened by geoengineering practices can report unfair regulations and practices to be reviewed. This appeal court will target countries whose geoengineering programs harm other countries, and any regulations that impose unjust restrictions on countries. This appeals court will be within the UNDP.

SECTION III:

Funding for this resolution will come from the already existing UNDP budget.

SECTION IV:

Regulations that are deemed unjust for being too restrictive will be voided. Countries who are found guilty of harming other countries through geoengineering will be required to pay reparations to the harmed countries. This amount will be decided by the USDP based on the severity of the offense.

Signatories: Iran, Saudi Arabia, India, Haiti

Sponsor Countries: United Kingdom, Iran
Council: GA Gold
Club(s): Haynes Academy, Mandeville High
Topic: Topic 3
Resolution Number: 78

A RESOLUTION

TO: International Incentives for Effective Domestic Waste Management

SECTION I:

Well-developed countries such as the United Kingdom and United States are motivated by self-interest to manage waste and promote recycling among its citizens. Lesser-developed countries, however, are not encouraged to put efforts into waste management as, in the short term, it only drains these countries' economies and shows no immediate positive effect. To create incentives for effective domestic waste management in these countries, the United Kingdom advocates for providing funding to compliant countries based on the municipal solid waste (MSW) production in the country.

SECTION II:

Every 7 years, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), will distribute funding to countries that opt-in based on how effective that country has been able to manage its waste. To determine the amount of funding each country will receive, the committee will make a decision based on a country's change in MSW production in the previous 7 years. A starting fund for waste management will be given to compliant and interested countries based on their economic status and future waste management plans. They will also establish teams to implement recycling and more importantly waste-to-energy systems that cater to specific needs. Funds are not just randomly distributed. Innovative solutions as incentives for developing/needy countries.

SECTION III:

The UNEP will provide the funding for involved countries, coming from its allocated budget as well as donations from developed countries and the 198 member organizations.

SECTION IV:

This is an opt-in resolution and has no penalties.

Signatories: United States, Columbia, Haiti, Honduras

Sponsor Countries: Indonesia, Belarus
Council: GA Gold
Club(s): Catholic High, Alexandria Senior High
Topic: Topic 3
Resolution Number: 96

A RESOLUTION

TO: Plan of Action for Reducing The Threat of Waste

SECTION I:

In many countries in the world, especially developing ones, waste is rapidly produced yet poorly managed. This can stunt economic growth in countries that are on the rise to economic prosperity. Indonesia presents a resolution to ban the import and export of trash into developing countries, and to secure financial aid to developing countries in order to protect the health and safety of the working class and to promote a more fluid and productive global economy.

SECTION II:

The first point of action is to actively ban all transport of waste between countries for any purpose other than efficient recycling. This will protect poor and developing countries from being exploited by wealthier ones.

The second point of action is to reduce the dangers of pollution and waste in poor and developing countries by securing financial aid to developing countries. Should a country seek to control their waste management issue more effectively, financial aid could be granted to them by the U.N. on the condition that the country provide effective results on the issue of waste management. These grants could be used to improve or sanitize landfills, initiate effective recycling programs, or to invest in programs to clean up shorelines and waterways.

SECTION III:

The United Nations already spends 16 billion on Humanitarian aid and 12 billion on Developmental aid. Funds from these categories could be rerouted to support this new resolution.

In addition, any extra profit that developing countries earn from recycling programs created by this resolution will go back to the UN to be allotted to other developing countries.

SECTION IV:

Should any country that is granted money from this resolution mishandle or misuse it, then future funding from this resolution would be permanently revoked from that nation.

Signatories: New Zealand, India, Panama, Spain

Sponsor Countries: Iceland, Bhutan
Council: GA Gold
Club(s): Lafayette High, Episcopal Acadiana
Topic: Topic 3
Resolution Number: 99

A RESOLUTION

TO: To Use Volcanoes as an Effective Waste Management Solution

SECTION I:

Many countries have excess waste that is often exported to other countries or buried. Iceland has 130 active volcanoes. Thus, the solution is clear: burn the trash in Iceland's volcanoes.

SECTION II:

All countries' excess trash will be shipped to Iceland and be incinerated into Iceland's active volcanoes. Iceland and Bhutan's governments are willing to entirely fund the shipping of trash from various countries to the ports of Iceland. From the ports, the excess trash will be launched via trebuchet into the active volcanoes. The resulting heat generated from the burning of the trash will be captured with heat shields, which can be used to create sustainable energy. Carbon collection centers will be established to counter the effects of greenhouse emissions.

SECTION III:

Bhutan, Iceland, and Indonesia will completely fund this proposal. Indonesia will contribute volcanoes to this resolution.

SECTION IV:

If countries reject this proposal, the noxious fumes will be wafted towards them using giant fans from SpaceX.

Signatories: Ghana, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia, Albania