

Country: Greece
Council: General Assembly
Club: Episcopal Baton Rouge
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 168

A RESOLUTION

TO: United Nations International Healthcare Aid Fund.

SECTION I:

The topic healthcare and poverty. Greece's goal is to help better healthcare in countries struggling due to poverty. The main goals are to decrease infant mortality rates and make healthcare accessible to all.

SECTION II:

I propose a mandatory program in which an elected board of UN leaders hold authority regarding where aid will be sent and how much aid will be given. The health department will create this program and the UN has the authority to create this program because it bringing healthcare to those who need it and it is not interfering with countries' affairs.

SECTION III:

The aid fun will cost \$100 million. It will be paid for by the countries within the aid fund program. Each country needs to donate a portion of resources or money to the fund. Each country to donate as much as they can without damaging their own healthcare systems. Countries in poverty are not required to add to the fund.

SECTION IV:

If countries do not participate with aid funds then they will be banned from receiving foreign aid regarding healthcare. Countries in poverty are not required to add to the fund but are allowed to if they want.

Country: Philippines
Council: General Assembly
Club: Episcopal School of Baton Rouge
Topic: Election Security
Resolution Number: 169

A RESOLUTION

TO: Fix Election Corruption

SECTION I:

In order to solve the ongoing problem of election corruption in many countries across the globe, we need to make electronic vote counters more accessible. This resolution allows for countries to buy electronic voting counters for future elections. There would also be election observers overseeing this process, but they would be less involved in the counting of these votes.

SECTION II:

This opt-in program. Countries will be allowed to choose to set aside some of their national budgets in order to support election security. This resolution will be led by the national government.

SECTION III:

This resolution is a bit pricy however, it is necessary in the long run in order to stop tyranny. Countries will take aside a percentage of their budget that comes from income tax.

SECTION IV:

There will be no penalties for not following this resolution.

Country: Norway
Council: General Assembly
Club: Episcopal School of Baton Rouge
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 170

A RESOLUTION

TO: Collaborative Hydropower Energy Generation

SECTION I:

Norway is supportive of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the use of fossil fuels. Currently, around 97% of our energy supply is from renewable sources, especially hydropower and some solar energy. In order to achieve energy sustainability and accessibility throughout the world, we propose that countries should adopt our hydroelectricity and solar programs.

SECTION II:

Countries that are adjacent to large bodies of water can collaborate to create sufficient hydroelectric plants that can generate electricity for all the countries involved with aid from Norway and other countries that are able to help, if necessary. Not only will they benefit from it, but they can export any excess energy to surrounding landlocked countries. In addition, Norway and other countries that are capable of helping other nations can fund solar farm technology on oceans and solar meters in homes, and in exchange, the countries that are gaining electricity and energy can export some of it back to the funders. Since the Nordic Electricity Market is already experienced with the distribution of hydroelectric power, they can assist all countries with the arrangements. Our program is opt-in for any country involved.

SECTION III:

Norway and other robust developed countries can help fund this technology, but the countries being aided must pay a lesser portion of the necessary fee.

SECTION IV:

There are no penalties since this proposition is optional.

Country: United Arab Emirates
Council: General Assembly
Club: Zachary Y&G
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 173

A RESOLUTION

TO: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability

SECTION I:

Because the United Arab Emirates is an oil producing country, most of our energy comes from oil. However, we cannot rely on one unstable energy source. The United Arab Emirates and many other oil producing and dependent countries such as Venezuela, Angola, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia need other supplies of energy, as do most other countries in the world. We advocate research on using oil more efficiently and reducing oil's carbon footprint as well as finding alternative energy sources that can help other major oil producing countries gain revenue.

SECTION II:

Deeply concerned about the future of our energy sources, the UAE asks participating countries to donate part of their budget into research on embeddable solar power, fusion power, and wind power, as well as petroleum efficiency research. Every year, the budget for this program will be reevaluated to make sure funds are being used to their maximum potential. If an organization that receives this donated money misuses the funds, they will have their funds withdrawn from them.

SECTION III:

The amount of money donated by the participating countries will be determined and compromised by the budget committee of the nation and the UN Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee) and Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee).

SECTION IV:

For participating countries, no penalty is needed because this program is optional. However, for an organization receiving money, misuse of funds will result in immediate withdrawal of donations.

Country: The Bahamas
Council: General Assembly
Club: Neville
Topic: Lagniappe Topic
Resolution Number: 175

A RESOLUTION

TO: Response to Laginappe

SECTION I:

To use schools, business, and restaurants to hold the sick and injured. Which will be many if a war were to break out. We would also use any vacant buildings available. Our main goal is to stay out of the war as much as possible. Due to the Covid pandemic we weren't able to import and export frequently when it was over 90% of our income. But we will help as much as we can.

SECTION II:

This is a mandatory program. Within our borders we have three hospitals and 92 clinics. Every business with a minimum of 42 squared feet are mandated to hold the homeless and injured. We can hold a maximum of 4,000 refugees. The government will have all authority and decision making power, and the U.S can also have a say since they are our top ally in the UN.

SECTION III:

If any business owners, who were mandated to vacate their business we will cut their stamp taxes by 2%.

SECTION IV:

A penalty for not following our mandate is a fine of \$5,000 which will go to business who made a great sacrifice for our country and our people.

Country: Portugal
Council: General Assembly
Club: Episcopal School of Acadiana
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 177

A RESOLUTION

TO: Create an International Mental Health Research Alliance under UNESCO

SECTION I:

During Portugal's infamous heroin epidemic during the 1990s, which was highly linked to poverty, the government enacted several measures to contain this problem, one of which was to fund mental health clinics and associated research. Through funding this research, Portugal accelerated to the forefront of mental health research in Europe, and consequently, cutting its poverty rate by half within a decade. This is a strong correlation between poverty and access to mental health resources (in this case, drug-related mental health). However, what about a causal relationship rather than mere correlation? The Center for Disease Control (CDC) and National Institute of Health (NIH) both agree that social determinants of health, most notably poverty, are some of the most important factors in determining the mental and physical health of patients. Lower job-security and wages have been linked to higher levels of cortisol, as well as mental health conditions like anxiety and depression.

SECTION II:

To combat this poverty-induced healthcare crisis and alleviate pressure caused by stressors on those who are impoverished, the UN should fund a mental health research alliance under the purview of UNESCO that shall include community-based case studies, collaborative conferences, and clinical studies for treatments. This program will be a part of the United Nations' existing scientific delegations. Member states will also send mental health specialists to represent their delegation at conferences and research panels.

SECTION III:

Funding will come from the "Social and Human Sciences" sector of UNESCO's budget, which consist of \$25 million per year. This funding will be used to host international conferences and sponsor research.

SECTION IV:

No penalties—except those normally incurred by not meeting the general financial contributions of the UN—shall be enacted.

Country: Portugal
Council: General Assembly
Club: Episcopal School of Acadiana
Topic: Election Security
Resolution Number: 178

A RESOLUTION

TO: Enact "That's KAP" (Kill All Pigeons)

SECTION I:

Since the presidency of Ronald Reagan, pigeons have been wreaking havoc on the world's most sacred institution—democracy. The use of pigeons as surveillance devices has been well documented by a variety of the world's most trusted sources, including [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Members of the genus Columba are the single greatest threat to the world, and they may very well be behind the terrorist attacks according to [REDACTED]. Portugal proposes the extermination of all the pigeons of the world.

SECTION II:

This resolution is mandatory. All UN member states must exterminate all pigeons by St. Patrick's Day, 2021. Suggested modes of extermination include firearm, flamethrower, atomic bomb, chlorine gas, crossbow, trebuchet, bow and arrow, harpoon, plastic knife, sword, rocket, and tank.

SECTION III:

Any necessary funds will be drawn from the UN's Emergency Fund. Individual member states will be responsible for neutralizing all pigeons within their borders using available military and civilian resources. Citizens will receive 10 USD per pigeon head they mail to the UN Headquarters in New York. The pigeon carcasses will be disposed of into the Hudson River, and additional funds will be allocated to purchase air fresheners for the UN Headquarters.

SECTION IV:

Should a country fail to exterminate its pigeon population before Saint Patrick's Day, it will enter into the Probationary Period of Doom. Should a country contain even a single pigeon, it will enter this stage. In this stage, member states will have until the United States's National Cheddar Fries Day (April 20) to fulfill the resolution. For every day past St. Patrick Day, countries in violation will be fined 419 USD per day plus a paperclip. On the final day (April 20), should pigeons in that country not be gone, that country will be erased off the planet with a giant No. 2 pencil.

Country: Portugal
Council: General Assembly
Club: Episcopal School of Acadiana
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 179

A RESOLUTION

TO: Create the Wind Humanitarian Aid Measure (WHAM!)

SECTION I:

Acknowledging that many developing countries lack sustainable energy programs, Portugal feels that it is necessary to provide aid to these countries. Taking into account the sustainability of the country's own wind farms, Portugal proposes creating a program that allows developed countries to invest in the production of wind farms in countries that lack clean and dependable resources of energy.

SECTION II:

Portugal calls upon both countries with sustainable energy and those that lack it to join this mutually beneficial program. As members, countries with sustainable and dependable energy sources, such as Portugal, would invest money into establishing wind farms in countries that lack a secure energy source. In return for resources to produce clean energy, the recipient country will pay back a 50% portion of the money that they save, calculated using a price comparison analysis of energy prices by kWh. This program is opt-in, but Portugal encourages all countries to participate.

SECTION III:

The funding for this resolution will be overseen by the UN Committee on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and will be used for administrative purposes.

SECTION IV:

Since this resolution is opt-in, there are no penalties for countries who choose not to participate. However, UNCTAD will be monitoring the countries who choose to invest, making sure that they do not take advantage of the revenue from the wind farms and thus preventing neocolonialism. Should a country breach the guidelines of this resolution, they will be prosecuted by the International Court of Justice.

Country: Poland
Council: General Assembly
Club: Episcopal School of Acadiana
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 180

A RESOLUTION

TO: People Power Poland

SECTION I:

Poland is increasingly conscious of renewable energy sources, as they have created the goal to have only renewable energy by 2040. Currently, their renewable energy is only 1%, compared to the other 99% being coal energy. As Poland is a part of the European Union, they must abide by their goal of 0% nonrenewable by 2040 at the latest. The growing importance of sustainable energy is imperative to the health of not only the citizens of Poland but also the world. Poland seeks the expertise and financial support of countries that have invested in sustainable energy. Poland is well suited for solar power as well as on and offshore wind energy. Poland's greatest renewables potential lies with the wind, but in a sign of how far behind Poland remains, the country's first offshore wind turbine is not expected to come online until 2025.

SECTION II:

Poland calls upon the United Nations to allow this resolution to create an optional fund. This fund will be open to all countries. These funds will be used in order to assist Poland in the transition to renewable energy by 2040. Poland will be able to increase the amount of solar power in residential neighborhoods. As smog continues to increase throughout the whole country, there is a demand for on and offshore wind power which will also be built as a renewable energy source, using the money received from this fund.

SECTION III:

Renewable energy might be expensive, but it pays for itself. A 100% renewable energy source for the entire world will cost around \$70 trillion. Poland needs much less than that. Not only is this a one time cost to save the Earth, but this funding will also help Polish citizens. Jobs in renewable energy will replace coal jobs creating a boost in the job market and in turn, the global economy.

SECTION IV:

As this program is optional, there are no penalties.

Country: Spain
Council: General Assembly
Club: Episcopal School of Acadiana
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 181

A RESOLUTION

TO: Hamster Wheel Energy Solution

SECTION I:

The country of Spain would like to suggest a resolution which we believe will not only create easily accessible energy for those who can not afford it but also provide an alternative to environmentally unfriendly forms of energy.

SECTION II:

What this means is that a country's government would install special power plants in lower-income areas. These power plants would then be run by the citizens, who would operate them by running on, for lack of a better comparison, hamster wheels. These wheels would be hooked up twenty-four hours a day, and while the project is opt-in and there is no penalty for not participating, citizens who participate would be the first to benefit from the energy generated.

SECTION III:

Funding would come from the UN, which would oversee the production of these power plants, which do not expect to cost an unreasonable amount.

SECTION IV:

The resolution is opt-in for countries as well, and if chosen would simply mean choosing the placement of these hamster wheel facilities, and then allowing the UN to fund the construction of them. While we are unsure about the exact cost of this resolution The resolution is intended mainly for poorer developing countries and countries with environmentally harmful energy systems.

Country: Armenia
Council: General Assembly
Club: Jesuit Highschool
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 182

A RESOLUTION

TO: The Final Solution to Extreme Poverty

SECTION I:

Armenia has a high current poverty rate and has had a troubled history with poverty. Currently, the nation has over a 50% poverty rate. Armenia is working on eradicating extreme poverty among its citizens, but Armenia alone is not enough to end the horror that is poverty. Therefore, Armenia has personal incentives to achieve global cooperation to lower the poverty rate around the world.

SECTION II:

Armenia along with all capable countries will introduce a Universal UN-sponsored housing plan. This plan will provide the homeless with affordable apartment flats until they are able to pick themselves up and move out. This will be an effective way to move the impoverished off the streets and into shelter, away from harsh weather, crime, and other homeless struggles.

SECTION III:

Countries will use their annual GDP to pay for this project. The benefits of a lower poverty rate will increase the country's GDP and will ultimately result in the regain of money spent through a flood of new and cheap labor. If countries are not eligible to spend the money needed at that time, a UN-sponsored loan from the World Bank will be available.

SECTION IV:

This is an optional program, there are no penalties.

Country: Spain
Council: General Assembly
Club: Episcopal School of Acadiana
Topic: Lagniappe Topic
Resolution Number: 183

A RESOLUTION

TO: Geneva Shmneva

SECTION I:

In times like these, facing unknown threats with unknown capabilities, the world must come together. Spain's goal is to resolve this crisis with as little conflict as possible.

SECTION II:

Spain suggests a diplomatic meeting with representatives from this organization, simply to ascertain their goals and, if possible, come to a compromise before any serious conflict can begin. However, we can not guarantee diplomatic resolutions will be reached, and if we are unable to do so Spain believes the next logical step would be the gathering of intelligence on this organization. Obviously, Spain urges those present who already hold information to come forth and share it, and Spain does believe that failure to do so should result in at least temporary exclusion from further UN affairs, but who is to say that anyone in this room knows anything of this shadowy threat? A much better way to do this would be to create a joint task force of prominent nations special forces and secret services focused on the acquisition of potential members of the organization and then store them at secure facilities. After they have been secured Spain believes the top priority should be to extract information of any kind from them, using any means necessary. For this reason, we believe that, for this task force alone, the Geneva Convention should be inadmissible.

SECTION III:

Countries can choose to send troops to join this taskforce and funding will come from a pool of all participating countries.

SECTION IV:

No penalty exists for not participating, but if a clearly capable country such as America or Britain chose not to it would seem strange. Spain realizes this sounds extreme, but desperate times call for desperate measures, and in the face of adversity we must overcome, no matter what it takes.

Country: Kyrgyzstan
Council: General Assembly
Club: Haynes Academy School for Advanced Studies
Topic: Election Security
Resolution Number: 184

A RESOLUTION

TO: Use Existing Corporate Cybersecurity Tactics to Ensure Election Security

SECTION I:

Cybersecurity has made great strides in the last few years, in response to the growing threat of cyberattacks. However, knowing one's enemy is the other half of the battle. In recent years, many corporations including Google have made use of hiring white-hat hackers to test the capabilities of their cybersecurity systems and point out potential flaws. Many potential security issues have been prevented this way, and so far, the white-hat hackers have not committed attacks on their corporate employers. The use of white-hat hackers, then, appears to be a viable cybersecurity option.

SECTION II:

Kyrgyzstan proposes for the UN to adopt similar strategies in protecting election security. Hiring a well-paid team of white-hat hackers can help point out flaws in election cybersecurity systems and thus protect against potential fraud. This team will be a subset of the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism and will provide their service to any UN Member country that opts in, without requirement for payment. By making it free, this will make the team's services available to vulnerable countries that would otherwise not want to invest in such an endeavor.

SECTION III:

This team will be funded as part of the existing fund UN Trust Fund for Cybersecurity, which is allocated to the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism.

SECTION IV:

This program is opt-in.

Country: Kyrgyzstan
Council: General Assembly
Club: Haynes Academy School for Advanced Studies
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 185

A RESOLUTION

TO: Establish an international commission to promote energy availability and sustainability throughout Central Asia, the Steppe, and Eastern Europe.

SECTION I:

While international efforts have been made to address environmental issues worldwide, such as the Paris Climate Agreement, more direct effort is needed in ensuring that these obligations are fulfilled. While each is different in its own right, countries of Central Asia and Eastern Europe have a long shared history, similar climates and economies, and technology. In addition, they have faced shared struggles in decollectivization and democratization following the Cold War. These similarities make an international commission both viable and practical.

SECTION II:

Kyrgyzstan proposes to create a forum for cooperation between member countries in Central Asia and Eastern Europe. Countries that opt in will work on creating international projects that will promote the expansion of energy infrastructure in member countries. Specifics will vary between projects, but an emphasis on renewable energy and energy trade will be given, but accessibility is the main priority. A comparable organization would be the OECD, but this is focused specifically on infrastructure development.

SECTION III:

Countries that join will promise to contribute at least 0.5% of their GDP on funding these international projects. While this may not seem like a lot, NATO requires 2% of GDP spending from each member country.

SECTION IV:

This program is opt-in. Because this forum applies only to Central Asian and Eastern European countries, but the UN consists of many outsiders, it would be unfair and coercive for the UN to force these countries into participating.

Country: Kyrgyzstan
Council: General Assembly
Club: Haynes Academy School for Advanced Studies
Topic: Lagniappe Topic
Resolution Number: 186

A RESOLUTION

TO: Create Emergency Guerilla Networks to Prepare for the Possibility of Armed Conflict with the Mysterious Organization

SECTION I:

Standing armies and negotiations can only accomplish so much. While the UN should prioritize communication, defence pacts, and peacefully calming the riots, it must also prepare for the worst. If the Mysterious Organization should attack and conquer large sections of the world, current standing armies may not be prepared against the highly advanced weaponry the Mysterious Organization possesses. Guerilla networks will be key in resisting and countering its attacks, as well as capturing any exotic technology the Organization fields in battle. In the past, many countries have prepared guerilla networks when faced with invasion. The Greek Resistance in WWII did so, and successfully resisted and eventually repelled the German invasion by 1944, with only marginal support from the UK.

SECTION II:

Kyrgyzstan proposes to create an organization that will oversee an international process of moving weapons, telecommunications, and manpower to hidden locations among member UN countries. These locations should ideally be in the countryside, especially in countries with large rural areas. Military phones and the means to hide them will be provided to civilians, so that they can communicate intel with their nation's forces. Countries that do not have standing armies (e.g. Iceland) must quickly muster militaries. Most importantly, countries must coordinate between each other to insure connected lines of communication and action, so that guerilla movements can coordinate and eventually form an army capable of resisting their invaders.

SECTION III:

Countries will fund their emergency networks at their own discretion, however each participating nation is expected to contribute 0.5% of their monthly GDP immediately in order to fund networks in underdeveloped or undefended countries. Further collections of funds may be taken at the discretion of the UN Assembly if the crisis continues.

SECTION IV:

This program is opt-in, but countries that do not prepare will idle at their own risk.

Country: Australia
Council: General Assembly
Club: The Episcopal School of Acadiana
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 187

A RESOLUTION

TO: Annual Collaboration of Scientist for the Advancement of Renewable Energy

SECTION I:

Australia is made up of diverse ecosystems that are greatly affected by the use and extraction of fossil fuels. Australia has moved in a more environmentally-friendly direction lately, with the government finally pursuing feasible fossil fuel consumption and extraction goals. To further this development worldwide, the sharing of ideas and technology is absolutely necessary.

SECTION II:

Australia and other nations that decide to join this opt-in resolution will reap the benefits of the sharing of technological ideas concerning the reduction of carbon emissions and cleaner energy production in general. This could also further the speed at which more affordable and efficient, eco-friendly technology would be able to be more efficiently researched. The collaboration of time, technology, and resources are essential in the fight against climate change.

SECTION III:

This program is entirely opt-in, so countries that are involved would pay for their own researchers and leaders to fly to Australia for annual conferences focused on technology to fight climate change, such as geoengineering, efficient energy systems, and eco-friendly consumer products.

SECTION IV:

None since this program is opt-in.

Country: Australia
Council: General Assembly
Club: The Episcopal School of Acadiana
Topic: Election Security
Resolution Number: 188

A RESOLUTION

TO: Counter Intelligence for Election Security

SECTION I:

As Australia is a staunchly democratic nation that values election integrity, we have moved towards stronger security within our election system. Our primary strategy for this is through counter-intelligence. We advocate this particular method to ensure nations can provide themselves with election security.

SECTION II:

Australia and other countries willing to offer military personnel will send soldiers and equipment under the United Nations to countries asking for security within their elections. This joint UN army will be regulated and commanded by the UN governing body to ward off influence from other countries. The UN may also choose to send advisors and staff from countries that offer them to reform and overhaul the counterintelligence of countries, allowing them to better detect fraud and intervention within elections. This will be entirely optional to all sides.

SECTION III:

As the countries asking for UN aid will benefit from the military presence and counterintelligence overhaul, they will partially fund the military and counterintelligence reforms. The remainder of funds will be drawn from the UN's DPKO Budget. Countries receiving this aid will benefit from the security of an unbiased military within their country and the counterintelligence techniques and technology to prevent future election interference.

SECTION IV:

Because this program contains the involvement of people from across the globe, nations will be held accountable for the actions of their people during the election process and will have to punish their people accordingly. The UN will also impose sanctions on nations found to be interfering with the sanctity of this resolution's mechanisms.

Country: Australia
Council: General Assembly
Club: The Episcopal School of Acadiana
Topic: Lagniappe Topic
Resolution Number: 189

A RESOLUTION

TO: The Coalition Against Terrorist Collaboration

SECTION I:

With regards to the rise of an aforementioned secret organization, it is essential to find out whether this group is friendly or not. While we attempt to establish lines of communication with this organization, we hope to offer a plan to the rest of the world in the event of war against this secret society. While a diplomatic approach towards this organization is preferable, there should be a military option in the event of any unprovoked acts of aggression on the part of this secret organization.

SECTION II:

Countries willing to join will form an international coalition against this organization in the event of any act of war or terrorism against any UN country. This resolution will make it a criminal offense to conspire, aid, fund, plan or carry out acts of terrorism across international borders. It shall also ban UN countries from providing any funding, weapons, or any other form of assistance to this secret organization. The resolution shall also require UN countries to freeze, or otherwise take control of any and all assets owned by this secret organization within their country. Finally, this resolution shall require UN countries to take all measures, subject to the rule of law, to prevent this secret organization from using their territory to commit acts of terror and war against other countries.

SECTION III:

As this resolution is a contingency plan response to the event of any acts of war or terrorism against UN nations by this secret organization, it does not need any funding.

SECTION IV:

As this resolution is a contingency plan to organize nations willing to fight against this secret organization, there will be no penalties for not joining. However, there will be strict sanctions placed on nations that attempt to collaborate with this secret organization, and nations found to be working with this secret organization after any attacks on other UN nations will be subject to possible expulsion from the UN.

Country: Kazakhstan
Council: General Assembly
Club: Catholic High School
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 191

A RESOLUTION

TO: Create a Centralized Monetary Fund and Stockpile of Uranium and Thorium for the Promotion of Worldwide Nuclear Power with the Supervision of a Specialized Committee

SECTION I:

Uranium and thorium are two of the most energy-rich elements available at the world's disposal. Because they lend themselves so readily to nuclear power, and are available at high quantities around the world, all nations should be able to benefit from their potential. However, some countries do not have access to these materials or the funds necessary to harness them in nuclear power stations. Therefore, we believe that in order to preserve our planet, we must invest in this green, renewable energy to promote the protection of the environment and the proliferation of power to all people.

SECTION II:

The unregulated international trade of Uranium and Thorium will be banned, and the United Nations will establish a nuclear fuel stockpile so that uranium and thorium-rich countries can profitably and safely sell their nuclear products. The stockpile will operate on a consignment method, in which the UN will take 10% of each sale. The other 90% of the profit will return to the country which consigned the fuel. This stockpile will ensure that uranium and thorium fuel can be mined profitably, sold to responsible national governments as well as private and public companies, and carefully kept out of the hands of terrorist organizations. This operation will be overseen by a special committee created to ensure uranium and thorium is sold safely under the supervision of the UN and review potential customers to ensure the materials will not be used for malicious purposes, in addition to deciding on severity of sanctions levied against those that do not comply with this resolution. Additionally, a centralized fund under the wing of the International Monetary Fund (or IMF) will be created to store the profits the UN earns from consignment for countries to use to build their own power stations if they do not already possess the means and purchase these materials from countries through consignment. The UN will have no jurisdiction over the intranational sale of uranium and thorium, meaning that nations such as the United States will be able to freely trade uranium and thorium within the confines of their own national borders.

SECTION III:

Funding for this program will come from the profits that the UN makes from the consignment and sale of uranium and thorium. These profits will be placed in a centralized fund as described in the previous section. No additional funding will be required on the parts of member states.

SECTION IV:

Countries that are found to be selling uranium or thorium outside of this plan shall be subject to economic sanctions on non renewable energy sources, such as coal and natural gas, in addition to other energy exports, such as the manufacture of solar panels. These sanctions will continue until the country complies. Severity of the sanctions shall be voted on by the specialized committee as detailed in Section II.

Country: Canada
Council: General Assembly
Club: Archbishop Hannan High School
Topic: Election Security
Resolution Number: 192

A RESOLUTION

TO: A Resolution to Halt the Spread of Election Misinformation

SECTION I:

Canada, like all free societies, is deeply invested in ensuring safe, fair, and secure elections in which all voters may be heard. Interfering with the security of these elections is the wild and uncontrolled spread of disinformation, especially prevalent on social media networks. This disinformation, whether spread by foreign agents or by citizens wishing to tamper with the election, is meant to neither encourage debate nor expand free thought, but to mislead and confuse citizens so as to control the election results. Efforts must be made internationally to stem the tide of tampering with democratic elections.

SECTION II:

Canada proposes an opt-in commission for democratic countries concerned with election security to share any intelligence they have regarding the origin and effects of election disinformation. This council will have specific dedication towards rooting out election disinformation on social media sites, where it runs rampant and largely uncontested. This is a commission for intelligence and research to be shared, and if information that can be acted on is revealed, the agency itself wouldn't become involved in the response and would only pass along information.

SECTION III:

Given that this is an opt-in program to encourage communication for existing intelligence agencies, no additional funding would be necessary unless individual countries wish to dedicate more money to the commission.

SECTION IV:

As an opt-in program, there are no penalties for not participating.

Country: Kyrgyzstan
Council: General Assembly
Club: Haynes Advanced Academy
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 193

A RESOLUTION

TO: Improve Living Conditions in Underdeveloped Countries

SECTION I:

Improving healthcare and living conditions is necessary to improve the economic standing of underdeveloped countries. Kyrgyzstan has recently joined the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement (SUN) and it has actually benefited the country, with data comparisons from 2018 and 2019 showing improvements.

SECTION II:

We propose to expand upon the SUN Movement by adding more food networks, such as local food banks, so any country that joins the movement is able to feed its poor populations. Currently, the SUN Movement does not have the funding possible to adequately feed every child which means they will not be able to meet their targets for ending world hunger. Through this resolution, developing countries would be able to shift their focus of solving hunger to improving internal issues like healthcare and the economy.

SECTION III:

We plan to work with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund For Agricultural Development (IFAD), and World Food Programme (WFP). Through working with any or all of these organizations, they would provide more funding and help manage the food allocation. According to the SUN Movement, the total additional investment would be \$49.6 billion over the next 10 years. To meet the global stunting target, the investment would help achieve the \$8.50 additional cost per child under 5. Every dollar invested into this movement will generate about \$18 in economic return.

SECTION IV:

This program is opt-in.

Country: Egypt
Council: General Assembly
Club: Archbishop Hannan High School
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 194

A RESOLUTION

TO: Improve Egypt's economy with energy sources and end operations of the Grand Renaissance Dam

SECTION I:

Although in many other African countries access to energy (and especially clean energy) is limited, Egypt has acquired energy resources such as hydroelectric generation. However, this is not efficient enough to bring Egypt and its surrounding countries into the modern time of energy. During this period of energy and climate change crisis, it is imperative that Egypt begin using natural renewable energy sources. 60 percent of Egypt is desert and can be used for solar and wind energy with the correct and efficient equipment. Ultimately, this would also benefit other African countries that hold oil reserves around Egypt. Through funds allocated from other countries, these monies will pursue the implementation of solar energy, wind energy, expand and improve the grid system, and remove the use of the Grand Renaissance Dam in Ethiopia. The illegal dam constructed in Ethiopia must be erased from the country. Any development on the Nile upstream could reduce the amount of water, which is another source of energy for Egypt and other African countries, it receives from the river. The dam is an existential threat to Egypt and its people and currently Ethiopia has many rivers and receives 950bcm of rain water a year while Egypt receives 55bcm of rain water, half of which is needed. It is evident that energy will continue to play a role in the development of Egypt's economy and these actions must be taken.

SECTION II:

Egypt will be improving their own renewable energy with the use of hydropower from the Nile, solar power from the location in the sun belt, and the excellent wind power due to the proximity to the Gulf of Suez. With the costs of renewable energy technologies decreasing, it would be much less expensive for Egypt to put all of our funds, \$900 million USD, towards improving our own renewable energy before paying \$1 trillion USD to help others; which is why we will not be providing funds to improve the renewable energy technology in foreign countries. Egypt intends to increase the supply of electricity generated from renewable energy to 20 percent by 2022 and 42 percent by 2035, with wind providing 14 percent, hydroelectric power by 2 percent, and concentrating solar power 3 percent by year 2035. This opt-in program encourages members of the UN to provide 0.5 percent of the country's GDP by the end of this year to improve Egypt's energy sources in order to benefit the country's economy and the environments in neighboring countries. This resolution will also cease operating the dam in Ethiopia.

SECTION III:

The costs of .5 percent of the country's GDP will be adequate in establishing these crucial energy resources.

SECTION IV:

This is an opt-in program that does not require penalties to the countries that do not participate. There will be great financial repercussions from the United Nations, a 25 percent tariff on goods, exports, and imports, to Ethiopia if the country refuses to shut down operations of the Grand Renaissance Dam and continues to destroy Egypt's economy and the lives of the nation's people.

Country: Turkey
Council: General Assembly
Club: Episcopal School of Acadiana
Topic: Lagniappe Topic
Resolution Number: 195

A RESOLUTION

TO: Repurpose Refugees

SECTION I:

As Turkey currently has a surplus of refugees, we are painfully aware of the systems which intake and care for refugees. As per our "Law on Foreigners and International Protection," Turkey has gladly accepted refugees who are under attack for their nationality - but now is time for a change. Under a time of crisis Turkey, nor any country can afford to house these refugees unless they find a new contribution: in the national defense.

SECTION II:

This program would be mandatory for any UN nation who considers the acceptance of refugees in the unfortunate outbreak of war. If a refugee were to come to a new nation as a result of secret societies or military invasion in their Homeland, they would be required to join the defense system of the country they are immigrating to. These refugees would not be required to join a defense group under the stance which their new country supports, however, every country would be required to start a group to support both the national stance and the opposite. Refugees would be allowed to choose which group to join.

SECTION III:

Countries would be required to equally redistribute their military fund to each new defense group.

SECTION IV:

Countries who fail to create new defense groups while still accepting refugees would be considered a group of the hostile nation during the crisis as determined by the UN and will be treated as such.

Country: Honduras
Council: General Assembly
Club: Mandeville High School
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 196

A RESOLUTION

TO: Open Trade Deals in Exchange for Energy Investments

SECTION I:

Honduras currently has bilateral trade deals with many countries in the Americas. Our goal is to extend this deal to others who may be interested in this deal in exchange for specific investments in our growing energy industry.

SECTION II:

This is an opt-in program where countries can choose to become trade partners with Honduras in exchange for funding and assistance in building solar energy resources. The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) will oversee the funds to make sure no country is shorted and that this is a prosperous deal.

SECTION III:

Countries with high GDPs will be opting in, so they will supply however much manpower and funding they would like. However, it is recommended that they only fund as much as they would make off of imports from Honduras.

SECTION IV:

This is an opt-in program, therefore there are no penalties for not participating.

Country: Democratic Republic of the Congo
Council: General Assembly
Club: University Lab School
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 200

A RESOLUTION

TO: Unite Africa in Healthcare

SECTION I:

Due to the DRC's geographic location, it is plagued by many diseases such as malaria, which also affects many poorer countries in the area. By allowing poorer countries to reach out to more developed ones in their region for support in healthcare, many lives can be saved.

SECTION II:

A coalition between willing African countries will be formed with the sole purpose of providing healthcare to all, especially the poor.

SECTION III:

The coalition will not have any costs associated with being a member, the only costs come from the mission of the coalition as member countries will be highly encouraged to use their own funds to help support the cause

SECTION IV:

The program is entirely opt-in, so there are no penalties associated with it.

Country: Democratic Republic of the Congo
Council: General Assembly
Club: University Lab School
Topic: Election Security
Resolution Number: 202

A RESOLUTION

TO: Create an International Election Oversight Committee

SECTION I:

With the semi-recent election in 2018, the DRC is highly supportive of increasing the security in elections. We propose that a group of nations, voted for by others, is elected to oversee the world's elections in case of major corruption and insecurity in elections that challenge democracy on a larger scale.

SECTION II:

The elected countries will have the power to judge whether an election is considered corrupt or fair. They will only judge elections that are large enough to warrant an international intervention, are reported by multiple other nations as possibly corrupt, and are not currently in large tensions with one of the members of the committee, in which case a substitute must act as judge in their place.

SECTION III:

As this is just the formation of a committee, there are no costs attached.

SECTION IV:

The committee itself will decide which punishments are warranted in the situation, but the largest punishment they can warrant is to decide the winner themselves. Most of the time, only a recount or revote under their supervision should be necessary.

Country: Democratic Republic of the Congo
Council: General Assembly
Club: University Lab School
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 204

A RESOLUTION

TO: Increase Access to Energy for Those in Most Dire Need

SECTION I:

Countries who already have access to energy across their population, above 90% will be encouraged to offer financial support to countries with exceedingly low energy availability in their population. With this kind of support, these countries will be able to turn their attention elsewhere, possibly to acts such as terrorism within their borders.

SECTION II:

Any country who meets the requirements will be required to provide support, but the amount of support they give can vary.

SECTION III:

Countries who qualify for this will be required to offer any amount of support they are willing to give, but they must offer something. They are encouraged greatly to present more than 0.04% of their GDP. This money will be pooled together and used to build things like power wires, and renewable energy sources within these countries.

SECTION IV:

Countries who meet the requirements but do not present financial support would be penalized a certain percentage of their GDP, somewhere around 0.06%, instead of being able to choose the amount of their donation.

Country: Eswatini
Council: General Assembly
Club: University Lab School
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 205

A RESOLUTION

TO: Lowering the Cost of HIV Treatment

SECTION I:

Eswatini has been struggling with the disease HIV since the late '80s and given how poor the citizens of the country are, no one can afford treatment. Our goals are to make testing completely free and make drugs and therapies more affordable and accessible to the country's residents.

SECTION II:

Countries will be able to decide whether they would like to help Eswatini to get their HIV rates low enough to presume as a normal country with Eswatini paying the countries back when they are healthy enough to do so.

SECTION III:

Eswatini government should take all financial responsibility for initial testing for HIV. The Eswatini government should negotiate with other countries or independent non-governmental organizations to receive funding to lower the price of HIV therapies in order for the citizens of the country to afford treatment.

SECTION IV:

Countries that do not participate in the funding of Eswatini will keep the country in the HIV epidemic. For the country will continue to suffer from this treatable disease.

Country: Eswatini
Council: General Assembly
Club: University Lab School
Topic: Election Security
Resolution Number: 206

A RESOLUTION

TO: Install Democratic Elections and Reduce Corruption Among the Government

SECTION I:

Eswatini is a country plagued by corruption within its government. It has the three traditional branches of government, with the legislative branch consisting of a House and a Senate. However, the executive branch, run by the King and Queen Mother, holds nearly all the power of the country. Reducing the corruption within their government and installing democratic installing processes.

SECTION II:

UN can contribute financial and knowledge-based resources to ensure the installation of democratic elections. It can aid in the revision of the Eswatini constitution to allow for the existence and practice of political parties and human rights. It can also contribute to the non-governmental organizations already present in Eswatini that are dedicated to implementing democratic practices.

SECTION III:

Aid including donations/grants to non-governmental organizations dedicated to preserving human rights and installing democratic elections.

SECTION IV:

Reduce all UN funding and support to Eswatini for human rights abuses.

Country: Eswatini
Council: General Assembly
Club: University Lab School
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 207

A RESOLUTION

TO: Increased Production and Accessibility to Sustainable Sources of Electricity

SECTION I:

Only 30% of the country has electricity and only 2% of rural communities have electricity. Eswatini primarily uses non-renewable sources of energy and heavily relies on other countries for their energy needs. We want to electrify more of the country, increasing accessibility to rural communities via more sustainable sources of energy.

SECTION II:

Offer Eswatini incentives to begin investing in solar energy. By investing in solar energy and installing solar panels, Eswatini will have an entirely new energy sector, allowing for the creation of jobs in the installation and maintenance of the panels. The UN can partner with countries that have thriving solar industries and partner with industry leaders in order to create a new renewable energy sector for Eswatini.

SECTION III:

Eswatini will offer lower property tax for the solar panel companies to come to the country and create manufacturing plants for the solar panels.

SECTION IV:

Countries that supply Eswatini energy can start reducing their output to Eswatini by placing an embargo on their energy production.

Country: Brunei
Council: General Assembly
Club: University Lab School
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 208

A RESOLUTION

TO: Provide Aid to Citizens Beneath the Poverty Line

SECTION I:

Brunei aims to continue defining the poverty line in order to get an exact count of how many citizens are living in poverty. Their Department of Economic Planning and Development is currently calculating the minimum cost of living to provide aid to those below the poverty line. Due to Brunei's extensive natural resources, the country is able to assist the small percentage of the population in poverty. Healthcare also is not a major concern for Bruneians, as healthcare is free to all citizens. Healthcare centers are not evenly distributed, but Brunei has the resources to build in more rural areas.

SECTION II:

As Brunei continues to collect information about the economic situation of its citizens, the country is well on its way towards existing with little to no foreign aid. After a precise number of impoverished citizens is found, Brunei will allocate funds to assist those in need. The government is willing to construct more healthcare centers in the rural areas of the country. Once these minor problems are resolved, Brunei will be able to provide economic assistance to surrounding countries, such as Malaysia and Indonesia.

SECTION III:

Constructing more hospitals, while costly, will be well within Brunei's economic range. A minimum of 5% of Brunei's GDP will contribute to aiding the citizens living below the poverty line.

SECTION IV:

There will be no penalties for any citizens for receiving financial aid. Those living in less developed areas will not be required to pay for the new hospitals.

Country: Venezuela
Council: General Assembly
Club: Lakeshore High School
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 209

A RESOLUTION

TO: Secure Reparations For Exploited Nations

SECTION I:

Venezuela recognizes that poverty is one of the greatest challenges facing the modern world. However, progress is impossible when capitalist and imperialist nations insist upon imposing their outdated ideologies upon the entire world. For example, brutal, illegal, American sanctions against Venezuela have destroyed the Venezuelan economy. These actions over recent decades have rapidly put millions of Venezuelans into poverty and given the government no way to help these innocent people out of poverty. These practices stretch into Africa and Asia as well, where powerful European countries steal natural resources and leave the vulnerable people unable to use their country's natural wealth. In order to eradicate poverty once and for all, the UN should direct its gaze to the real sources of the world's poverty. The UN should support reparations so that imperialist superpowers are held accountable for damage they have done to developing nations, giving these vulnerable countries the funds and the freedom to fight poverty.

SECTION II:

Understanding the causes and impacts of poverty on the world, Venezuela first moves the UN Security Council to condemn world powers that utilize or have utilized coups, coercive sanctions, colonization, corporate imperialism, and any other destructive practices. Secondly, Venezuela calls upon these oppressive nations to rectify their atrocities by providing monetary reparations to the nations they crippled with their relentless acts. Lastly, if the offending countries do not comply, Venezuela empowers the exploited nations to use their right under international law to sue for these reparations. In order to facilitate this, the International Court of Justice will be given contentious jurisdiction over cases involving reparations if one of the parties consents to bringing the case to the Court. Claims will be directed towards the ruthless hegemons who have utilized cruel practices to thrust these nations and their innocent, undeserving people into the nightmare of poverty. These claims will then be brought before the International Court of Justice to be settled. Additionally, Venezuela offers a reward of 1,000,000 bolivar soberanos (VES) to any victim brave enough to sue for reparations.

SECTION III:

No funding is required for this resolution.

SECTION IV:

No penalties are required for the implementation of this resolution.

Country: Brunei
Council: General Assembly
Club: University Lab School
Topic: Election Security
Resolution Number: 210

A RESOLUTION

TO: Give the citizens of Brunei a voice in the government

SECTION I:

Brunei is aware of the fact that they are an absolute monarchy, and they don't even hold proper elections, giving citizens no genuine political participation. If they start holding more legitimate elections, they can still have a sultan in power while also having properly elected government officials.

SECTION II:

The government could put a law in place that restricts the sultan from choosing the candidates or electing the officials himself, or they could enact new amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act. This way, political participation would be highly encouraged amongst the people. They could also pass laws creating checks and balances between the branches of government including the sultan which spread out the power between the whole government.

SECTION III:

Brunei is financially capable enough to handle these new elections. Taking into consideration the United State's average cost of elections, which is roughly \$6 billion, Brunei would be able to invest into holding these elections especially since their population and land area is so much smaller. Along with this, it would be mostly be paid for by the parties that are running since that would be where most of the cost would come from.

SECTION IV:

If someone like the sultan violates the law, then it would result in a trial, which if found guilty, would mean they would cease to hold their position. None of the citizens are forced to vote, but it is highly encouraged that they do in order to have representation in their new government.

Country: Latvia
Council: General Assembly
Club: Archbishop Hannan High School
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 211

A RESOLUTION

TO: Increase Export Tax on Hard Liquor

SECTION I:

The goal of this resolution is to implement a tax on alcohol exports in order to generate dedicated revenue towards public health initiative.

SECTION II:

Upon submission of a purchase order, companies that are receiving Latvian alcohol will be levied an additional tax. Net profits generated will be dedicated towards Latvian health initiative. This will be mandatory, and will be enforced by the UN.

SECTION III:

Once passed, the revenue will be directly dependent upon the alcohol sale. The tax amounts may be negotiated based upon each country's circumstances. Circumstances may include: country size, expected sales volume, frequency of transactions, and population.

SECTION IV:

The penalty for not following this resolution would be the withholding of Latvian goods until the tax is paid and penalty fees for neglecting the original agreement.

Country: Brunei
Council: General Assembly
Club: University Lab School
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 212

A RESOLUTION

TO: Solarize Brunei

SECTION I:

Brunei would like to continue building solar panels and converting homes to solar energy. While the large majority of their energy comes from non renewable sources, their government is currently working to convert to solar energy, building solar panels and creating the Temburong Smart City, the only solar farm since 2010. Brunei aims to have at least 10% of its energy come from renewables by 2035, and due to the government's efforts, are set to reach that goal.

SECTION II:

The government plans to build more solar farms in the rural regions of Brunei, while continuing to develop Temburong into a true Smart City. Citizens will be encouraged to switch to solar energy, and energy from non renewable sources will slowly decline in usage.

SECTION III:

The government has allocated 5% of its economy to changing to renewables, but most of the financial backing will come from private businesses decreasing their carbon emissions and switching to solar energy.

SECTION IV:

There will be no penalties for refusing to make the shift to renewable energy, but all citizens will be strongly encouraged to decrease their carbon footprint, within their own budget.

Country: Armenia
Council: General Assembly
Club: Jesuit High School
Topic: Lagniappe Topic
Resolution Number: 216

A RESOLUTION

TO: The World's Great Trial

SECTION I:

Armenia is no stranger to civil unrest and unhappiness. These strong emotions cause societies and parties to form; however, these parties can sometimes be good and bring needed social change or can be evil and threaten the institution that protects us. One such recent example of an area that is a breeding ground for this type of unrest and chaos is the region of Nagorno-Karabakh. We believe that nations should target areas such as this.

SECTION II:

Armenia along with all nations will target and occupy regions that are breeding-grounds, such as and possible headquarters for this society.. Countries will dedicate the needed amount of peace -keepers to occupy and hold these areas. Therefore, stopping any capability for an uprising in these areas where the society likely is operating.

SECTION III:

Countries will only need to send peace keeping units into designated breeding grounds (e.g. Nagorno-Karabakh). Funding for the units will come directly from the countries that send them.

SECTION IV:

Punishment for not participating will lead to economic isolation and possible occupation by all agreeing countries. Not working with the peace keeping plan implies that the country is most likely working alongside the society for its own gain.

Country: Mongolia
Council: General Assembly
Club: Haynes Academy
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 217

A RESOLUTION

TO: Allow for the creation of biofuels excreted from fly larvae with human food waste

SECTION I:

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that around the world about a third of food intended for human consumption is lost or wasted. This amounts to over a billion tons of food and \$940 billion in economic losses annually. This wasted food can be allocated towards other purposes that will be mentioned in this document. Interestingly, insect larvae can be processed to create oils that can be used to create biodiesel. Flies are one of the most abundant and resilient insects currently roaming this planet. Mongolia proposes that countries facilitate cultures of flies to produce biofuels with their larvae.

SECTION II:

Countries that opt into this program will use food waste, whether it be international or from within the country's borders, to feed the population of flies they are culturing. Facilities housing the flies do not require any special equipment or infrastructure; all that is needed is a spacious environment with access to water and sunlight. Countries will use enzymatic hydrolysis to remove oils from the larvae. This method will allow for the highest amount of lipid yield when compared to other mechanical processes. The larvae will then be recycled to replace the current population of flies or proceed to be turned into feed for livestock; this choice will be made at the discretion of the facilitating country. A single enzymatic reactor, such as those endorsed by the company W2Fuel, in which this process will take place can produce up to 17 million gallons of biofuel comparable to diesel annually.

SECTION III:

Every country under this program must be willing to pay up to \$1 million dollars annually. These funds will go towards the purchase of the country's enzymatic material required, the transportation of food waste, and the maintenance of the cultured flies, if needed. Furthermore, an additional \$2 million must be paid in the first year of the program for the installment and maintenance of an enzymatic reactor for that country. Any money made through this program can be used in any way the country feels desirable, whether it be reinvested towards this program's requirements or used for some other purpose.

SECTION IV:

This program is opt-in. Since funds are entirely controlled by the country and are targeted only for the country, there will be no room for misuse and thus no penalties.

Country: Djibouti
Council: General Assembly
Club: Mandeville High School
Topic: Election Security
Resolution Number: 219

A RESOLUTION

TO: Create an Appeals Court for Foreign Election Intervention

SECTION I:

Foreign election interference is an issue that affects all countries, large or small. In large, powerful nations, interference by foreign powers can cause national panic. In smaller nations, such as Djibouti, we fear involvement by larger powers as well. Often, these superpower countries, in an attempt to gain unjust imperialistic economic relationships, impose unjust restrictions on our elections, controlling the outcomes and our national policy, by withholding promised aid or resources, or by force, and there is little we can do to defend ourselves. In order to protect everyone's rights to self-govern, this resolution seeks to create an appeals court, under the United Nations Electoral Assistance Division (UNEAD), to allow countries to report manipulative or non-mutual foreign election intervention, aid the reporting country in reclaiming their ability to control their own elections, and hold offenders accountable.

SECTION II:

This resolution will be implemented on March 31, 2021. A new appeals court will be created, under the pre-existing United Nations Electoral Assistance Division (UNEAD). This court/ committee will hear appeals from any nations seeking to prevent foreign involvement in their elections. Issues brought to this court can include, but are not limited to, withholding of promised aid or other resources to influence the results or process of an election, and forceful interference with the results or process of an election. UNEAD will hold the power to determine future action after a case has been decided, but it is expected that actions and punishments will remain in accordance with prior UNEAD actions, aside from in prevalence.

SECTION III:

The funding will come from the pre-existing U.N. Electoral Assistance Division (UNEAD) budget.

SECTION IV:

Countries found in violation of another nation's right to independent elections will be punished at the discretion of UNEAD. Typical punishments may include but are not limited withdrawal of aid or U.N. oversight of elections (with consent of the challenging country).

Country: Belgium
Council: General Assembly
Club: Lafayette High School
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 221

A RESOLUTION

TO: Alleviate Poverty Through Language Learning and Teaching

SECTION I:

Belgium is deeply conscious of how language barriers can stop integration from society, and thus limit opportunities for new immigrants and non-native speakers which restricts many to low-income or no jobs at all. We call for a coordinated policy of language learning that would allow new immigrants and non-native speakers to learn their country of residence's primary language.

SECTION II:

Using the already existing facilities of UNESCO centers as well as any other governmental agencies or social centers willing to participate, dedicated multi-purpose spaces will be created in order to provide adequate facilities for language learning. A standard-based curriculum will also be developed by the International Bureau of Education.

SECTION III:

The program will be funded through donations from private individuals and members of UNESCO. Participating entities will fund the personnel required as well as any other cost related to facilities. UNESCO will provide any materials needed during the course through private donations and member states annual participation.

SECTION IV:

Given that the program is opt-in, there are no penalties for this resolution.

Country: Saudi Arabia
Council: General Assembly
Club: Lafayette High School
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 222

A RESOLUTION

TO: To increase the use of renewable energy

SECTION I:

With carbon emissions being a great concern on the world's environment, Saudi Arabia is asking the United Nations to allocate funds to countries with high carbon emissions to help instate renewable energy programs.

SECTION II:

This resolution will create an opt-in program where any country can donate funds to help start renewable energy programs for countries with the highest carbon emissions. To increase the incentive to donate, Saudi Arabia will match the amount every country donates. The United Nations could set up a council focused on overseeing where the funds need to go and how they should be spent.

SECTION III:

There are no donation requirements.

SECTION IV:

There are no penalties.

Country: Isreal
Council: General Assembly
Club: Mandeville High school
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 225

A RESOLUTION

TO: The switch to electric energy forms

SECTION I:

The main goal of our country and the UAE for the year of 2021 will be a cleaner and safer form of energy production which includes electric energy forms.

SECTION II:

We have a pact with Egypt to purchase natural gas while we switch to electric forms of energy production. Our electric plants will be done by executive decision and will consist of all coal and oil plants to be converted to these electric plants. The plants will be an urgent move to decrease the carbon emissions produced by Israel.

SECTION III:

Finances will be from an addition tax that must be paid by all earning households, which will be 3-5% of their federal taxes that is owed.

SECTION IV:

Any person that is seen using oil or coal factories will be subject to major penalties consisting of but not exceeding 16445250.01 NIS or 10 years in jail.

Country: Latvia
Council: General Assembly
Club: Archbishop Hannan High School
Topic: Election Security
Resolution Number: 226

A RESOLUTION

TO: Discourage the Use of Propaganda and Other Such Methods Intended to Sway the Results of Democratic Elections

SECTION I:

Taking into account actions taken by member states to persuade or dissuade voters of another nation, the Republic of Latvia invites member states to express disapproval for such actions and to move to prevent future similar actions. Deploring the use of propaganda to sway public opinion in democratic nations on the part of member states, the Republic of Latvia seeks to dissuade the continued use of such tactics in future democratic elections. Imploring the support of all member states, this resolution will seek to ensure that the elections of one country are not impacted by the cynical motives of another.

SECTION II:

This resolution condemns the actions of the Russian Federation in regard to its involvement in efforts to alter the course of democratic elections in several nations, including the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Latvia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ukraine, the Republic of Turkey, the French Republic, Canada, and the Republic of Estonia over the course of recent years, including those taken to influence public opinion and those taken to directly impact the results of elections; reaffirms the commitment of the United Nations to the principles of national sovereignty and its opposition to the interference of one member state in the internal affairs of another; implores the General Assembly, the Security Council, and other bodies of the United Nations to take any and all actions relating to the defense of these commitments; condemns the endorsement of political candidates in one member state on the part of elected officials from another member state; requests further study on the subject of international electoral interference on the part of member states; and notes with interest the effect of disinformation and other such propaganda purposely distributed with the intent to harm, defame, or otherwise inhibit political parties, candidates, legislation, and governments on the ability of many member states to function as legitimate democracies. This resolution does not seek to take further concrete action. Rather, it seeks to achieve a broad consensus in rejection of behavior committed on member states by other nations in violation of national sovereignty.

SECTION III:

This resolution does not require any funding.

SECTION IV:

As this resolution is largely devoted to the condemnation of certain actions and the expression of support for certain future actions, there are no penalties for violations of any aspects of this resolution, nor are there any methods of enforcement related any aspects of this resolution.

Country: Switzerland
Council: General Assembly
Club: St. Joseph's Academy
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 227

A RESOLUTION

TO: Implement Effective Healthcare Systems in Poverty-Stricken Countries

SECTION I:

Switzerland is deeply concerned with the lack of effective healthcare worldwide and as such seeks to create a program that would provide quality healthcare to those in countries without it

SECTION II:

Switzerland calls upon nations with a GDP of 450 billion or more to opt-in to this program as a financier. All finances will go to installing and sustaining a quality healthcare program in countries who lack one. In exchange for funds the financing country will be given a seat of an executive counsel which will oversee the programs expenditures and progress. The counsel will be tasked with monitoring the expenses of the program to ensure all finances are being used appropriately. Countries with a GDP lower than 300 billion will be given the option to opt-in as a beneficiary. The healthcare system financed by this program will be modeled after the healthcare program in Switzerland.

SECTION III:

Countries with a GDP higher than 450 billion will be given the option to opt-in as a financier. 0.07% of any participating nation's GDP will be used to finance this program.

SECTION IV:

This program is optional and as such there will be no penalties to countries who choose not to participate.

Country: Luxembourg
Council: General Assembly
Club: Saint Joseph's Academy
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 229

A RESOLUTION

TO: Provide Medical Aid for Rural and Impoverished Communities

SECTION I:

Luxembourg's concern is with people in rural and impoverished communities not having the correct medical aid for those in need. Many communities across the world don't have the correct resources set in place for those in poverty. For example, they are not given access to the standard health education and health care that many others have. Luxembourg plans to fund the production of medicines and the building of new hospitals. Poverty has a drastic effect on healthcare in today's time. As a result of providing medical aid for rural and impoverished communities, Luxembourg expects an overall decrease in health problems for those in poverty.

SECTION II:

New hospitals will be built in areas where poverty is high. This will give rural and impoverished communities access to the medical aid they are in need of. This will not be mandatory. Countries have different levels of poverty, so some may not need to do this. The countries will decide where to build these new hospitals.

SECTION III:

The countries who decide to opt into the initiative can decide how much they are able to contribute and the UN will decide where to allocate funds based on need.

SECTION IV:

Due to this being optional, there are no penalties.

Country: Venezuela
Council: General Assembly
Club: Lakeshore High School
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 235

A RESOLUTION

TO: Ease Developing Nations Towards Sustainable Energy

SECTION I:

Venezuela is deeply disturbed by the vast amount of people in developing nations that have no methods by which to acquire electricity. Providing electricity to these people is an intrinsic part of hastening their development and allowing them to provide for themselves free of the influence of imperialist nations seeking to colonize these nations through their corporations. No resident of this planet should have to face the horrifying occurrence of a day without electricity to meet their basic needs. Venezuela acknowledges the fact that certain infrastructure is required for more citizens of developing nations to receive energy. Developing nations are not in the position to build expensive nuclear silos and solar fields. They simply do not have the resources to do so. To help them get to that stage, developing nations should have access to a cheap, effective, and reliable source of energy before they attempt to transition towards more complicated renewable energy sources. Venezuela further notes that oil and natural gas are excellent sources of energy for these nations and can help provide the electricity these residents desperately need to be lifted out of poverty.

SECTION II:

Aware of Venezuela's capability to provide oil and natural gas to developing nations, Venezuela directs the United Nations Development Program to purchase oil and natural gas from Venezuela. The amount and price of the fuel sources will be determined by both parties before the transaction. The Development Program will distribute this fuel to developing nations as it sees fit, as well as provide for the building of infrastructure necessary to provide electricity to these citizens of developing nations. Should the Development Program determine more oil and natural gas is needed to adequately release the citizens without electricity from the shackles of poverty, the process of both parties agreeing upon an amount of fuel and the price of the sale before the completion of the transaction will be repeated.

SECTION III:

Funding for this resolution will come from the Development Program's budget. While it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the specific cost of this resolution, Venezuela has done extensive calculations and predicts it to be around \$600 million per year.

SECTION IV:

No penalties are required for the implementation of this resolution.

Country: Somalia
Council: General Assembly
Club: Haynes Academy
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 237

A RESOLUTION

TO: Establish annual negotiations of maximum prices for medical services between a state's medical authorities and medical industry with assistance from the World Health Organization and other GAP agencies

SECTION I:

Somalia is one example of a state that benefits from the collaboration between donors, international agencies, and the state's government reached through active planning like that of the Global Action Plan for Health and Well-Being. Currently, Somalia has 0.002 physicians per 1000 citizens. The country leads second in infant mortality rate and sixth in maternal mortality rate. There is a shortage of healthcare workers, and 3.2 million men and women living in Somalia are in need of emergency health services. A partnership was recently formed between the World Health Organization (WHO), Sweden, and Somalia in order to work towards resolving these problems by creating a central authority of health and modernizing Somalia's health information management system. However, seventy three percent of Somalia's population lives in poverty and only 25 percent of Somalis have easy access to essential healthcare providers. In order for the population of Somalia and those of other states dealing with similar issues to be able to reach health related Sustainable Development Goals, there needs to be direct effort to change how people access their health services.

SECTION II:

Somalia proposes that the states already receiving assistance in achieving the health related SDG targets through GAP and its agencies also receive assistance in creating annual collaborative negotiations between the states' medical industries and health ministries/ government authorities. These negotiations would require the inclusion of healthcare experts, providers, and practitioners within the state and would determine set maximum prices for medical services within each state. Receiving the assistance in setting these annual conferences would not be mandatory for states in order to receive other assistance through GAP, and would be given solely to states who accept it. Once a state has gone through the process of collaborative negotiations, they must implement the regulations and standards created.

SECTION III:

There are numerous countries that act as donors to the agencies involved in this resolution. Due to this sufficient amount of money, there is not much funding that would need to be added in order to implement this resolution. If there is any extra funding needed, it must be provided through the state government.

SECTION IV:

Failure to adhere to the regulations will result in penalties to be later determined based on the situation within the state.

Country: Germany
Council: General Assembly
Club: Haynes Academy
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 239

A RESOLUTION

TO: Establish Adequate Minimum Wages

SECTION I:

According to World Vision, 103 billion people worldwide work and still live below the poverty line. This resolution aims to establish different, livable minimum wages for individual countries throughout the UN. The authors recognize that there are various costs of living throughout the world, so we propose a council dedicated to finding a livable minimum wage for each country in the UN.

Additionally, in countries like Canada and the United States, different provinces and states have varying costs of living. After the council has determined the average cost of living for a country, the country may decide whether or not to increase this wage in different states/provinces/etc. and not in others as they see fit. The overall goal of this resolution is to work towards a solution for people living below the poverty line.

SECTION II:

This would be a mandatory, not an opt in program. The council that will decide the minimum livable wage would be called CLAW, standing for the Council of Livable and Adequate Wages. This council made up of 15 people is appointed by the General Assembly (UN) and advised by the Economic and Social Council. Having fifteen people sit on the council would ensure that there would always be a majority among members and would provide a suitable number of members to get the work done on time.

The council would meet every five years or if the majority (51%) of the UN requests a formal re-evaluation, ensuring that each country's wage remains up to date. They would have 1095 days (about three years) for the initial evaluation. The re-evaluations would be 365 days long, since the initial one would already be done.

Council members would be expected to adequately re-evaluate each country regardless of the shorter time frame. The council would determine its own work schedule and set precedents for meeting dates/times.

The only hard deadline would be the end of year quota, and no bribery is to be taken. Finally, the majority of the council (eight members) would have to sign off on the official minimum wage statement for each country. The council of CLAW would be considered part of the Economic and Social Council. Every meeting year, excluding the initial three years, new council members would be appointed. To clarify, the first evaluation would be different than normal years because the appointed members would sit on the council for the full three years the initial evaluation takes.

SECTION III:

Each member of the council would get a salary of €200,076.66, or \$240,790.77. This money would come from every country contributing €15,550 or \$18,714.31. They would only get paid the years they work on the council . The money would go through the UN treasury and then be paid to each member, who would get paid every month. However, to ensure that they meet their quota, they would only get half their full salary. This would mean that they would get about €8,336.52 or \$10,032.94 each month. Then, after meeting the quota, they would receive the other half of their salary.

SECTION IV:

If the council fails to meet its quota, the members will be immediately removed and forced to return their salaries.

If a country refuses to implement the minimum wage decided by CLAW, 0.1% of their yearly GDP will be taken. After each month a country still has not implemented the minimum wage, an additional 0.05% will be taken. The Economic and Social Council will allocate these funds to programs designed to help people in poverty.

If any bribes are found to be taken within the Council, the offending member(s) will be removed and forced to return their salary. The Economic and Social Council can implement additional penalties depending on the severity of the offense.

Country: Germany
Council: General Assembly
Club: Haynes Academy
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 240

A RESOLUTION

TO: Work Towards Safer Energy Production

SECTION I:

As the world is evolving, so is sustainable energy. Although nuclear energy only makes up 10% of the world's energy, Germany believes that the world would be safer if its use was discouraged and reduced. The authors acknowledge that nuclear energy is sustainable, but it is imperative to consider the meltdowns that have led to disasters. As of February 2021, it has been around 10 years since the last major disaster, but the effects of these disasters can last for generations. Germany believes that a significant reduction in nuclear energy usage as well as an increased use of other renewable energy would make the world a much safer place. Countries including Australia, Austria, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal and Serbia have all stopped using nuclear energy and remain opposed to it as a power source. Additionally, on January 23, 2020, Germany passed legislation to decommission all of the country's nuclear style reactors. We are not proposing that the UN bans nuclear energy altogether; rather, we strive to slowly wean each country off of it and reach a point where it becomes obsolete.

SECTION II:

This program would be mandatory, not opt in. All countries by the year 2051 would be required to reduce their nuclear energy production by at least 65%. Each country's initial nuclear energy production would be measured within a month of the legislation being passed. This means that, if passed, by the time this resolution is implemented, each country will have the responsibility of sending an official and accurate production report to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

This agency will file the reports and request a second mandatory report in the year 2051. After 2051, countries would not be permitted to increase their nuclear energy percentage. Every 10 years, the countries would be required to send another official report in order for the agency to verify that production hasn't increased. Existing nuclear energy regulations would still need to be followed.

SECTION III:

No funding is required for this resolution.

SECTION IV:

If a country fails to reduce their nuclear energy production by the required amount within the deadline (65% by 2051), 0.1% of their yearly GDP will be taken. This money will continue to be taken every year past the deadline until the quota is met. The money will be put into a fund that countries can draw from in the event that their country faces a nuclear disaster and needs financial assistance. It will be regulated by the Economic and Social Council.

If a country increases their nuclear energy usage after having decreased it as stated in their 2051 report, 0.1% of their GDP will be taken to also be put into the fund discussed earlier.

Country: Estonia
Council: General Assembly
Club: Haynes
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 242

A RESOLUTION

TO: Improve the prenatal care for women in countries with poor access to health care.

SECTION I:

Every single day, approximately 830 women die due to preventable complications in pregnancy and childbirth. That equates to over 300,000 preventable deaths occurring every year just from pregnancies. Over 99 percent of these deaths occur in developing countries, such as in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. The Infant mortality rates in Sub-Saharan Africa are 1 death in every 13 infants, and 33.1 percent in Southern Asia. Improved infant mortality rates are a direct result of better prenatal care. Better prenatal care will result in lower infant mortality rate, which generally decreases the total fertility rates in countries. Not only will increasing prenatal care help with overpopulation, but it will also result in less deaths in mothers and children. The data itself proves that better prenatal care is necessary.

SECTION II:

Estonia is proposing a form of change that will directly decrease infant mortality rates. Estonia proposes to get all 41 countries with a 50/1000 infant mortality rate or higher to receive funding strictly for prenatal care. Prenatal care includes supplements, health tests, and to diagnose and treat patients with any conditions that could affect them during pregnancy.

SECTION III:

Estonia and the countries that do not benefit from this proposal will contribute 0.02 percent of their GDP every single year. Gradually, as infant mortality rates decrease to less than 50/1000, the program is no longer needed for that specific country. Economies will not be damaged because lower infant mortality will decrease total fertility. Population may even decrease.

SECTION IV:

Should any country that is granted money misuses it, they will lose the funding that was used for other purposes for one year, but get it back the year after. This is to prevent the neglect of patients because of a corrupt government.

Country: Venezuela
Council: General Assembly
Club: Lakeshore High School
Topic: Lagniappe Topic
Resolution Number: 243

A RESOLUTION

TO: Work Together and Form the United Nation

SECTION I:

With a terrifying threat on the horizon, it is natural for nations to cower and hunker down into their borders. However, we must face this faceless, global threat as one United Nation. We must see each other with compassion to achieve peace.

SECTION II:

Venezuela encourages UN member states to allow refugees. Venezuela will provide countries that cooperate with 1,000,000 bolivar soberanos (VES) to show our gratitude. Venezuela also urges member states to completely open their borders, so that we may all become one. Lastly, Venezuela calls upon all countries to put aside our differences and become one nation: the United Nation.

SECTION III:

Any funding for this resolution will come from the Venezuela money printer.

SECTION IV:

No penalties are required for the implementation of this resolution.

Country: Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Council: General Assembly
Club: Lafayette High
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 244

A RESOLUTION

TO: Prioritize Water Sanitation Emergencies in Developing and Developed Countries.

SECTION I:

1 in 3 people in the world do not have access to clean drinking water. While this issue is especially prevalent in developing countries, there is no shortage of water sanitation emergencies worldwide, even in some of the richest developing countries on the planet. Our goal is to encourage immediate action in any and all countries currently experiencing water sanitation crises, and for capable countries to provide resources in an effort to amend this world issue.

SECTION II:

Individual nations will be encouraged to submit annual reports of the state of their nation's water sanitation facilities to the public. Each facility will be classified on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 1 being of least concern and a 5 being in need of emergency assistance. All nations are encouraged to immediately focus sanitation efforts on their highest ranked areas, and, if resources allow, provide similar resources to other areas. This method of ranking facilities prioritizes by region rather than by country, and will serve to more accurately reflect the needs of these communities.

SECTION III:

The resolution will be funded through existing water sanitation services in each country, as well as through countries and organisations that volunteer their services abroad.

SECTION IV:

There will be no penalties.

Country: Iceland
Council: General Assembly
Club: Lafayette High School
Topic: Lagniappe Topic
Resolution Number: 245

A RESOLUTION

TO: Jeopardy for Rations

SECTION I:

If a special organization that is a major threat rises across the nations, our goal as a country is to keep our citizens as safe as possible, and ensure that enough rations are provided to each household. Though, in the case that supplies are cut off, there needs to be a plan devised to fairly distribute supplies.

SECTION II:

As a country, no refugees will be admitted. We want to keep our own citizens our top priority. With that being said, rations will be divided among households equally at first. If we fall into a shortage, we will play games of Jeopardy in order to determine which household gets the most supplies. We think this is only fair in the wake of this emergency, and intelligence overrules any other deciding factor. It would also be entertaining.

SECTION III:

There would be no extra cost, due to the fact supplies would come from within our country, and the game would not be a major cost to implement.

SECTION IV:

If countries attempt to send refugees, they will just not be admitted. There will be no penalties to those who do not participate in the games.

Country: South Africa
Council: General Assembly
Club: Haynes Academy for Advanced Studies
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 248

A RESOLUTION

TO: Establish definite healthcare and consistent provisions to tackle poverty and the spreading of disease throughout the majority of Africa.

SECTION I:

Poverty and little access to healthcare have unfortunately become regular stereotypes associated with the nations of the African continent, South Africa being a primary example. Following the tragedies of apartheid, South Africa has remained a partially developing country. Reforms and policies have failed to guarantee economic and medical equality and stability throughout the country. Several other African countries are under similar situations and facing high death and poverty rates as a result. This proves legitimate reason for a continent-wide program.

SECTION II:

South Africa proposes to create a research and aid program used to directly combat deficiencies found in healthcare and medical providers and general extreme poverty across Africa. Countries in the African continent and the world's major superpowers will be mandated to join said program. The remainder of countries across the world are given an opt-in option to the program. Members of this program will devote financial aid and resources to combat poverty and provide healthcare. Countries will also dedicate scientific research to major diseases affecting the African continent, including (but not limited to) malaria and the AIDS pandemic. Authority and decision making powers will be given to a board consisting of the world's superpowers and representatives from at least ten African countries. All other authority and regulation of the program will be assigned to the UN.

SECTION III:

Given the severe need for healthcare and anti-poverty services across the African continent, this will be a multi-million dollar project. All countries involved will be expected to donate at least 1.5% GDP, however, opt-in and some mandatory countries that have the financial security to donate more resources or aid are encouraged to do so. Increased trade will also be a source of income devoted to these causes.

SECTION IV:

Countries that are opt-in will not face general penalization. Countries that are seen as mandatory will face penalties for lack of donations, charity workers, or scientific research provided. Said penalties will involve denial of excess resources and reduced financial help. Countries must maintain the major guidelines of resolutions, or face possible exemption from programs.

Country: Singapore
Council: General Assembly
Club: Lafayette High School
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 249

A RESOLUTION

TO: Facilitate Adoption of the Singaporean Universal Healthcare Model

SECTION I:

Singapore has one of the best healthcare systems in the world, and spends less money per capita than many countries that have inferior healthcare systems. Its system operates on three programs: MediShield Life, MediSave, and Medifund. MediShield Life is a mandatory universal basic health insurance for all citizens and permanent residents that protects against large health bills; MediSave is a national savings method that helps to cover out-of-pocket payments that are not covered by MediShield; and MediFund is the government's safety net for patients whose bills remain extensive even after MediSave. In order to ensure that more people have access to affordable healthcare, we propose that other countries have the guidance to adopt our system.

SECTION II:

The UN will create a council that guides countries through the process of changing their current healthcare systems to the Singaporean MediShield Life, MediSave, and Medifund healthcare model. This is an opt-in program for countries that want to reshape and improve the effectiveness of their healthcare systems.

SECTION III:

This resolution would not need UN funds. All healthcare would continue to be covered by the taxpayers of the countries that wish to opt in, as there are no additional healthcare systems that are being implemented. The existing systems are simply being reshaped to be more cost-effective.

SECTION IV:

There is no penalty, as this is an opt-in program.

Country: Italy
Council: General Assembly
Club: Lakeshore High School
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 250

A RESOLUTION

TO: Normalize the Usage of Synthesized Gas

SECTION I:

Fossil fuels play a major role in the world we live in and how it is powered, but with this role comes grave results for the environment as well as its inventory of resources. With the imminent catastrophe coming if the world does not change soon, synthesized fuel is an option which needs to be put into place now. While taking into account how significant fossil fuels are in modern economics, this resolution aims to have countries worldwide transitioning to alternative fuels within the next ten years or so.

SECTION II:

This resolution would implement a 5% tax on the usage of fossil fuels to generate a significant amount of energy for machines and automobiles. If over one third of a country's automobile energy is generated from fossil fuels, this tax will be enforced. However, if a country has automobile fossil fuel generation which is at a total of 33% or below, the tax will be 2% only. This resolution would also grant the UN the ability to enforce a tax, a power it does not currently possess. Italy wants to encourage and endorse the usage of synthetic fuels such as those developed from vegetable oils and bio diesel, which would not fall under the jurisdiction of this tax. This resolution, in addition to implementing a tax, would establish the Green Fuel Committee (GFC), a group with a purpose of heading the movement to transition away from fossil fuels. The GFC will be in charge of determining how the tax will be implemented and enforced as well as a general effort to organize synthetic fuel use globally.

SECTION III:

This bill does not necessarily call for funding, but expenditures for specific circumstances will be paid for by Italy and the GFC. These circumstances are not clearly defined but the provider of the funds will analyze the situation and determine if funding is required.

SECTION IV:

Countries who fail to comply with this tax will forfeit a significant amount of revenue generated from the fossil fuel power to the Green Fuel Committee and its endeavors in transitioning from said fossil fuels. This amount will be determined by the GFC based on the circumstances and will first require an evaluation of the tax violation

Country: Singapore
Council: General Assembly
Club: Lafayette High School
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 252

A RESOLUTION

TO: Establish Waste-To-Energy Plants And Create A UN Landfill Island

SECTION I:

The UN has the potential to both obtain its own island and make the world a cleaner place. Waste-to-energy plants are an innovative way to both generate energy and dispose of waste. Although pollutants are released by incinerating waste, modern filtration systems and proper disposal of the resultant ash cut these pollutants down significantly. For example, Semakau Island in Singapore is, in fact, the country's landfill: the location where all ash produced by Singapore's waste-to-energy plants is stored. Semakau Island is, however, also a scenic island and a haven for wildlife, where trees and grass are planted above secure storage units of waste. It marks the beginning of a new type of landfill that actually fosters ecosystems, and has the potential to be adopted more widely.

SECTION II:

This is an opt-in program for countries that want to have waste-to-energy plants. Participating countries will pay as much as they are able to towards building waste-to-energy plants with appropriate pollution filtration by using money usually allocated to waste disposal, and the UN will finance the remaining cost. The UN will then sell energy produced by the plant to the country at a set international rate agreed upon by the General Assembly. The waste-to-energy plants will continue to be run by the UN until or unless the country wishes to buy both the plant and filtration equipment from the UN at a price agreed upon by the General Assembly (adjusted for both inflation and the original contribution of the country in building the plant), at which point the country will own the plant, the filtration equipment, and the energy the plant produces. All countries with these waste-to-energy plants will have the option of allowing the UN to dispose of the ash produced by the plants with environmentally-friendly storage on Pulau Brani, a Singaporean island. Although waste diminishes in volume by 90% after incineration, we anticipate that a large amount of ash will need to be stored, and that the island's area will actually expand as protective landfill cells are built and trees are planted above the cells. The growing island will henceforth be the official UN island.

SECTION III:

Although we anticipate that there will be a large initial cost (to build waste-to-energy plants and deal with pollutants) that will have to be covered by a temporary increase in UN budget, the money that these plants generate in sold energy and the eventual purchase of plants by countries will significantly offset cost problems over time.

Furthermore, having an island would be beneficial to the UN, and using trash to create energy can help save money and creates much more resourceful disposal options.

SECTION IV:

There is no penalty, as this is an opt-in program.

Country: Germany
Council: General Assembly
Club: Haynes Academy
Topic: Lagniappe Topic
Resolution Number: 253

A RESOLUTION

TO: Implement the Hunger Games Program

SECTION I:

A war with a secret society possessing advanced, cutting-edge weapons would be catastrophic. One thing each country would have to consider is how to distribute resources among the people. There are, of course, countless different ways to do this, but most would involve bias and wouldn't be fair.

This resolution provides a solution to this problem that is completely opt-in: The Hunger Games, altered to be more humane. The state/province/region of a country's victor would be given $\frac{1}{4}$ of all of that country's available resources.

Victors from each country would be permitted to enter the International Hunger Games, in which the victor would secure all of the surplus money not used to fund the Hunger Games Project for their country.

SECTION II:

Once again, this would be a completely opt-in program. All countries willing to participate would build an arena designed by the Gamemaker in their country's capital city. Tributes from each state/province/region/etc. would volunteer to have their names drawn during the reaping, which would occur on a day agreed upon by $\frac{2}{3}$ of participating countries. Two tributes would be chosen from each state/province/region.

Stylists and mentors would be hired for the tributes. If at any point during the game a tribute were to back out, they would be allowed to leave, but they would not be permitted to return.

To eliminate any unfair advantages a tribute might have, the International Games would be held on a platform floating on the ocean and not in any one country. The same rules from the individual countries' games would apply.

SECTION III:

All countries willing to participate would contribute 0.05% or more of their yearly GDP to the Hunger Games Program. This money would be used to build arenas and supply the salaries of the Gamemaker, stylists, mentors, etc.

SECTION IV:

No penalties are required for this resolution, since participation is not mandatory.

Country: India
Council: General Assembly
Club: Haynes Academy
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 255

A RESOLUTION

TO: Establish a committee working towards the rise of a lowering literacy rate in underdeveloped, highly populated countries

SECTION I:

Stricken by poverty and an ever-growing population has put India in a precarious position, as more and more children are being born everyday that won't have access to education. Rural areas, miles away from electricity and wifi, rely on children to help tend to the farms, but there is no adequate medical institute anywhere nearby. The Infant Mortality Rate is a staggering 145 deaths/1000 live births, heavily influenced by insufficient access to hospitals and contraceptives. The contraceptive prevalence rate is only 52.2%, as more remote areas have less knowledge about their use and because they need more work help. India's struggle has made it abundantly clear a solution is needed.

SECTION II:

Recognizing the low literacy rate of a Stage 3 country in the Demographic Transition Model, India calls for other countries in similar situations to establish a committee fighting solely towards the increased literacy rate. This committee would be focused on education's relationship with poverty and healthcare. In India, there is a committee on the National Education Policy, which focuses on reform and establishing a National Education Committee. India desires to take a portion of the budget and have offices set up every 50 miles hopefully. If all works out, representatives could reach out to the poorer areas, holding information sessions about contraception and the importance of learning to read and write. Teaching at least one would allow for the knowledge to spread around. Since electricity and internet connection is sparse in these rural areas, everything would have to be on paper and taught face to face. However, this is a needed investment for the sake of the country. Almost 350 million people in India are illiterate, a number way larger than it should be in any country on the verge of Stage 4 of the DTM. The UN is already working towards providing equal education to everyone around the world, but this is more tailored to a specific issue within. If this project shows a success rate after 5 years, it can become an opt-in program open to other member nations to try out in their own rural areas. Ultimately, all the power will be within the country, but this resolution provides an example for others to follow.

SECTION III:

As this would be a committee coming from within one's country, it would depend on how much a country would want to put towards this cause. We do note that the more money willing to be put in would result in faster reform. Countries with existing committees could choose to allocate some of the money towards specifically educating more people. Instead of it being the literacy rate, they could aim to heighten the college attendance rate. The UN's own SDG-Education 2030 Steering Committee is willing to work towards equal education across the world, so funds could be given and distributed to those countries with no ability to supply their own funding.

SECTION IV:

There would be no penalty, as this program is opt-in.

Country: Thailand
Council: General Assembly
Club: Archbishop Hannan High
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 257

A RESOLUTION

TO: Healthcare and Poverty

SECTION I:

Concerned with the recent global pandemic, the economy of Thailand, like other nations in the East Asia and Pacific region, has been hit hard from COVID-19 in their tourist and trade markets, which in turn has led to an increase in poverty levels, unemployment, and decrease in healthcare. Thailand aims to resolve this imbalance by providing a financial package, similar to the Monetary Policy created back in February 2020, to those affected by this pandemic through healthcare benefits and coverage that extends past the universal health coverage of our nation and a monthly issued amount of expendable money to revamp the economy in a post-COVID-19 world.

SECTION II:

Thailand and other nations whose economies have taken a toll due to this recent pandemic will use the financial package for those who are unemployed and those below the national poverty line, which are individuals surviving less than \$5.50 per day, to cover healthcare costs, with an established limited amount per year, and a monthly stimulus check. The package will mainly be regulated by Thailand's national government. This package will be opt-in for all countries in the world that have also been affected by the loss in exporting product and tourism, as these markets were affected most during this pandemic.

SECTION III:

As Thailand's GDP increases over this coming year, this package will cover those who are recently affected until they are able to fiscally care for themselves and their families' financial needs and healthcare costs. This package will be used for the time being until tourism and exportation pick back up in this coming year. The healthcare costs and stimulus packages will be paid for by the government and six percent of the GDP will be distributed to each person affected.

SECTION IV:

As this package is optional, there will be no penalties.

Country: Ethiopia
Council: General Assembly
Club: Jesuit High School
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 258

A RESOLUTION

TO: Enable Energy Development in Sub-Saharan Africa

SECTION I:

Affirming that access to sustainable electrical energy is a necessity for a people's development.

Recognizing that only 47.66% of African's have access to power and that this access is much lower in rural areas.

Recognizing the numerous benefits of supplying people with power including significantly long-term economic benefits, educational advancement, quality of life improvement, medical benefits, and access to more advanced technologies.

Emphasizing the importance of gender equality throughout a community and its workforce.

Guided by the UN's Sustainable Development Goals which call for universal access to clean, affordable energy.

Understanding the significant expense of funding such a project and believing that the development of one country is a success for all and that every country must work together to further our shared goal of clean, sustainable energy.

SECTION II:

1. Proposes an opt-in program that uses Ethiopia's National Electrification Plan (NEP) as a model for other developing Sub-Saharan countries to:

(a) provide a model for structuring the development of power grids and distribution systems using grid expansion and off-the-grid projects.

(b) promote gender equality across the energy sector by recreating programs used in the NEP's electrification efforts.

(c) provide security to donors and investors by virtue of the program's proven positive effects and previous successes.

2. Emphasizes that countries that develop power grids can aid less developed countries by exporting energy and simultaneously profit from their investment.

3. Reiterates the positive effects that electrical development can have on schools, clinics, and businesses within a country.

4. Proposes a commitment to provide support and limited funding to nations willing to commit to a plan similar to the NEP.

SECTION III:

The NEP will cost Ethiopia 1.5 billion USD over its first five years; however, the expense of the program is affected by a country's population and size as well as the speed at which the government wants to implement the program. Ethiopia currently aims to complete the program over a period of seven years, a rather rapid and somewhat expensive approach that necessitated the simultaneous commissioning of two hydroelectric dams. Therefore, although a direct calculation cannot be made, the estimated average cost for implementing the project would be 31,292,912.91 USD per year, based on the average population of the Sub-Saharan African nations. However, this number is an inaccurate estimate that only considers Ethiopia's spending as a model and thus assumes the cost of the project to be 1.45 USD per citizen per year. The cost of the project will vary based on a country's current development, resources, and investment pace, but many Sub-Saharan African countries could afford to implement the project, or a scaled-down version of it, at this price estimation. Additional funding would come from the world bank. Ethiopia, for example, has received a 375 million USD International Development Association credit from the World Bank to help finance its project. Such a credit could be considered for other nations willing to commit to the project.

Unfortunately, this program will not be accessible to every African country. Some countries must focus more on infrastructure development or economic development before embarking on this stage of growth. However, this resolution is only meant to help countries develop their energy systems. While funding options are intended to dampen the costs, this resolution is not meant to solve the economic problems preventing energy development. As more countries begin developing their energy sectors, they may see fit to implement this model of development. Until then, this resolution can certainly benefit some of the larger African nations immediately and, in doing so, help their neighbors through energy exports.

SECTION IV:

As the program is opt-in, there will be no penalties for not participating in the program; however, a nation that commits to the program and receives funding then leaves it without good reason will be subject to a loss of funding and the included legal ramifications.

Justification for pausing development could include sudden economic failure or unexpected limiting circumstances.

Country: United States
Council: General Assembly
Club: Youth and Government/ Lafayette High School
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 261

A RESOLUTION

TO: Reformation of Healthcare

SECTION I:

Although the worldwide life expectancy has increased substantially over the last 50 years, every country's healthcare system lacks in substantial ways. Because of the difference in healthcare coverage among developed countries compared to developing countries, it is morally obvious that something must be done so that the people of the world will all be treated equally, regardless of their country's economic standing.

SECTION II:

The United States proposes a new way to give access to healthcare. This will include reducing out of pocket costs, providing service closer to poorer communities, providing mental health outreach, providing harm reduction resources, and limiting irrational drug prescribing. All of these things would help the general population's health. This program is optional. Countries can change what to include with the program's amenities to cater to their people's specific needs.

SECTION III:

At the country's discretion, they can request money from the UN, high GDP countries can help low GDP countries in paying for their program.

SECTION IV:

There will be no penalties as this program is optional.

Country: Czech Republic
Council: General Assembly
Club: Jesuit High School
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 262

A RESOLUTION

TO: Foster Global Coordination in the Field of Solar Energy

SECTION I:

Concerned by the lack of renewable energy use by otherwise developed nations,

Keeping in mind the 7th Sustainable Development Goal of the United Nations: to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy,

Noting further the value that solar energy provides as a clean and infinite source of energy,

Recognizing the important role global cooperation plays in the effective research of renewable energy,

SECTION II:

This resolution will create a program for the sharing of solar energy research, as well funding for said research, among its members. This program will be called the Global Solar Research Initiative (GSRI), and will be opt-in. The GSRI will be administrated under the auspices of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which will be tasked with ensuring the compliance of members and suggesting specific topics of research. In order to join the GSRI, a nation simply has to pledge at least 0.3% of government spending to the program, and also share any pertinent research it conducts with the program and its member nations.

SECTION III:

The GSRI will be self-funded by its member nations. Additionally, it will accept donations from supportive private entities and NGOs.

SECTION IV:

The Executive Board of the UNDP will monitor member nations' conformity to the GSRI funding and research sharing requirements. If the Board finds a member nation to be in violation of the aforementioned requirements, it will nominate the nation to be expelled from the program. All GSRI members will then be able to vote on the infringing nation's expulsion, with an absolute majority in favor being required for expulsion.

Country: Japan
Council: General Assembly
Club: Jesuit High School
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 263

A RESOLUTION

TO: Increasing Renewable Energy Availability

SECTION I:

As Japan we are concerned about the lack of energy availability in developing countries. A lack of energy dramatically affects health, limits opportunities and widens the gap between the haves and have nots. Although fossil fuels provide large quantities of energy, they are not eco-friendly nor sustainable for developing countries. Therefore, with Japan's resources and the help of other countries we will help establish renewable energy sources in developing countries.

SECTION II:

Japan plans to do this by providing countries with funding that will help install different forms of hydroelectric, wind, and solar power. Other countries are encouraged to participate in this program; however, it is completely optional. Countries who opt to participate will provide funds for the subsidization of the development of renewable energy in developing countries. Under supervision of the UNDP, funds will be allotted at a country's behest.

SECTION III:

This program will be funded through the donations of the participating countries and will require \$30,000,000 from each country that wishes to participate.

SECTION IV:

Since this program is optional, any country that does not participate will not be penalized.

Country: New Zealand
Council: General Assembly
Club: Episcopal of Acadiana
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 264

A RESOLUTION

TO: Initiate an Annual Competition

SECTION I:

Elderly citizens cost the greatest expenses by far to state-funded healthcare programs around the world. They are vulnerable to a trove of illnesses that are almost exclusive to their age group like Alzheimer's Disease and Parkinson's Disease, and they are much more prone to contract illnesses and infections than younger citizens. Additionally, these illnesses like the flu and the common cold, which cause relatively mild symptoms in younger individuals, can quickly become life-threatening to older individuals and raising exponentially higher expenditures for state healthcare programs. Meanwhile, in New Zealand, One in Seven households live in poverty, and One in Three citizens in those households are children; although it might seem impossible, these are more promising statistics than in several of our fellow member-nations, and we must resolve as a body to stem this tide of needless suffering. These children, who were born into the slumps of civilization by no fault of their own, have their running noses pressed against the windows of the finest hospitals and clinics known to man, but they can't get in, perpetually left in the cold by their socioeconomic misfortune. All-the-while, seniors, who are well-fed by government welfare programs and contribute nothing to the national workforce, live almost constantly in these hospitals, taking up beds that could be used by children, who constitute the future of our world, while those old patients often haven't long to live anyway. This is a broken system, always putting the wellness of at-risk children in jeopardy in the vain hope of rescuing the already condemned lives of senior citizens, and it must end today.

SECTION II:

New Zealand rises today, as a state renowned the world over as a progressive state, a nation known to pioneer progress, and to solve problems that others are too unable or unwilling to answer. We boldly propose the institution of mandatory international survival contests among the elderly classes of citizens of the world. These contests, which will have a "battle royale" format, shall take place annually in every province of every member-nation worldwide and will be open to the general public for viewership by television programming. There shall be at least 100 participants in each of these games, or more as the populations of the states vary (an additional participant per 10,000 people, but not exceeding 1000 participants), and will be drafted through a random lottery system of seniors over the age of 65 who are no longer in the workforce by the provincial or state governments therein. No exceptions shall be made. For example, the Province of Otago in our home nation of New Zealand (population 236,000) would hold an annual contest with 123 participants.

SECTION III:

The proceeds from the television programming of these events, along with the funds not spent on the remaining medical bills of those contestants lost during the event, shall be reallocated specifically to fund universal care for children below the age of 15 in every nation and province around the world. Additionally, the money no longer spent on researching age-driven illnesses like dementia and Alzheimer's Disease will be reappropriated to fund the research of cancer, child autism, asthma, and other diseases that disproportionately affect at-risk children. This is a clear answer for a younger, more vital, more vigorous generation, and it is, in turn, a clear answer to a brighter, more optimistic future.

SECTION IV:

Countries who abstain from this program will be required to contribute .5% of their GDP to UNICEF, the UN's International Children Emergency Fund, which shall then be allocated to fund children's health research and to build state-of-the-art children's hospitals in underdeveloped countries around the world.

Country: New Zealand
Council: General Assembly
Club: Episcopal of Acadiana
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 265

A RESOLUTION

TO: Construct a Series of Tidal Hydroelectric Megaplants

SECTION I:

New Zealand is proud to call itself an experimental republic, a place where persistent problems are solved and a country where complex questions are answered. Our nation is known for its creativity, its pioneering, and above all, its commitment to preserving our wonderful world — including our nation's unparalleled natural beauty — for generations to come. Renewable energy and access to energy for all people is a complex problem, and debates have long persisted over which avenue for green energy is the most effective and the most worth funding. We are of the opinion in New Zealand that any solution, no matter how expensive, is better than no solution, and we hold the right of unprohibited access for all people to be inalienable in this modern world, where we rely as much on our technology as much as on each other to move forward together.

SECTION II:

As a relatively small island nation in the South Pacific, we are surrounded by nothing but a vast, unadulterated ocean that wields unimaginable power. The greenest, most sustainable solution to our global energy crisis is certainly to recognize and begin utilizing this enormous untapped resource for the benefit of all citizens of the world. New Zealand hereby volunteers large portions of its ocean territory (with proper compensation from the UN) along the Kermadec Trench, south of Campbell Island, and on the westernmost side of the Tasman Sea to be utilized for the construction of three Tidal Hydroelectric Megaplants which, by utilizing the Pacific Gyre, the East Australia Current, and the Antarctic Circumpolar Current, will produce enough sustainable energy for the surrounding Oceanic region. The UN shall also call for other member-nations who possess sufficient territorial water holdings to lend their territory to similar projects to provide for continued energy supply in all regions around the globe. Countries who offer their territories as grounds for these Megaplants and who relinquish control and maintenance of those Megaplants to the UN will be compensated appropriately and will receive grant funding to build the appropriate infrastructure in their country to carry this power to their municipalities and households while other countries will be required to fund their own means of implementation. Furthermore, member-nations who opt to tap this energy must ensure that ALL regions and households in their country have equal access to this power, leaving no area without efficient power.

In order to prevent regional disputes and to present a more equal development of this program, no country with a GDP of \$1.2 Trillion or greater shall be considered for a grant to build infrastructure by the UN, although the UN will gladly use any territory given by these wealthy countries to build Megaplants with compensation.

Disclaimer: No sea animals, including dolphins, will be harmed in the construction or operation of these Megaplants, as a fence will be built around each Megaplant to allow the current to pass through but to keep animal life out.

SECTION III:

These Megaplants shall be contracted for construction through a bidding process to various regional specialists who possess the means and supplies to effectively execute these large projects. All member-nations (not just those who build the megaplants) must contribute 0.0008% of their National GDPs to this noble project. This project will in the long run reduce national dependency on things like ethanol, solar, wind, or oil subsidies, and it will also decrease the price of power worldwide, making this a more than worthwhile investment for every member-nation and our collective posterity.

SECTION IV:

There shall be no penalties for nations who refuse to opt in to build domestic infrastructure to utilize the energy produced by Megaplants, although all member-nations must still provide 0.0008% of their GDP to the UN for the funding of this project. However, those who do opt in to build this infrastructure must ensure equal access to the power by every region, neighborhood, and incorporated household in their country under the penalty of suspension of their access to the energy altogether.

Country: Vietnam
Council: General Assembly
Club: Jesuit Hight School
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 266

A RESOLUTION

TO: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability

SECTION I:

Because of aggression by China in the South China Sea Vietnam struggles to get oil, so Vietnam must find a way to get easier access to oil.

SECTION II:

Get trade agreements between Vietnam and the Philippines which would give Vietnam access to oil in the Sulu Sea. Because of pirates in the Sulu Sea oil tankers need protection. An international naval force is needed to offer that protection.

SECTION III:

The United Nations will tax all oil coming from the Sulu Sea. That money will be used to help pay for the naval force. Some of the money will go to the farmers in Vietnam to help the farmers grow more so that more food can be exported.

SECTION IV:

If any oil company refuses to pay the tax then the country where the oil company is located will be fined.

Country: Chad
Council: General Assembly
Club: Catholic High
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 269

A RESOLUTION

TO: Domestic issues in Chad

SECTION I:

Currently in Chad, homosexual people are sentenced to up to 25 years in jail just for being themselves. This is an issue because homosexuality should be accepted and not punished. Our solution to this issue is to completely abolish this law. This will make the country a better place because the general population will be more accepting of other people.

SECTION II:

Currently in Chad, child labor is completely fine and common practice. This is an issue because child labor is incredibly immoral and these children work in extremely harsh conditions. Our solution to this issue is to completely outlaw child labor. This will make the country a better place for children because they will be able to live out their childhoods instead of spending them in factories.

SECTION III:

Currently in Chad, most people don't think education isn't very necessary because 85% of the residents of Chad work in Agriculture. This is an issue because it causes people to not become educated as they should so they can advance the society in Chad. Our solution to this problem is to set up a system of public schools that are accessible to everyone. This will make the country a better place because there will be more educated people working to advance their country.

SECTION IV:

These will all be punishable by jail time if not enforced.

Country: The Netherlands
Council: General Assembly
Club: Youth and Government Club/ Dutchtown High School
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 273

A RESOLUTION

TO: Reduce Non-Renewable Energy Sources

SECTION I:

Energy accessibility: In recent years the Netherlands have used 42% of energy that came from natural gas and 37% of oil and 11% of coal. The government and businesses alike have been working together to achieve the goal that will lead to the reduce in the use of non renewable resources and the use of renewable resources increase.

SECTION II:

This will be a mandatory 5 year program. During this 5 year time period there will be significant strides that will see all companies and buildings moving towards renewable resources that haven't already and moving away from non renewable resources. The Dutch government will create the program and will also hold the authority and will be the sole decision making power as it's their country, but the UN will be used as a consultant.

SECTION III:

This plan will be funded by taxes from citizens and businesses, there wouldn't be a rise in taxes but there would be a section where a portion of taxes would go to. The goal would be to raise \$4 billion to ensure that every business can have the resources and the knowledge to implement the plans to move forward in having a cleaner and safer environment.

SECTION IV:

Any business that doesn't comply first time will be warned and the second time will be a \$10,000 fine and another warning, the third warning will be a larger fine of \$50,000 and temporary suspension of the license. The fourth and last warning will lead to a stripping of license. All these penalties will apply to any and every business from any country that decides to open up an establishment in the Netherlands. The country itself will not be subjected to these penalties, only the businesses who don't follow the rules.

Country: Croatia
Council: General Assembly
Club: Live Oak Highschool
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 274

A RESOLUTION

TO: Hydropower Energy Usage

SECTION I:

Croatia will double its usage of hydropower in order to cut the usage of natural gases and non-renewable resources and their effect on the environment. This represents an overall move towards cleaner energy while focusing on a type of energy that Croatia has most access too.

SECTION II:

Croatia will start directing government funding to Hydropower Corporations and impose taxes on products of non-renewable energy. This economic incentive will force the economy to shift to this cleaner resource and no longer rely on non-renewables. The lost of jobs and income from the opposing energy sector will be made up for by the growth of the new one. This will be an optimal solution as only countries with broad seashores and rivers will be able to utilize this method, however, this same procedure could be used with another non-renewable resource.

SECTION III:

The taxes placed on non-renewable resources will be directly funneled into that of the Hydropower Industry and will subsequently make a platform for investors to follow suit. This should breed economic growth in this industry and make up for the loss of jobs and income from the other industry.

SECTION IV:

The enforcement on this resolution will be relaxed as this dramatic shift in a country's economy may not always go as planned and should therefore be applied on a country by country basis. If one country feels as if the rules should be amended for their case it should be evaluated by a committee and then either overturned or finalized. If a country goes unjustifiably against the resolution then they will be economically penalized by the other countries through trade or pushed out of this movement altogether.

Country: Russia
Council: General Assembly
Club: Baton Rouge Magnet High School
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 276

A RESOLUTION

TO: Promote the Use of Hydroelectric Power

SECTION I:

One of the most pressing concerns of the 21st century throughout the globe is the rapidly expanding need for increased amounts of electricity, especially in rapidly growing developing countries. Also in most countries, however, exists a large source of power: rivers, whose kinetic energy contained within the flow of the river allow turbines to create mechanical energy to power electrical grids all over the world. Hydroelectric power has and can be further designed to be less environmentally impactful than fossil fuels, while also being able to power the electric grid 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, unlike other renewables.

SECTION II:

This resolution will require all countries with rivers large enough for hydroelectric power, and with other rivers available, to commit at least 1% of a nation's Real GDP in state funding to establishing and maintaining development (or further development in the case of countries who already promote hydroelectric power).

SECTION III:

As stated in section II, this resolution will require 1% of a nation's Real GDP to be committed to the establishment of hydroelectric power.

SECTION IV:

All countries that do not comply with this resolution will face sanctions by Russia and official sanction by the United Nations, with pressure on all complying nations to sanction as well.

Country: Guatemala
Council: General Assembly
Club: St. Joseph's Academy
Topic: Healthcare and Poverty
Resolution Number: 277

A RESOLUTION

TO: Enforcing Social Rehabilitation Through Foreign Aid

SECTION I:

Guatemala's goal concerning healthcare and poverty is to significantly lower our poverty rates from 59.5% to 15% by 2045. We will distribute specific percentages from foreign aid funds to social programs, such as education, healthcare, access to clean water, and improving infrastructure.

SECTION II:

Guatemala receives an average of \$157 million a year through foreign aid. Currently, 11% goes to federal government officials and the military budget. The passage of this resolution entails that foreign aid will be required to be allocated directly to the municipal governments, and the amount per district will depend on capita. The municipal governments will allocate the funds locally, depending on the districts' needs.

SECTION III:

Since all funding is from existing foreign aid, to be able to ensure all money will fulfill the goals set in place by other countries, no other funding is needed.

SECTION IV:

If national government officials do not send the money directly to the municipal governments, they will be charged with embezzlement and removed from office.

Country: Lichtenstein
Council: General Assembly
Club: Lafayette High School
Topic: Energy Accessibility and Sustainability
Resolution Number: 278

A RESOLUTION

TO: Illegalizing For-Profit Electric Companies

SECTION I:

Most electric companies are for-profit institutions. Electric companies in the U.S. generated 401.7 billion dollars on average in 2019, and with a profit margin of 9.5%, that is around 38.1 billion dollars worth of profit for these electric companies. Yet even with all that profit, most of the power in the US and the world is not sustainable, and many people do not have access to that power. In the modern age, electricity is an essential commodity, and profiting off of it is no longer as ethical as it once was.

SECTION II:

Electric companies worldwide have one month after the passing of this resolution to invest profits into their infrastructure to increase accessibility and sustainability of their products and become non-profit organizations.

SECTION III:

There will be no funding necessary for this resolution.

SECTION IV:

If companies do not become non-profit in the month given or if companies begin to make a profit, the entire country that the company is run in will have sanctions placed on it, reducing the importation of any and all fuel materials by 40 percent.

