

**Sponsor Countries:** Iran, Ghana

**Council:** GA Gold

**Club(s):** Mandeville High, Episcopal Baton Rouge

**Topic:** Topic 1

**Resolution Number:** 10

## A RESOLUTION

**TO:** Resolution to Imposes Regulations on Neocolonialist Countries

### **SECTION I:**

Underdeveloped countries are often taken advantage of under neocolonialism, both in economics and culture. The washing away of culture by large, industrial nations has occurred in many underdeveloped nations. Iran and Ghana aim to reduce the elimination of native cultures and the taking of natural resources and money.

### **SECTION II:**

Iran and Ghana call for the UN to require all neocolonizing countries to adapt a socioeconomic plan that is explicitly mutually beneficial to both countries in the neocolonialism relationship. This plan would be implemented by neocolonializing countries to have no more than 5% of their GDP come from the neocolonized countries. The UN board that would regulate this would be the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). Also, an appeals system would exist for colonized countries that feel their culture and economy are being eroded. This would also be presented to the UNDP.

### **SECTION III:**

The funding for this comes out of the already existing budget for the UNDP.

### **SECTION IV:**

A country would be banned from neocolonializing for a decade in any countries. If it's a first offense, a grace period of two years would be allowed to have the country develop a new plan for neocolonialism. No companies would be able to move into underdeveloped nations, and a \$1,000,000 USD fine would be placed on the government. The fine would go to the underdeveloped nation taken advantage of.

**Signatories:** Egypt, South Sudan, Haiti, Ghana

**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 addition 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, 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 funding will be reduced. 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:** New Zealand, Spain

**Council:** GA Gold

**Club(s):** Mandeville High, Archbishop Hannan

**Topic:** Topic 1

**Resolution Number:** 50

## A RESOLUTION

**TO:** Decreasing Net Carbon Emissions

### **SECTION I:**

Undoubtedly, it is largely impossible to bring carbon emissions to zero for most large industrial countries. This resolution is to promote net zero emissions. This entails direct reduction of carbon emissions including more efficient transportation, increase of nuclear power, and direct removal of carbon from the atmosphere using negative carbon plants. Achieving net zero carbon emissions is entirely plausible with the current technology and such technology is becoming more and more efficient in reducing carbon.

### **SECTION II:**

Under the UN Environment Assembly, this resolution will be an opt-in program. Also, The UNEA will hold authority on all regulations and enforcement. The UNEA already exists and meets biannually, thus there would be no significant increase in financial backing to support and enforce.

### **SECTION III:**

There are no foreseeable significant additional financial need to enforce due to structure already being in place to facilitate.

### **SECTION IV:**

Because this is in an opt-in program countries will have complete sovereignty on decided for themselves how to enforce and lack thereof for the resolution without penalty.

**Signatories:** Indonesia, Lithuania, Canada, Czech Republic

**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 UNDP based on the severity of the offense.

**Signatories:** Iran, Saudi Arabia, India, Haiti

**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 trillion on Humanitarian aid and 12 trillion on Developmental aid. Funds from these categories could be rerouted to support this new resolution.

In addition, any extra revenue that developing countries earn from re

### **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:** 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:** Australia, Republic of Korea

**Council:** GA Gold

**Club(s):** Central High, Haynes Academy

**Topic:** Topic 3

**Resolution Number:** 88

## A RESOLUTION

**TO:** Clean waste

### **SECTION I:**

Reduce and prevent waste and make recycling profitable to all nations within international waste coalition. Develop a system of economic support of waste management development.

### **SECTION II:**

Share e-waste program used by Australia with other nations and fund research projects for clean waste management. Create coalition to fund projects on waste management and support each other economically in waste management.

### **SECTION III:**

Roughly 14 billion to start and profits will steadily increase and funding from fellow coalition nations to lesson three cost.

### **SECTION IV:**

No penalties, optional cooperation.

**Signatories:** Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia

**Sponsor Countries:** Mongolia, India

**Council:** GA Gold

**Club(s):** Jesuit, Mandeville High

**Topic:** Topic 1

**Resolution Number:** 13

## A RESOLUTION

**TO:** Create a board to regulate neocolonialism

### **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 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). IBRD is an organization within the UN devoted to promoting sustainable development in a country through funding.

### **SECTION IV:**

No penalty.

**Signatories:** Honduras, United Kingdom, Iceland, Czech Republic

**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 and Iceland completely fund this proposal.

### **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

**Sponsor Countries:** Australia, Czech Republic

**Council:** GA Gold

**Club(s):** Central High, Central High

**Topic:** Topic 1

**Resolution Number:** 19

## A RESOLUTION

**TO:** Neocolonialism Agreement

### **SECTION I:**

Address unfair neocolonialism by creating a mutually beneficial relationship between two nations.

### **SECTION II:**

Two councils, one representing their respective nation to discuss the agreement of the neocolonialism and a third party council called upon from the UN. Third party will make final decisions with recommendations from each representative council. A bill of Rights will outline the penalties if a nation decides to abuse their power and protects the under-developed nations.

### **SECTION III:**

The resolution will not need to be funded by an outside party due to agreement between the two involved nations.

### **SECTION IV:**

A compensation will be required in a 4 month time period of double of what was taken. Each nation will be expected to be represented equally and in an unbiased decision. The neutral council will be able to revoke the agreement if a nation does not abide by the rights

**Signatories:** Colin Templeton Australia, Czech Republic, Republic of Korea, Antigua and Barbuda

**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.

### **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