

1 Country: Bhutan
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Archbishop Hannan High School
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 283

7 A RESOLUTION

8
9 TO: Protect Forests and Animal Life (PFAL)

10 11 SECTION I:

12 Bhutan has been trying to conserve its environment and protect its wildlife. More than 51% of
13 Bhutan is protected. Even so, Bhutan is still running low on resources. The reason is a lack of
14 balance in economic development. There is already a funding system set in place, Bhutan for Life.
15 This funding would help to ensure the long term protection of the country's natural resources and
16 animals. With poaching of wildlife rising, it is very important to start to ensure the protection of
17 wildlife now. There are 21 Critically endangered species of seed plants and animals, 43
18 Endangered species of seed plants and animals, and 70 Vulnerable species of seed plants and
19 animals just in Bhutan. This resolution is to protect forested areas inside and outside of Bhutan
20 and the forest's species from dying out and going extinct. The world has lost one-third of its
21 forests already. There are 41,415 species on the IUCN red list and 16,306 of these are
22 considered endangered worldwide. It is time to make a change and protect our forests and their
23 species.

24 25 SECTION II:

26 This is an opt-in program that is an extension of Bhutan for Life as an investment in the safety of
27 current and future forests worldwide. There will be a grant system in place for members who may
28 run into unforeseen crises relating to their forests. There will be a limit as to how much money will
29 be provided. If there is an instance of a major loan it will be voted on amongst all members. All
30 votes will be anonymous to protect countries and to help protect from any potential tension or
31 strain it might cause.

32 33 SECTION III:

34 It would be a joint fund that will allow outtakes of money for forest-related crises/rejuvenation by
35 all members. There will be an equal investment from all who opt-in. It would work as a loan system
36 with no need for interest unless a one-half-year to one-year time limit is passed without
37 repaying. The time limit will be based on the amount of money taken out and what is seen fit for
38 that amount of money. The interest rate would be 4% if that time limit that was set is passed.
39 There is already money in the fund from Bhutan that can be made accessible to countries involved;
40 therefore, the program is already partially funded.

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1 SECTION IV:

2 If a country misuses funds there will be a vote to see if they are allowed to stay in the committee.
3 Votes will be anonymous to protect the lesser countries from more powerful ones and the votes
4 will have to be 50% or more in favor to stay in the committee. If a country is voted out, the
5 country will have a year to plead for a re-evaluation of the situation. There is re-evaluation
6 allowed and the country must get a 60% or more vote in favor of their return. If the re-evaluation
7 fails you must wait half a year to get a second re-evaluation. Members may have unlimited
8 reevaluations; members must wait half a year to get the next one. If any bribing, threatening, or
9 other foul play is found, the offending country or countries can and will be removed immediately
10 and any other countries involved will be voted upon to see if they are allowed to stay. The direct
11 offense countries that were removed will pay a fine to get their first re-evaluation; after the first
12 re-evaluation if you do not pass any further reevaluations will cost nothing for that offense. The
13 fine will be determined based on the severity of the offense. If you pass through the re-evaluation
14 process and commit another direct offense you must wait three years before you can be
15 reevaluated with a fine for your first reevaluation.

1 Country: Unite Arab Emirates
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: University Laboratory School
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 285

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7 **A RESOLUTION**
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9 TO: Fix the UAE's internet problems.

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11 **SECTION I:**

12 The UAE has terrible internet access, and citizens across the country are having trouble
13 even getting the connection, then the connection is very very weak.

14 **SECTION II:**

15 The UAE will invest in a division of the government that along with keeping the power, will
16 set up telephone lines and data centres that can and will provide our citizens with a strong
17 connection.

18 **SECTION III:**

19 Costs for this investment are at a maximum of 500,000 dirhams. This money will come
20 from increased taxes on the richest of the rich who gain so much from the oil in our
21 country.

22 **SECTION IV:**

23 If the people who we are taking chose to not pay the taxes, they will have their taxes
24 increased by 3% each month until the offender has not paid taxes in 5 months, and all of
25 their assets in banks will be frozen.

1 Country: Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Jesuit Highschool
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 287

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7 **A RESOLUTION**
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9 TO: Creating a source of income for the Food Insecurity crisis in Afghanistan

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11 **SECTION I:**

12 Afghanistan has been in a crisis since the start of the Soviet Invasion in 1979. The
13 constant state of fighting and destruction of land has caused the people of Afghanistan to
14 have a multitude of issues. The main issue being the lack of food and the dependency on
15 imports from countries such as Pakistan.

16 **SECTION II:**

17 This resolution will make countries that participated in conflicts in Afghanistan work with
18 the government of Afghanistsan to ensure that the people have proper food security and
19 have their basic needs met. Countries should be responsible for crises they've caused. This
20 is a non-opt-in resolution, this is a resolution pushing for countries and governments to
21 have more care and responsibility when they take military action, and to show that the
22 damage after conflicts is significant.

23 **SECTION III:**

24 The offending countries will pay the set price or pay in the food and supplies itself for the
25 people of Afghanistan. Countries will donate 0.001% of their GDP to the cause.

26 **SECTION IV:**

27 Countries that refuse to pay will face economic trade sanctions from signing parties of the
28 resolution. The main sanction is denying of exports and imports to or from said country.

1 Country: Venezuela
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Captain Shreve Highschool
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 289

7 A RESOLUTION

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9 TO: Reestablish the Agricultural Stability of Venezuela

10 SECTION I:

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12 Venezuela is in a food stability crisis right now. A recent survey by ENCOVI determined
13 that around 74% of Venezuelan households face moderate to extreme food insecurity. This
14 is likely due to the economic crisis happening in the country. There have been attempts to
15 help fight food insecurity, such as a health program, nutrition program, and empowerment
16 program, yet the number of food insecure citizens remains extremely high. For the amount
17 of citizens lacking enough food, this should be seen as a national, or even global, crisis.
18

19 SECTION II:

20 This resolution opts to create a large agricultural sector of Venezuela to help fight this.
21 Agriculture is a prime factor in creating food stability. Around 2/3 of Venezuela's land
22 mass is covered by rainforests. Some of this land can be optimised and used as farming
23 land, while still keeping a large biodiversity in the area. Agriculture can also help
24 industrialize the economy by boosting labor productivity. It can also help forgien exchange
25 by producing exports. This could help majorly soothe the economic crisis occurring within
26 the country by providing citizens with jobs while also increasing forgien interaction. We will
27 gather a team of agricultural scientists to help advise and watch over the farms that will be
28 made. Citizens working will have a moderate pay while also receiving a portion of the food
29 they grow.

30 SECTION III:

31 The only finance needed is 20 million from the UN budget. This will help kickstart the
32 agricultural sector by funding the deforestation and the creation of the farms.

33 SECTION IV:

34 The only downside to the enforcement of this resolution is deforestation. Although this
35 may cause minor damage to the Venezuelan environment, Venezuela is one of the most
36 biodiverse countries in the world. Even if there is minor deforestation, the rainforests'
37 biodiversity will remain strong. The UN can send agricultural scientists as representatives
38 to oversee the project. Countries that decide not to help will no longer receive exports
39 from Venezuela.

1 Country: Brazil
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Benjamin Franklin High School
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 290

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7 **A RESOLUTION**
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9 TO: Decrease Food Insecurity Globally With Increased Cooperation Between Countries

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11 **SECTION I:**

12 As Brazil sees food insecurity as an urgent problem apparent across the globe, we are
13 committed to eliminating food insecurity throughout the world. Brazil pledges to support
14 countries across the globe in their efforts to resolve hunger by opening international trade
15 in terms of agriculture and sharing agricultural innovations.

16 **SECTION II:**

17 For those who are willing to cooperate, we will open up international trade in terms of
18 agriculture which will lead to a stable food supply and collaborate on agricultural research
19 which will result in increased food production. This is an opt-in program and will be
20 monitored by the UN. The open trade of food along with agricultural innovation will result
21 in a stable food supply that is sufficient for the needs of the population. This collaboration
22 will eliminate food insecurity.

23 **SECTION III:**

24 There is no direct fee for the countries that choose to opt-in to the agreement. Brazil will
25 fund research for agricultural advancements.

26 **SECTION IV:**

27 Since this is an opt-in program, there will not be a penalty. However, if a country in the
28 agreement is withholding resources or technological advancements from another country in
29 the agreement, then Brazil will withdraw its support in terms of resources and open trade
30 from the country.

1 Country: Finland
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: LSU Lab School
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 291

6 A RESOLUTION

7
8 TO: Increase the Global Digital Literacy Rate
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10 SECTION I:

11 Finland strongly believes that access to the internet is not a privilege, but rather a right. In
12 Finland, individuals are guaranteed a 1 Mbps (megabit per second) broadband connection,
13 and Finland is making drastic steps towards interconnecting the entire nation through the
14 use of technology. In a world where opportunities on the internet are increasing more than
15 ever, digital literacy is a necessary skill for everyone.

16 SECTION II:

17 This resolution aims to create an opt-in program where each participating country
18 financially supports and benefits from the creation of the Connecting Children Action Plan
19 (CCAP). CCAP relies on volunteers from more technologically advanced countries to teach
20 children in less technologically advanced countries how to use technology to connect to
21 others around the World Bank standard of Digital skills among population. Volunteers will
22 undergo a seven day training program to ensure all participating children will be properly
23 educated, then fly out to their assigned country for a fourteen day period. Topics covered
24 in the program will include sending emails, efficiently searching the web, and differentiating
25 hazardous websites from safe ones. While this program is in its pilot stages, only the five
26 least technologically developed countries that opt-in would receive programs and
27 instruction. However, as this program expands, CCAP will likely be able to work with many
28 countries to increase the digital literacy rate around the world as funding and support
29 increase.

30 SECTION III:

31 This resolution is entirely funded by participating countries, with the involvement fee
32 varying by the country's GDP. Countries with a GDP of \$800 or lower will pay \$30 to
33 participate in this program. Countries with a GDP between \$10,000 and \$801 will pay
34 \$300 to participate. Countries with a GDP between \$500,000 and \$10,001 will pay
35 \$3,000 dollars. Any country with a GDP higher than \$500,000 will pay \$30,000 to
36 participate. Training volunteers would occur virtually through the Connecting Children
37 Action Plan, and flights would be financed through the CCAP as well. Each session will
38 educate 15 children per 1 instructor sent for an estimated cost of \$300 per student
39 financed by the CCAP. These fees will include computer access as well as instruction time,
40 at no cost to the students.

41 SECTION IV:

42 This resolution details an opt-in program, so no penalties shall be created.

1 Country: Maldives
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: University Laboratory School
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 292

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
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9 TO: Create an environment where wildlife is represented as often as humans

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11 **SECTION I:**

12 The Maldives is a beautiful country with many amazing creatures. Wildlife, although not
13 completely overwhelmed, is taken by the tourist population. For example, the most harmed
14 creature within the Maldives is the sea turtle. The Maldives focuses more on tourists and
15 what comes from them than the wildlife themselves. This is becoming more and more of an
16 issue as the country grows in popularity.

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19 **SECTION II:**

20 Ways to prevent more destruction and negative effects is to separate the areas between
21 people and wildlife and to keep the places untouched and as natural as possible. The
22 country does not have to apply the possible solution but to keep the country's original
23 loved state, it is necessary. To get the job done, the use of wildlife specialists and even
24 governments would make an impact because the areas requiring safety to the habitat
25 would need to be off-limits.

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28 **SECTION III:**

29 No funding required
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31 **SECTION IV:**

32 In order to make this a long-lasting resolution for the wildlife, there will have to be
33 measures taken. The financial aspect will be taken care of by tourism money. This means
34 that we may have to pause the progress of other concerns while this is happening. The
35 Maldives wants to keep everything in peace with other countries and this is where the UN
36 will be involved. To keep what the country needs most, the habitat and environment need
37 to stay intact.

1 Country: Israel
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Episcopal School of Baton Rouge
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 294

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7 **A RESOLUTION**
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9 TO: Ensure Fairness in Internet Competition by Encouraging Net Neutrality Worldwide

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11 **SECTION I:**

12 Net neutrality is the principle that all internet providers must treat all online
13 communications equally. This includes not discriminating against or charging different
14 rates based on IP address, location, user, content, or platform. It is essential to worldwide
15 internet access that all companies provide equitable services and allow fairness and
16 competition between companies. This levels the playing field for competition, encouraging
17 healthy free-market capitalism and increasing internet availability. This is especially
18 important in developing economies so that one large company cannot dominate the market
19 and smaller startups will have an equal opportunity to succeed. While Israel has enforced
20 net neutrality since 2014, not every country has a stance on net neutrality, so at the very
21 least, this resolution will raise awareness for participation in net neutrality.
22

23 **SECTION II:**

24 Net neutrality will be declared a right by the United Nations.
25 An opt-in program will be established in which countries involved will pass laws protecting
26 internet traffic and mandating net neutrality in their borders. Countries confused about
27 what rules and regulations to pass surrounding net neutrality are encouraged to view
28 Israel's current net neutrality laws and mimic them; these laws can be found at
29 knesset.gov.il/archives.
30

31 **SECTION III:**

32 No funding is necessary for this resolution.

33 **SECTION IV:**

34 As this is an opt-in program, no penalties are necessary for this resolution.

1 Country: Japan
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Jesuit High School
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 295

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7 **A RESOLUTION**
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9 TO: Facilitate Necessary Resources to Decrease The Number of Food Deserted Countries.

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11 **SECTION I:**

12 As Japan regards food insecurity as a significant issue in the modern world, we are devoted
13 to assisting in the further development of food security within food deserted countries. We
14 are hoping to increase the amount of agricultural infrastructure in these countries. More
15 specifically, the number of farms, agricultural factories, and cultivated land.

16 **SECTION II:**

17 Japan is looking to create an opt-in program for countries who have the necessary
18 resources to aid in the facilitation of assets that would assist in improving the issue of
19 food insecurity around the globe. Countries that agree to participate in this program would
20 allocate their resources to a United Nations branch overseeing all the designation within
21 the program's agenda. This branch of the UN would be in charge of the designation of
22 these resources and would ensure that the opted-in countries follow through with their
23 pledges. Communication between the countries and the UN is vital to the effectiveness of
24 this program.

25 **SECTION III:**

26 The necessary funding needed for the success of this program would come from the GDP of
27 the opt-in countries. We are hoping for funding of around two to three percent of each
28 opt-in country's respective GDP.

29 **SECTION IV:**

30 Since this program is opt-in only, there are no direct penalties for parties not willing to
31 participate. However, if countries agree to participate in and fund the program but do not
32 consistently have involvement in said program, funding from the UN will be decreased,
33 along with the reduction of Japan's involvement within the affairs of said country.

1 Country: Pakistan
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Lafayette High School
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 297

6 7 **A RESOLUTION** 8

9 TO: Funding Internet Access in Rural Areas of Pakistan

10 11 SECTION I:

12 Pakistan unfortunately does not have a very high percentage of internet access, with only
13 35% of our population having access to the internet. Part of the reason for this low
14 number is the extreme divide between rural areas (62.8% of the population) and urban
15 areas (37.2% of the population). Especially as of now, with COVID-19 causing schools to
16 have to shut down and go online, this causes 65% of our population to struggle with
17 getting an education, thus preventing people from getting stable, high-paying jobs, thus
18 worsening the economic status of Pakistan.

19 SECTION II:

20 In this plan, we will give a set amount of money to the 5 largest internet service providers
21 (ISPs) in Pakistan, PTCL, Stornfiber, Nayatel, Wi-tribe, and Fiberlink, in order for them to
22 invest in providing broadband internet access in rural areas. The Pakistani government,
23 specifically the Ministry of Information Technology & Communication, will oversee this
24 project and ensure that the money is being used properly.

25 SECTION III:

26 Pakistan's budget for the fiscal 2021-2022 year, presented in June 2021 by Finance
27 Minister Shaukat Tareen, has a value of 8.49 trillion Pakistani rupees, which is the
28 equivalent of over 479 billion US dollars. 6.67 billion rupees are allocated to
29 telecommunication. If we gave 35 billion rupees to the top 5 ISPs, that is 175 billion
30 rupees going to this project, while having 6.49 billion rupees left in the budget remaining
31 for other telecommunication needs our country may have in the future.

32 SECTION IV:

33 If the Ministry of Information Technology & Communication happens to see that one of the
34 ISPs are not using the money for it's intended use, the ISP will have to have a hearing in
35 front of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, and if the ISP is proven guilty, they will be removed
36 from this program and replaced by a more trustworthy ISP. If an ISP is found guilty, this
37 will tarnish their reputation, and they will lose revenue that way.

1 Country: Kuwait
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Episcopal School of Baton Rouge
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 299

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7 **A RESOLUTION**
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9 TO: Global Internet Access and Censorship

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11 **SECTION I:**

12 The Bedouins or Bedoons are a semi-nomadic people that inhabit Arabia and much of the
13 Middle East. They were the first to inhabit the land of Kuwait hundreds of years ago. The
14 Bedouins shaped our culture, language, and society, and many of these nomadic peoples
15 still exist today, preserving their traditions and culture. In fact, it is not only Kuwait that
16 has nomadic peoples inhabiting their territories. Russia, Mongolia, Finland, Sweden,
17 Norway, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Yemen, Oman, most Saharan countries, Ethiopia, Somalia,
18 and Southern African countries as well as all American countries. However, it is ironic that,
19 after all they have done for Kuwait and many other neighboring countries, they still lack
20 representation in our government, and even citizenship and access to the internet.
21 Although about 98.6% of Kuwait does have internet access, the 1.4%, mostly the Bedouins,
22 do not have access to the internet because it is extremely difficult to access areas in the
23 rural, deserted parts of the country.
24

25 **SECTION II:**

26 Now we plan to upgrade the coverage of a free internet by expanding our network of cell
27 sites around western Kuwait. We would also allow citizenship to the Bedouins living within
28 Kuwait's borders. This also means that Bedouins will be granted suffrage and will be able
29 to run for positions in government if they please. However, this might interfere with their
30 nomadic lifestyle, so it is not required that they have a permanent place of residence. The
31 cell sites would be free to access because many Bedouins in Kuwait are impoverished. This
32 new internet access would also allow the Bedouins and other nomadic groups to There are
33 also countries besides Kuwait that deal with this issue, like in Russia's case, where
34 indigenous groups of people are not recognized as indigenous. Or in China, where nomadic
35 groups of people are living in extreme poverty. Another good example of this is actually
36 Canada, where indigenous peoples have been mistreated historically and are still somewhat
37 underrepresented. While this will not solve all the problems that indigenous or nomadic
38 people face, this will certainly be a good start.
39

40 **SECTION III:**

41 No funding required.
42

1 SECTION IV:

2 We will provide our own funding for this resolution, but we will also allow other countries
3 to use this resolution for nomadic groups in their own countries. Since this resolution is
4 opt-in, the UN will help oversee that nomadic and indigenous peoples in many other
5 countries will also be granted citizenship and representation in their government, only if
6 their governments comply. The UN will also oversee the construction of new cell sites
7 across land owned by these nomadic groups. While we do not have to have funding for this
8 project, and there will be no penalties for countries that support us but do not recognize
9 nomadic peoples as citizens, we do urge other countries with nomadic or semi-nomadic
10 populations or other countries with Bedouin populations in the Middle East to help provide
11 for their people.

1 Country: Ireland
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Captain Shreve High School
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 300

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Create Global Internet Access for the World

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11 **SECTION I:**

12 Most countries in the world have low internet access. Although internet access is low
13 globally, Ireland already has a 93% access rate. We believe that if we can spread our
14 internet throughout the world, we can better education and improve economic
15 opportunities. We can use our resources and our knowledge on how we achieved such a
16 high accessibility rate to help underdeveloped countries increase their broadband
17 infrastructure. Broadband infrastructure is a high-capacity transmission technique using a
18 wide range of frequencies, which enables a large number of messages to be communicated
19 simultaneously. Low internet access is mainly found in Africa and in Southwest Asia. Less
20 than half of the population have access to the internet. If we ensure that underdeveloped
21 countries gain access to the internet, the world economy will improve due to the
22 strengthening economies of poorer countries. The education in these countries will also
23 improve, and this will help them flourish years into the future.

24
25 **SECTION II:**

26 We in Ireland want to spread our resources for the internet around the world. We know
27 that since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a high demand for the
28 internet. Since so many people lost their jobs, there has not been internet access to
29 children who need it for school.
30 We in Ireland wish to use our knowledge of broadband infrastructure to bring internet
31 access to countries with low access rates. This would be an opt-in plan. We plan to do this
32 by utilizing the resources of some of the world's top broadband providers, such as
33 Comcast, AT&T, Verizon, Charter Communications and Nippon Telegraph and Telephone
34 Corporation out of Japan. Military intervention is not needed in our plan. We would like to
35 create an oversight committee that will monitor the growth of the country's economies and
36 education. We would also create educational programs on proper use of the internet and
37 the benefits of it, as well as the dangers of it.

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1 SECTION III:

2 We in Ireland propose an opt-in plan. Countries that opt-in would need to contribute .01%
3 of their GDP. This will cover the supply costs that we need to build internet towers and pay
4 the broadband companies for their help. If more supplies are needed we will use the UN
5 Funding.

6

7 SECTION IV:

8 Ireland proposes that if you don't pay your part of the GDP then the internet provided by
9 us will be cut out. If you start to fund us again we will turn the internet back on but keep a
10 close eye on you. The UN will oversee the countries to make sure that all countries are
11 paying their part of the resolution.

1 Country: Indonesia
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Jeesuit High School
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 301

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Improve Infrastructure for Increased Internet Access

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11 SECTION I:

12 Because Indonesia strives to achieve increased internet accessibility, we are willing to take
13 large steps for this goal to be reached. We look to solve this problem to make sure
14 Indonesians and people of all countries are better educated and aware of world and
15 domestic issues.

16 SECTION II:

17 This resolution looks to make economic alliances with other countries to help improve the
18 electrical framework of Indonesia and other countries involved. This resolution is opt-in
19 and is funded by the countries that join the effort. A group of United Nations workers
20 would be employed to overlook the operation.

21 SECTION III:

22 We would like all participating countries to provide resources to help create infrastructure.
23 Along with this, we also require funds from the UN for each country that joins.

24 SECTION IV:

25 As this program is opt-in, there are no penalties.

1 Country: Singapore
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Jesuit High School of New Orleans
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 302

7 A RESOLUTION

8
9 TO: Prevent the Spread of Non-Native Species

10 SECTION I:

11 Although human pollution and habitat destruction are very significant obstacles faced by
12 endangered species, other, invasive species can often use up a native species' resources or
13 prey on a native species. Currently, Singapore has many regulations in place to minimize
14 the spreading of non-native organisms. For example, The Parks and Trees Act of 2005
15 prohibits the release of any animal into a government-owned piece of land. Additionally,
16 Singapore's Wildlife Act prohibits the import and export of plants and animals. We believe
17 similar policies should be enacted globally.
18

19 SECTION II:

20 The purpose of this resolution is to incentivise underdeveloped and developing nations to
21 institute laws and regulations to prevent the spread of their native wildlife. This includes
22 but is not limited to: increased security at airports and luggage inspection, inspecting
23 imports and exports for potentially harmful organisms, efforts to remove existing invasive
24 species. However, countries may not collect incentives for regulations instituted before the
25 passage of this resolution.
26

27 SECTION III:

28 This resolution will be funded by developed nations' contributions. As this program is opt-
29 in, no country will be required to put forth funds. For the countries that desire to help
30 protect other countries' native species, the cost of donations will be relative to the cost of
31 conservation efforts, and a member country can opt out at any time.
32

33 SECTION IV:

34 As this resolution relies on the philanthropy of developed nations, no penalties will be
35 enforced upon these nations if they should choose to drop out; however, participating
36 countries receiving the funds are subject to punishment for any of the following reasons:
37 failing to successfully implement conservation programs for which incentives are sought,
38 lying about the existence of a new law in order to gain the financial rewards, or collecting
39 incentives for previously instituted programs. Appropriate punishment will be decided by a
40 council of donor countries.

1 Country: Portugal
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Jesuit
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 303

7 A RESOLUTION

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9 TO: Increase and Equitably Distribute Internet Access to All Areas

10 SECTION I:

11 Portugal may be a developed country with modern infrastructure but not all modern
12 infrastructure is readily available. One of those not readily available necessities is internet
13 access. While the highly urbanized Lisbon and the Azores have plentiful access to the
14 internet, places like Algarve and Alentejo do not have plentiful access to the internet. If a
15 developed country does not have access to the internet for all, then what about developing
16 countries? Are they also going to be left behind the modern-day like certain parts of
17 Portugal? They will not be if we can all work together on a solution by enabling access to
18 such.

19 SECTION II:

20 Countries will choose whether or not to take part in this program. Because not all countries
21 have the knowledge, expertise, or experience of such events, member-states can provide
22 the people with the qualifications to lend their assistance and instruction so that the
23 countries have a domestic base for maintaining and constructing such internet
24 infrastructure. This in turn creates more jobs and industry too.

25 SECTION III:

26 The countries who choose to take part in this wonderful program would make an
27 investment into improving their internet infrastructure. The countries would then
28 recuperate that capital in not only revenue, taxation, job growth, but also the increase in
29 productivity due to being more adapt to the 22nd year of the 21st century.

30 SECTION IV:

31 Because countries choose to partake in this program, there is no penalty for not doing so.
32 However, for countries that mismanage, misuse, or abuse anything, consequences will be
33 levied. Whether that may be as simple as a warning or fines and expulsion from the
34 program, it is of utmost importance for countries to do their part.
35

1 Country: Madagascar
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Lafayette High School
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 304

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: International Lemur Exchange Program

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11 SECTION I:

12 Food security has been a major issue in Madagascar over the past few years, and one that
13 we are rapidly trying to address. Our country has been ranked incredibly low on the Global
14 Food Security Index, being ranked 100 out of 113 countries as of 2021. The IPC has
15 described our beautiful country as being in critical condition regarding food security as
16 43% of our people are in a state of crisis, or worse. The state of Madagascar's food
17 security is expected to worsen and will do so unless we, the countries of the United
18 Nations, take action. Madagascar proposes a plan for this action that will benefit various
19 countries throughout the world while also aiding in reducing the food security crisis that
20 Madagascar faces, we will lend out our lemurs. Madagascar is the sole home of over one-
21 hundred eleven lemur species and we are prepared to share these beautiful animals with
22 other countries throughout the world. In exchange for a, "lemur loan," the countries
23 receiving the lemurs will be obligated to provide a predetermined amount of food to the
24 country of Madagascar, or the monetary equivalent of said food. By agreeing to the terms
25 and renting our lemurs, countries will be able to better educate their people about wildlife,
26 help to improve the conditions of these endangered animals, and improve morale within
27 their respective countries as lemurs have been known to improve people's mental health.
28 This mutually beneficial agreement is essential to the survival of the malagasy people, and
29 the happiness of your own.

30
31 SECTION II:

32 This resolution calls for an exchange of resources between the country of Madagascar and
33 various other countries within the UN. Madagascar is willing to lend out up to 30% of the
34 lemur population at a time. For every lemur rented, the country receiving the lemur will be
35 required to send a quarter pound of rice per person in critical condition for food security in
36 Madagascar. This will ultimately amount to 2976675 pounds of rice, equivalent to
37 21,134.40 U.S. dollars. If receiving more than one lemur, the amount of rice will double,
38 triple, so on and so forth to match the value of the lemur. The only lemurs that will be sent
39 out will be previously displaced lemurs due to loss of habitat, Madagascar will not be
40 kidnapping wild lemurs. These lemurs, additionally, will be obtained by a team of select
41 researchers who will be responsible for safely locating and obtaining the displaced lemurs.
42 Lemurs are incredibly endangered animals, largely due to loss of habitat and wildlife
43 trafficking, and sending them to various countries will help to protect both the individual

1 lemurs and the species themselves. The current Malagasy government committees
2 responsible for wildlife conservation will retain the responsibility of implementing and
3 overseeing this resolution.
4

5 SECTION III:

6 This resolution will require little additional funding as it simply exchanges lemurs for rice,
7 the rice being purchased by the respective countries receiving lemurs using their own
8 funds. The Malagasy government will be responsible for funding the team of researchers,
9 along with their salaries, for obtaining the lemurs. The current price of transportation of
10 said lemurs and rice will be determined after the passing of this resolution depending on
11 negotiations with transportation companies.
12

13 SECTION IV:

14 A penalty equal to the monetary value of the agreed upon amount of rice will be charged to
15 any country, Madagascar included, that violates their end of the agreement. This penalty
16 will be paid forward to the other country involved in the agreement that did not violate any
17 terms of said agreement. Violations will include refusal to ship rice or lemurs to the other
18 country and refusal to accept the shipment of said lemurs or rice after the agreement has
19 been made.

1 Country: Bahrain
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Haynes Academy
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 305

7 A RESOLUTION

8
9 TO: Censor our Citizens

10 SECTION I:

11
12 Citizens across the world are disrespecting their government officials, and it is getting out
13 of hand to the point where it is slander. Citizens usually do this "slander" through the
14 internet. Luckily, Bahrain already has internet policies that minimize backbiting/slandering
15 the country's government online. Our government officials are constantly monitoring the
16 internet, taking down anything that seems to be offensive and even arresting people who
17 display posts that are out of hand. That way, the citizens tend to become more
18 conscientious and respectful of their hardworking government officials when on the
19 internet. This resolution would further decrease government slander along with allowing
20 citizens to enjoy the internet freedom that they always have had.

21 SECTION II:

22 Citizens of all UN member countries will not be allowed to register on any of their country-
23 approved social media sites without information such as their full name and age. Location
24 services will have to be turned on so the government can keep track of where the citizens
25 are in case any policies are violated. When using data or Wi-Fi of the respected country,
26 the social media sites would not allow anybody to register without the proper information.
27 For example, in our country, citizens will only be able to download the Bahraini version of
28 twitter, in which they cannot pass the "what is your full name?" question. Additionally,
29 citizens will have to take oaths not to slander the government when using internet
30 services.

31 SECTION III:

32 No funding will be necessary as policies already enforced will be further carried on.

33 SECTION IV:

34 If a citizen violates these policies, they will be fined. The amount is up to the respected
35 country. If a post slanders the government in any way, it will be taken down and the citizen
36 might be jailed depending on the seriousness of the post.
37

1 Country: UK
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: St. Joseph's Academy
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 306

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Headstarting to Repopulate the UK's Native Species

10
11 SECTION I:

12 Three majorly rare species of the United Kingdom are becoming extinct due to the lack of
13 environmental needs of the animals. Natterjack toads, red squirrels, and hedgehogs are all
14 dying due to the lack of resources or other animals infecting their species.

15 SECTION II:

16 The UK asks other nations of the UN for financial assistance to fund grants that will be
17 used for research into the rehabilitation and introduction of a greater amount of the
18 species back into the wild. This process is otherwise known as "headstarting". With the
19 grant money, we will fund local universities to begin programs with this specific goal.
20 Students will be trained to research each species, then breed more of them in a lab,
21 rehabilitating them to be strong enough to go back into the wild, vaccinate each one
22 against any type of disease that they are prone to die from, then relocate each animal in a
23 new habitat which is best suited for their survival. The program will be started at the
24 University of Oxford, located in Oxford England. This is an opt-in program.

25 SECTION III:

26 Countries who opt-in into this program would need to donate .00002% of their GDP to the
27 program.

28 SECTION IV:

29 No penalties required.

1 Country: UK
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: St. Joseph's Academy
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 307

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Have Free WIFI Access in Public Establishments and Include Technological Operation
10 Classes for Senior Citizens Who Participate in Community Activities
11

12 SECTION I:

13 Though the UK competes with other countries for having one of the highest internet usage
14 in the world, 63.54 citizens are using the internet, leaving 10.7% citizens who are offline, a
15 majority of them being those of the Silent Generation or Baby Boomer. Research has taken
16 place to find the reason why these remaining citizens do not use the internet, and the most
17 common reason is that they do not need it.

18 SECTION II:

19 The UK plans to make amends to have free internet access (WIFI) in all public/community
20 areas. This will include government buildings, public libraries, train stations, subways, etc.
21 Though certain WIFI companies will not be earning as much profit, advertising of their
22 companies should make up for this. The main population of those who are offline are senior
23 citizens, so the UK plans to make incentives to include technological education classes in
24 community activities those partake in, such as water aerobics, home economics, and bingo.

25 SECTION III:

26 To raise money to have the opportunity of WIFI, those businesses will offer advertising for
27 private businesses.

28 SECTION IV:

29 No penalties required.

1 Country: Vietnam
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Haynes Academy
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 308

6 7 A RESOLUTION 8

9 TO: A Resolution to Create Federal Agencies to Improve Food Safety and Increase Economic
10 Access to Food

11 12 SECTION I:

13 Poverty and food contamination via bacteria are the main food insecurity concerns in
14 Vietnam. People lack income to buy food even though there is a large food supply. In
15 Vietnam, 5.8% of the population lives below the poverty line and 9.2% of the world
16 population (698 million people) lives below the poverty line. Food-borne illnesses arise
17 more from bacterial infection than from chemicals in laboratories, which leads to
18 malnutrition. This causes chronic energy deficiency and leads to children being
19 underweight. The creation of health inspector jobs to help people pull themselves out of
20 poverty and the improvement of food quality through more effective regulations on food
21 safety would make a difference not just in Vietnam, but internationally.

22 23 SECTION II:

24 This resolution will form a government agency in each country that would create the below
25 food safety regulations and health codes for all factories, supply chains, and farmers
26 dealing with food. If a country already has an agency or agencies specifically dealing with
27 these areas, they merely have to incorporate these codes and regulations, which will be
28 different for each country based on their industry.

29 The health codes would require employees to handle food as discussed below, and
30 representatives of this agency would have to go to monthly checks to farms and factories
31 to make sure these food safety regulations are being followed. Factory workers would have
32 to wear gloves, hairnets, aprons and face masks at all times within the vicinity of food
33 production. Factories also would have to either hire janitors or ensure that floors and all
34 counters are always clean and sanitized. Factories that transport their own food would
35 need to ensure that their food is not being transported in unsanitary vehicles, is being kept
36 safe from any contaminants along the trip, and that they follow safe shipping protocols.
37 Farmers would have to be careful of which pesticides they use and have to be approved by
38 the agency. Inspections occur every six months.

39 All agency members must take a week-long training course upon being hired, and then once
40 a year afterwards, on the proper methods that farmers and factories should follow to
41 ensure the cleanliness of the food, what infractions look like and how they are punished,
42 and the dangers of failure to follow health codes and the effects it would have on the
43 communities being fed. Anyone who can read and fill out a checklist can be hired as a

1 health inspector, but members in higher positions who decide important details such as
2 which pesticides are safe would need to have completed secondary education and have at
3 least one year of experience in the field of food safety inspection.
4

5 SECTION III:

6 Funding would come partially from penalties, but otherwise, the burden would fall on each
7 country's government food safety, agricultural, and/or health department to fund this
8 agency and distribute the funds however they see fit. Any countries with no such federal
9 department would be required to establish one.

10 SECTION IV:

11 Factories and farmers that don't follow these guidelines would have to pay a penalty
12 depending on how many rules they are breaking and the extent to which this is happening.
13 For minor infractions such as having employees not wearing the appropriate gear, penalties
14 up to 1,000 USD would be charged. For major infractions such as using pesticides not
15 approved by the agency, penalties up to 100,000 USD would be charged. Penalties would
16 be adjusted appropriately to match the severity of each specific case. Five violations result
17 in a company being forced to shut down.

1 Country: Myanmar (Burma)
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Lafayette High School
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 311

6 A RESOLUTION

7 TO: Place Sanctions on the Military Junta Government in Myanmar

8

9 SECTION I:

10 Myanmar recognizes the lack of global internet access and censorship as a high priority
11 issue in many places across the globe. Since the military coup d'état that took place in
12 Myanmar in February 2021, the Military Junta government has taken action in order to
13 strongly limit internet access across the country in order to cover up human rights abuses.
14 Myanmar believes the Military Junta and those who helped facilitate the coup in February
15 2021 and those who have assisted in the limiting of internet access should be held
16 accountable by the international community through sanctions incentivizing the Military
17 Junta to ease the restrictions to internet access in Myanmar.

18 SECTION II:

19 The UN will place sanctions on the Military Junta until a UN oversight committee deems
20 there are fair and democratic elections in Myanmar and that Internet restrictions imposed
21 by the Military Junta are revoked. Myanmar will be monitored by a UN oversight committee
22 in order to determine if the requirements above are met.

23 Any person or party is prohibited from engaging in transactions involving any of the
24 following persons and any entities 50% or more owned by the following persons:

- 25 - People or parties that operate in the Burmese defense sector
- 26 - People or parties that are responsible for or complicit in actions that violate the human
27 rights of those in Myanmar
- 28 - People or parties that are responsible for or complicit in actions
29 that restrict internet access to people in Myanmar
- 30 - People or parties that are responsible for or complicit in actions that penalize the
31 freedom of expression of those in Myanmar
- 32 - speaking out against the Military Junta government and their human rights abuses
- 33 - Leaders or officials of the Burmese military and security forces

34 This is an opt-in program for countries that sets a strong precedent that human rights
35 abuses and internet restrictions will not be tolerated by the international community.

36 SECTION III:

37 There is no funding needed for this resolution

38 SECTION IV:

39 As this is an opt-in program, there is no penalty

1 Country: Kazakhstan
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Lafayette High School
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 313

6 7 **A RESOLUTION** 8

9 TO: Establish a Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) Vaccine Bank for Central Asia

10 11 **SECTION I:**

12 Peste des Petits Ruminants, or PPR, is a disease originating in Africa that affects small
13 ruminants (sheep and goats). Since its first reporting in Côte d'Ivoire in 1942, it has since
14 spread to over 70 countries in Africa, the Middle East, western Europe, and Asia, where it
15 has decimated both domestic and wild populations. In these countries—which host over
16 80% of the world's small ruminant population—rural communities and women are heavily
17 reliant on sheep and goats for food and income. PPR causes the loss of both food and
18 income for these communities, results in significant losses in national economic activity,
19 and severely widens rural/urban and gender economic gaps.

20
21 Vaccination is crucial to suppressing the spread of PPR, which in turn is an essential step
22 in eliminating food insecurity, advancing economic equality for women, and protecting
23 endangered ruminant species. Although PPR was originally not present in saiga (an
24 endangered antelope in Central Asia), the spread of the disease from domesticated sheep
25 to wild herds in 2015 killed over 200,000 saiga in Kazakhstan. As this represented over
26 half of the world population at the time, the risk posed by PPR is immense. This has been
27 mitigated in African countries by the establishment of the PPR Vaccine Bank for Africa, and
28 in Central Asian countries by individual governments.

29 **SECTION II:**

30 In recognition of the dangers posed by PPR, Central Asian countries have dedicated
31 significant research and funds towards vaccination of small ruminants. Although individual
32 national efforts have been critical to stabilizing the situation, the establishment of a PPR
33 Vaccine Bank for Central Asia would enable countries to more effectively protect
34 populations and allow for economies of scale to decrease production costs. This vaccine
35 bank would operate by providing emergency stocks of vaccines to affected countries and
36 supplying high quality stocks of vaccine in ordinary circumstances at low costs. Experts
37 with experience in PPR vaccine research and the African PPR Vaccine Bank will devise a set
38 of quality standards, select possible vaccine providers, define "emergency circumstances"
39 for the delivery of vaccines at no cost, propose appropriate costs in ordinary
40 circumstances, and determine various other necessary standards that meet the approval of
41 the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).

42

1 Vaccine PPR vaccine banks are necessarily regional because of storage requirements, and
2 Kazakhstan would support any countries that seek to establish vaccine banks in other
3 regions—mitigation of PPR can only be achieved through consistent international efforts.

4 SECTION III:

5 This resolution seeks funding from the World Bank, World Animal Health and Welfare Fund
6 (World Fund) of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the Gates Foundation, and
7 fellow UN countries for the establishment of a PPR Vaccine Bank for Central Asia. With
8 similar vaccine banks (rabies, Avian Influenza, Foot-and-Mouth-Disease, PPR for Africa)
9 funded by these groups, this is not only possible, but vital to both Central Asian and
10 international welfare. Kazakhstan's Scientific Research Institute will donate 9 million
11 vaccine doses by 2024.

12 SECTION IV:

13 There are no penalties associated with this resolution. Countries that do not accept doses
14 in emergency circumstances or request doses in ordinary circumstances from the PPR
15 Vaccine Bank for Central Asia will not be penalized in any way.

1 Country: Jamaica
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Dutchtown
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 315

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Regulate Land Acquisition from Foreign Countries

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 Jamaica seeks an impending resolution to the worsening state of food security. Temporary
13 food insecurities have been prominent in Jamaica, due to intermittent droughts and/or
14 hurricanes. These food concerns have especially magnified throughout the COVID-19
15 pandemic, and similar situations are happening in other parts of the world. Foreign
16 countries and investors buy land in other countries for agricultural production or other
17 uses, which expands and consumes a lot of land. However, when this happens, it deducts
18 important land from the citizens of that area.

19 **SECTION II:**

20 The United Nations would advise that UN countries restrict foreign investors in the amount
21 of land they acquire, as well as promote the growing of private and community gardens.
22 The land taken by foreign investors would instead be better used for community gardens,
23 allowing these struggling areas to become more self-sufficient in growing their own food.
24 Foreign countries must be restricted in "Land Grabbing", or taking over land for agricultural
25 production, which will encourage more community and private gardens. This resolution calls
26 for no foreign country to own more than 3 acres (1.2 hectares) of land in a certain country
27 for agricultural production or other purposes.

28 **SECTION III:**

29 This resolution will require very little funding, but would require diverting some funding
30 from UN programs not as dominant. This would solely be for the promotion of growing
31 private and community gardens.

32 **SECTION IV:**

33 This program is opt-in, with no penalties necessary.

1 Country: Kazakhstan
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Lafayette High School
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 316

6 7 **A RESOLUTION** 8

9 TO: Minimize Mentions of Nefarious Evildoing Youtubers (and the like), or MMONEY

10 11 **SECTION I:**

12 In the past month, many dangerous riots promoted by incendiary comments online have
13 occurred across Kazakhstan. Bandits and Islamic militants, often coordinating attacks and
14 strategies through the internet, have caused the hospitalization of over four hundred
15 citizens and drastically impacted civilian safety and civic order. Many people become
16 accessories to online crime unintentionally, and are susceptible to misinformation from
17 professional videographers and public opinion constructors on platforms such as
18 WhatsApp and YouTube. The interruption of digital crime has been vital in stabilizing the
19 situation in Kazakhstan, and has the potential to create a safer world on and off of the
20 web globally.

21 **SECTION II:**

22 As criminals and insurrectionists in a digital world find new ways to gather intelligence and
23 disrupt civilian safety, governments must be more vigilant in protecting their citizens by
24 becoming alert to digital aiding and abetting of riots. By minimizing mentions of
25 insurrection on the internet, governments can protect citizens from inadvertently becoming
26 accessories to the violence, vandalism, and anarchy that inevitably accompany riots.
27 Kazakhstan will impart the strategies it used to stabilize the recent riots to a new United
28 Nations Internet Decriminalization Commission, which will advise countries that seek
29 guidance in protecting their citizens similarly.

30 **SECTION III:**

31 Funding is at the discretion of countries that choose to participate on a per-country basis.
32 Countries can fund anything they deem necessary for the end goal of guiding citizens'
33 internet usage to stop insurrectionists and other criminals.

34 **SECTION IV:**

35 Countries that do not participate do so at their own risk. If insurrections do break out,
36 both the insurrectionists and the failing government will be dealt with harshly by UN
37 security forces so that the threat of insurrections does not spread outward toward other
38 countries, as with the Age of Riots in Europe from 1765 to 1848 and the rampant
39 insurrections in Africa in the mid 20th century. The Internet Decriminalization Commission
40 will work to establish a government that is more amenable to guiding internet usage to halt
41 the spread of dangerous insurrectionary ideas.

1 Country: Mexico
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Lafayette High School
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 317

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Stopping Hunger In Mexico

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 Food insecurity has been a large issue in Mexico's history. Citizens in Mexico desire an
13 affordable and quick resource to sustain a fruitful and healthy life. Mexico is determined to
14 fix this issue accordingly. Through this resolution, Mexico will provide grants to fast-food
15 chains to aid Mexicans in finding cheap solutions to their unstable financial condition using
16 these chains.

17
18
19 **SECTION II:**

20 The government will provide grants to fast food chains that wish to apply. These
21 restaurants will provide a great portion of Mexicans with affordable and quick meal
22 options. When the fast food chain applies for the grant, if accepted, the government will
23 pay up to 2,000,000 pesos (\$120,159.67) per restaurant. This will allow the restaurants
24 to expand their menus and make their items more affordable. This will also create a
25 multitude of job opportunities, and allows current employees to be paid a higher salary.
26 Cheaper food will lead to fewer Mexicans relying on other governmental food aid, and gets
27 Mexico's food insecurity back to a sustainable level. The money that the government will
28 provide will also give the restaurant an opportunity to create healthier and more nutritious
29 options.

30
31 **SECTION III:**

32 This program will use about 1.5% of Mexico's GDP, or approximately 335,800,000 pesos
33 (\$16,139,846.54).

34
35 **SECTION IV:**

36 When the grants are received, the restaurant will have to maintain certain health standards
37 provided by the government. The fine for not keeping up with these standards will be
38 20,000 pesos (\$961.21).

1 Country: Switzerland
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Haynes Academy
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 3 19

6 7 A RESOLUTION 8

9 TO: A resolution to reunite beef and broccoli

10 11 SECTION I:

12 Up until about 50 years ago the farming of crops and livestock were integrated , however
13 recently with more farms switching to specialization this is not the case. According to the
14 center for regenerative agriculture and resilient systems, This switch has caused
15 unpredicted issues, the majority of which are caused by immense land loss to forests and
16 overall unsustainable and less profitable farming practices. And while the initial concern of
17 contamination between animals and food was prominent then , with newer research and
18 stricter health guidelines it's not as dangerous. Switzerland had to learn the hard way that
19 large scale one crop cropping was unsuitable for the land. So instead they grow a varied
20 amount of crops on the same land , increasing the amount of crops harvested per acre of
21 land. An integration of livestock and mixed cropping into global agriculture would help
22 conserve our land , produce more crops, increase biodiversity, increase our farmers'
23 bottom line ,and increase soil quality. This resolution helps us directly address land loss
24 due to farming related deforestation.
25

26 SECTION II:

27 Switzerland's Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research (EAER) will
28 write new comprehensive information on how to reintegrate livestock and companion
29 planting. To help prevent safety issues in participating countries, the FDA along with EAER
30 will write strict guidelines (ex. contamination and bacterial issues)for the integration of
31 livestock with crops. Different countries' agricultural leaders can then advise their farmers
32 on which crops are best to grow together , or which animals can be integrated into their
33 farms. By encouraging farmers globally to utilize their land to grow multiple crops and
34 livestock more food will be available , without losing more land. Farmers who are in strict
35 compliance with integration of livestock health and safety laws , along with
36 coupled/companion farmers will be provided with direct deposits after 2 years (4 harvest
37 season). After three years they deposits will stop , and instead farmers will receive a 5%
38 land tax break.
39

40 SECTION III:

41 It will be the responsibility of each individual to set a specific budget to aid in their switch
42 to the methods listed above. Each country will relieve taxes of up to 5% on every acre of

1 land reported to be used in agreement with new agricultural guidelines for up to 5 years in
2 order to allow individuals money to fund equipment and get any new systems running while
3 switching. The funding for the implication of this resolution will be determined by the EAER
4 and the FDA once proper guidelines are established.

5

6 SECTION IV:

7 There will be no penalties for farmers who choose not to integrate livestock or companion
8 plans. However, any farms that expand operations that result in deforestation or harm to
9 the natural environment will be fined 10% of their yearly profit. And failure to switch to a
10 sustainable method will result in a renewal of the fine. Any farmers who falsely report that
11 they are companion planting or integrating livestock will also be fined. Farmers who are not
12 following the strict animal integration health and safety laws will be fined and after 3
13 infractions will be removed from direct deposit eligibility

1 Country: Denmark
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: St. Joseph's Academy
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 320

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Creating More Forests

10
11 SECTION I:

12 Denmark desires to plant new state-owned forests, aiming to connect natural habitats,
13 contribute to climate protection, protect drinking water, and create better nature
14 experiences.

15 SECTION II:

16 Denmark would establish approximately 2,800 hectares of private forest on agricultural
17 land through voluntary grand schemes. These new forests would be planted close to urban
18 areas, bringing the residents closer to nature and nature closer to the residents.

19 SECTION III:

20 An allocation of DK K 30 million would be made to plant new state-owned forests.

21 SECTION IV:

22 There are no penalties for this resolution due to it being the creation of new forests.

1 Country: Vietnam
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Haynes Academy
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 322

6 A RESOLUTION

7 TO: A Resolution to Restrict Internet Access Until Citizens Have Finished Their Homework

8 9 SECTION I:

10 Internet access can be dangerous in the wrong hands. Radical and extremist groups use it
11 to communicate and spread their harmful and hateful propaganda, militant insurrectionists
12 could use it to organize and plan an attack on innocent people, and students may neglect
13 their academic responsibilities in favor of going on the internet. Limiting and regulating all
14 citizens' internet access has the potential to abolish these kinds of issues on a global
15 scale. This resolution would have countries keep electronics away from citizens unless they
16 have finished their homework, and once they can use them, their options for how to use
17 their electronics and time allowed for using them would be heavily revised in order to
18 prevent them from using the internet or their devices irresponsibly.

19 SECTION II:

20 The police will keep all citizens' electronics when not in use. No citizen may go on their
21 electronic device for recreational purposes until they have finished their homework, unless
22 it is a weekend or holiday and they have no homework to be done over the weekend or
23 holiday. If it is not a weekend or a holiday, and a citizen has no homework, the government
24 will distribute to them a word search about their country's history to be completed for
25 homework. Every citizen's parent or guardian must confirm that they have done their
26 homework. If a citizen has no parents or guardians, they legally become their own guardian
27 for the purpose of homework checks. Once the homework is done, citizens may not use
28 their electronics for more than 30 minutes. In addition, the activities they are allowed to
29 do with their electronics are limited to the following:

30 The only web browser allowed is Internet Explorer.

31 The only website permitted is coolmathgames.com.

32 The only television program permitted is SpongeBob SquarePants.

33 The only film permitted is Osmosis Jones.

34 The only application permitted is Candy Crush.

35 Any other browser, website, tv show, movie, or app is illegal.

36 SECTION III:

37 This resolution requires no funding.

38 SECTION IV:

39 Anyone found spending 60 seconds or more (these do not have to be consecutive) on
40 screen time for that past the allowed 30 minutes for that day or on an illegal website, app,
41 etc, will have to go to bed early, even if it is not their bedtime yet.

1 Country: Pakistan
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Lafayette High School
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 323

6 7 **A RESOLUTION** 8

9 TO: Fostering Endangered Species To End Rapid Endangerment Deliberately (F.E.S.T.E.R.E.D.)

10 11 **SECTION I:**

12 Pakistan is home to many endangered species, such as the Asian Elephant, the Fishing Cat,
13 the Hog Deer, and the Markhor Goat, which is Pakistan's national animal. In the summer of
14 2020, our prime minister, Imran Khan, launched a "Protected Areas Initiative" that will
15 expand the protected areas to 15% of Pakistan's total area by 2023. It was at 12% when
16 his government came to power in 2018, and at the time of the implementation of this
17 initiative, it was at 13%.

18 19 **SECTION II:**

20 In addition to Imran Khan's Protected Areas Initiative, another program will be put into
21 place in which those that are both interested and financially able, can foster and adopt
22 these animals in order to preserve them. Before an animal can be placed into a home, it will
23 be inspected by the Pakistan Veterinary Medical Council (PVMC) to ensure the animal's
24 safety in the home, and the homes and the health of the animals will be inspected regularly.

25 **SECTION III:**

26 There will be no funding needed for this, since it is an opt-in program. The inspections will
27 simply be added to the duties of the PVMC.

28 **SECTION IV:**

29 If there is clear evidence that any form of animal abuse is occurring, the animal will be taken
30 out of the home and the household will be fined 100,000 rupees (565.13 USD). The
31 household will also be black-listed from ever being able to foster another animal through
32 this program.

1 Country: Qatar
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Captain Shreve High School
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 324

6 A RESOLUTION

7 TO: Internet Access in Qatar and how we can make it less censored
8 SECTION I:

9 Internet access in Qatar is very widespread, and is actually ranked first globally in mobile
10 internet access as well as in the rate of internet adoption among the total population.
11 Qatar's rapid growth in nationwide internet access started in 2006. Since then, it has
12 rapidly grown and has become more and more widespread. However, while Qatar has a vast
13 amount of internet access across the country, they heavily censor their users, and what
14 citizens are able to use is extremely limited. Not only is Qatar very censored but it also
15 sees no problem in spying on internet users. This includes reading their messages, checking
16 search history, and blocking certain websites. Qatar filters pornography, political criticism
17 of Gulf countries, gay and lesbian content, sexual health resources, dating and escort
18 services, and privacy and circumvention tools. Many citizens rely on the use of VPNs to get
19 away from the censorship. The government of Qatar has imposed a recent amendment to
20 the penal code, which furthermore regulates freedom of speech and expression. Article 136
21 (bis), by Emir Tamim bin Hamid Al Thani, authorizes the imprisonment of anyone who
22 facilitates the spread of fake news online.

23 SECTION II:

24 Our resolution to the issue of online censorship in Qatar is to provide education to protect
25 yourself against online censorship. This would include topics such as how to use VPNs,
26 using strong passwords, and specific browsers. Another resolution is to start a petition
27 that people could sign to urge the government to make some changes to how the internet
28 is censored in Qatar. Finally, as all else fails, we would go to drastic measures and take the
29 issue to the International Court of Justice. Taking this to the International Court of Justice
30 will hopefully help the government realize the severity of this topic and how it is not right
31 to deny the citizens of Qatar the freedom to use the internet however they like.

32 SECTION III:

33 there will be little to no funding needed for this resolution.

34 SECTION IV:

35 As for penalties, if you were to go against this resolution the penalty would be similar to
36 the recent amendment to the penal code which furthermore regulates freedom of speech
37 and expression. Article 136 (bis), by Emir Tamim bin Hamid Al Thani, authorizes the
38 imprisonment of anyone who facilitates the spread of fake news online. We would also
39 spread this further than just fake news. It would also go towards security of online
40 information, and being more open towards forward-thinking subjects such as pornography,
41 political criticism of Gulf countries, gay and lesbian content, sexual health resources, and
42 dating.

1 Country: Qatar
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Captain Shreve High School
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 325

6 7 A RESOLUTION 8

9 TO: Expand the biodiversity in natural habitats by lessening habitat loss, and the
10 endangerment of species.

11 12 SECTION I:

13 There has been a growing number of endangered species in Qatar, Asia. The growing
14 number of endangered species in Asia is mainly caused by desertification and habitat loss.
15 Some of the main causes of habitat loss and the endangerment of species are expansion,
16 Industrial development, and land degradation(desertification). Some instances of habitat
17 loss is through expansion, due to Qatar being a small country, and expanding over many
18 animal environments and ecosystems. Some instances of industrial development hurting
19 the environment are through industrial development due to cities and big businesses
20 expanding over and around animal ecosystems. This causes endangerment among the
21 animals in Qatar because the expansion of cities cut off animal migration routes. Land
22 desertification causes animals to lose migration routes, as well as lose drinking water and
23 ecosystems. Some resolutions that are being made to help animals on habitat loss are
24 public awareness campaigns, implementing a legal structure for the protection of species
25 and habitats and by participating in regional programs like ROPME and the Convention on
26 Biological Diversity. One resolution that I think could fix habitat loss, is limits on
27 expansions in certain areas and ecosystems in Qatar. This shows the resolution on
28 protecting endangered species and habitats in Qatar, Asia.

29 30 SECTION II:

31 My resolution will help to protect endangered species, by preventing habitat loss. This will
32 be accomplished through man made ecosystems, protection of the environment, and laws
33 set in place to prevent expansion and pollution.

34
35 My resolution is opt-in

36 My resolution will create oversight committees. I will also create educational programs on
37 the matter.

38 I will petition for trade sanctions if necessary.

39 People assisting in this: Schools, the government, aid workers, scientists, and civilians that
40 do the right thing(people who follow laws set to prevent habitat loss).

41 Grant systems will be used in this process.

42 The International Court of Justice shall not be involved unless necessary.

43

1 SECTION III:

2 7 Chinese banks are financing \$100 million each
3 Southeast Asian companies are investing over \$25.08 billion, and when the rest of Asia
4 contributes, it increases by \$1.6 billion.

5

6 SECTION IV:

7 Enforcement of this resolution will create scientific study on a man made ecosystem that
8 would not be affected by desertification (Test to prevent desertification).

9 Prevention of agricultural, and economic growth in some locations/ Laws preventing
10 humans to go to certain areas where animals usually live.

11

12 There will be anti-corruption methods.

13 There will be UN oversight for making sure the operation goes according to plan and is
14 efficient.

15 There will always be people/ parties that don't agree with some regulations, so different
16 parties will have control of regulations that they support. So, parties will have the ability
17 to revoke funding that they do not support, but is unlikely.

1 Country: Bahrain
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Haynes Academy
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 326

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Revise Each Country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 Bahrain is known for having a dry climate, thus making the country susceptible to the
13 endangerment of species. However, the country is making numerous efforts to preserve the
14 biodiversity in the region, and the efforts turned out to be overall successful. Eighty-
15 percent of marine invasive species were eradicated, thus increasing and protecting the
16 native species. That is because projects such as the National Biodiversity Strategy and
17 Action Plan have been put into place. This plan involved a lot of engagement as the UN
18 Environment worked closely with Bahrain on the project, thus causing Bahrain to be more
19 aware of the biodiversity it possesses, increasing efforts. With this success, we hope that
20 the international community will adopt aspects of this biodiversity plan and utilize it in
21 their home countries so we can not just preserve Bahraini species, but species of all over
22 the planet.

23 **SECTION II:**

24 Bahrain asks that UN member countries increase their biodiversity by 10-25% by the year
25 2024. Each country will be required to revise their National Biodiversity Strategy and
26 Action Plan (NBSAP) These plans should include at least one of the following targets,
27 depending on their country's needs:

28 Protect an extra 5% of the country's marine life by developing and implementing a plan to
29 eradicate invasive marine species.

30 Improve the seawater quality by 25% by monitoring sewage treatment plants and
31 implementing a plan to control sewage discharge.

32 Increase green area by 20% by developing and implementing a plan to manage and
33 establish gardens and public green spaces.

34 The NBSAP should also include other country-specific targets, which will be decided by
35 individual countries. Each country's NBSAP should include at least 8 targets. The methods
36 of the implementation of the NBSAP plan involve six steps: launching the project,
37 stocktaking and assessment, engaging stakeholders, developing NBSAP basic policy
38 instruments, setting up national targets, and defining actions and implementation plans.
39 These biodiversity plans will be approved by the UN committee on Environment and
40 Development. They should be implemented by 2024.

41
42
43

1 SECTION III:

2 Each country will be responsible for funding their own program because each country is
3 developing a plan unique to them.

4 SECTION IV:

5 The country will be fined 0.1% of its GDP if they refuse to implement a revised NBSAP plan
6 that meets the requirements by January 1st, 2024.

1 Country: Norway
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Jesuit High School
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 327

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Formally Lay Out Environmental Guidelines

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 Biodiversity has always been a top priority in Norway. Norway has dedicated a tremendous
13 amount of land to national parks and conservation, as well as enforced many laws to
14 protect the environment. Norway hopes to encourage conservation among all nations to
15 better help this planet.

16 **SECTION II:**

17 Norway proposes to have every country pass an act such as Norway's Nature Diversity Act.
18 This act lays out in detail environmental regulations, who should be following them, and
19 how they should be enforced. A document such as this would be incredibly effective in
20 countries that may not have such guidelines and would allow for developing countries to
21 take the first steps toward better environmental protection. This will be a mandatory
22 program as not having such regulations laid about could cause chaos in the environment in
23 that country.

24 **SECTION III:**

25 No funding is needed.

26 **SECTION IV:**

27 Any country that does not comply with the regulations set by this resolution will not
28 receive aid from the UN or Norway in terms of supplies and resources. As Norway's healthy
29 caretaking of the environment is the reason why we are able to provide such aid, it is not
30 fair to allow non-environmentally responsible countries to benefit from Norway's and other
31 countries' responsibility.

1 Country: Pakistan
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Lafayette High School
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 328

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Providing Food Resources To Help Those That Are Unable Help Themselves

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 60% of Pakistan's population faces food insecurity, and 44% of Pakistani children under
13 the age of 5 are chronically malnourished. 20.5% of Pakistan's total population is
14 considered malnourished by the world bank. Part of the reason for these statistics is that
15 the average Pakistani household spends about 50% of their monthly income on food.

16 **SECTION II:**

17 In this resolution, we will work with both the Ministry of National Food Security and
18 Research and the Ministry of Finance, Revenue and Economic Affairs in order to give these
19 families the resources they need in order to get more money, and to ensure that they have
20 food on their tables.

21 **SECTION III:**

22 The funding for this resolution will come from a raise in federal taxes towards higher-
23 income-earning people. People in the top 3 tax brackets will have their federal taxes raised
24 slightly in order to help pay for the lower income people's resources.

25 **SECTION IV:**

26 Punishment is not applicable in this resolution.

1 Country: South Africa
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Benjamin Franklin High School
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 331

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Increase Internet Access in Rural Areas of South Africa

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 As programs to digitalize South Africa have not made much progress in recent years, we
13 have come to realize the necessity to further increase internet access in rural areas. South
14 Africa plans to begin projects that will lower the costs of telecommunications and
15 broadband access, working to bridge the digital divide in our country.

16 **SECTION II:**

17 We have authorized the development of proper infrastructure and improvement in the grid
18 electricity of rural areas. We request more funding for our digital literacy programs and
19 countries that choose to fund our project can contact the our communication minister for
20 more details. This is an opt-in program that will be monitored by United Nations Economic
21 and Social Council and will work towards overcoming poverty and achieving sustainable
22 development for all.

23 **SECTION III:**

24 Countries that choose to fund our program will be given a voice in the implementation of
25 the funds. A minimum amount will be set and the amount of funding will be discussed with
26 each country in private.

27 **SECTION IV:**

28 Since this is an opt-in program, there are no penalties. However, the sudden withdrawal of
29 funding may lead to repercussions in foreign relations between our countries. If it is found
30 that we have violated the agreement in any way, countries can choose to withdraw their
31 grants.

1 Country: Belarus
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Model UN/Academy of the Sacred
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 333
6

7 A RESOLUTION

8

9 TO: Promote Farming in Less Radioactive Areas

10 SECTION I:

11 Belarus has been significantly affected by radioactive fallout from the Chernobyl disaster in
12 1986 for many years, receiving 70% of the fallout. Belarus also suffers from food scarcity
13 due to various reasons, one of which is due to the amount of contaminated soil. For many
14 years now, this has affected crops, river and lake systems, forests, and livestock, hindering
15 the people's access to safe food. Citizens are advised to avoid local dairy products, forest
16 mushrooms, forest fruit, or any farm food from market to street side stalls. Because of
17 various political issues and sanctions, Belarus is no longer importing many foods from the
18 west. Farmland and crops require extensive testing, which is often controlled by the
19 government, leading to false reports. Nuclear densitometry or nuclear gauges is a
20 technique used in civil construction and mining industries, which uses a particle-emitting
21 radiation source and a monitor that tallies the particles that are reflected by or penetrate
22 through the test material. The gauge can be calibrated to determine density by calculating
23 the percentage of particles returned to the sensor. This is not only portable, but it
24 provides fast results; it is also almost completely non-destructive.
25

26 SECTION II:

27 An independent testing team would make the results more open and transparent. This, in
28 turn, will help battle food scarcity and make safer food available to the people. A campaign
29 would also help to further educate civilians and teach them about our initiative. Through
30 these lessons, we can encourage farmers to grow their crops and livestock on less
31 radioactive land. To do this, we would need humanitarian aid workers for the teach-ins,
32 and scientists to conduct the tests. In addition, there should also be an oversight
33 committee to prevent government interference. This would also be mandatory. It does not
34 require military intervention, trade sanctions, grant systems, or International Court of
35 Justice involvement.
36

37 SECTION III:

38 The organization would need about 0.017% of the UN's budget and donations would be
39 accepted as well. We also hope that the International Radiation Protection Association
40 (IRPA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will be donors of this organization if
41 they comply.
42

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SECTION IV:

Enforcement of this resolution will be to make sure that every farmer in Belarus has suitable land for farming. When all the fertile land is checked for radioactivity the economy will increase for Belarus since potatoes is one of the country's biggest exports. This will appeal to many farmers because this will give them an opportunity to better their livelihoods and make more money. There will be oversight background checks of everyone on the committee and the committee will be completely segregated from the USSR for anti-corruption measures. The UN will be able to heavily monitor this organization for five years. We stop this program after at least five if 80% or more of Belarusian land meets the benchmark level for radioactivity, however we will come back about once every decade to check the land for any changes. Funding will not be revoked from farmers, and they will be allowed to come to the teach-ins, but if they do not comply with testing they will not receive any funding or donations given to them by the organization. Also, we will provide compensation for farmers whose land results in a positive test for radioactive soil, so they will be more likely to comply with the tests and stop farming for a period since they have a fail safe income.

1 Country: Canada
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Episcopal School of Baton Rouge
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 335

6 A RESOLUTION

7 TO: Reform the Committee on World Food Security

8

9 SECTION I:

10 The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is an intergovernmental body that serves as a
11 forum in the United Nations System to review and follow-up of policies concerning world
12 food security including production and physical and economic access to food. Currently, the
13 CFS works to develop and endorse policy recommendations and guidance on a wide range
14 of food security and nutrition topics. The role of CFS is to ensure that the right to food is
15 prominent. The CFS has called for action on four key issues related to food security and
16 nutrition: land tenure and international investment in agriculture, climate change, food
17 price volatility, and addressing food insecurity in protracted crises. This resolution aims to
18 reform the CFS in order to allow direct aid to areas that need the most help dealing with
19 food insecurity.

20 SECTION II:

21 This resolution will create a donation fund managed by the Committee on World Food
22 Security. Countries will be able to donate resources to the council which will then be
23 distributed to regions where more than 35% of the population meets the criteria of being
24 either moderately or severely food insecure and alternatively if more than 40% of their
25 population is undernourished per the definition of these terms recognized by the UN.
26 Country leaders must apply to receive resources from the council by reporting the number
27 and percent of their population that is food insecure and/or undernourished. Any monetary
28 resources must go towards either purchasing food resources from other nations or funding
29 local agricultural production. The Committee on World Food Security will be put in charge
30 of fairly distributing resources based on the highest need and overlooking how monetary
31 resources are spent. Additionally, countries classified as high-income by the World Bank
32 will be required to donate a minimum of 0.005% of their annual revenue per year to the
33 donation fund.

34 SECTION III:

35 No funding is required.

36 SECTION IV:

37 Failure to fairly distribute resources will result in mandatory supervision of CFS
38 representatives by members of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

39

40 Failure of high-income countries to donate the minimum amount will result in losing the
41 privilege to vote in the general assembly committee until the adequate donation is met.

1 Country: Lebanon
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Lafayette High School
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 336

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Feed the People of Lebanon

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 Recent economic hardships in Lebanon, exacerbated by the Covid-19 Pandemic and the
13 2020 Beirut explosion, government funds in Lebanon have been extremely sparse. Due to
14 this, the national government has been incapable of funding the subsidies on fuel used to
15 keep prices cheap and accessible to consumers. This has led to wide scale economic crisis
16 throughout Lebanon and the increased costs of transportation and energy have caused the
17 prices of everyday goods to skyrocket causing many consumers to be incapable of
18 obtaining the foods necessary for them to live a healthy life and feed their children. The
19 people of Lebanon have faced immense hardship in recent years and any good start to
20 addressing these problems begins with International Aid and assistance from our global
21 community.

22 **SECTION II:**

23 The United Nations would advise all United Nations countries to provide humanitarian aid
24 in Lebanon in the form of a cash infusion in order to cover the cost of the fuel subsidies
25 which are so vital to keeping fuel affordable and therefore bring down the prices of food
26 and make it accessible to the average citizen until level of malnutrition return to pre-crisis
27 levels (8%).

28
29 The World Food Programme would increase its efforts in Lebanon to provide an
30 infrastructure securing access to food for all the people of Lebanon while the global
31 economy recovers.

32
33 **SECTION III:**

34 Funding for initiative will be obtained from The World Food Programme's existing budget.

35 **SECTION IV:**

36 No Penalties

1 Country: Botswana
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: EHS
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 338

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Expanding Reserves to Protect Cheetahs

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 Cheetahs are very important for the ecosystem in the grasslands, and they prey on the
13 slower animals keeping a healthy, stable population. Cheetahs require a lot of land, and
14 they increasingly are being threatened as more land is destroyed and fragmented by
15 people. Botswana already has 30% of the world's 7100 cheetahs, and Cheetah
16 Conservation has tried to reduce conflict and improve the communities knowledge of
17 cheetahs. Cheetahs still remain under threat in Botswana because 78% of cheetahs live
18 outside of reserves where they experience conflict with livestock farmers.

19 **SECTION II:**

20 We would like to expand the cheetah reserves by zoning 2% more of state land to cheetah
21 reserves, which would provide almost 100 sq. km added reserved land to protect wildlife.
22 We would also like to expand the educational program about ecosystems and how
23 predators and prey interact. Wildlife agencies can regulate and assist in our plan for
24 expanding the reserves. Expanding cheetah reserves will increase the already growing
25 tourism industry in Botswana that can attract more people to visit.

26
27 **SECTION III:**

28 The cheetah reserves will be funded by countries that decide to opt-in. Some of these
29 countries could be Nimbia. We could partner with them because they have one of the
30 largest cheetah populations. Iran also has a problem with endangering cheetahs and they
31 could partner as well.

32
33 **SECTION IV:**

34 The land will be conditioned to provide for habitat and provide food, and it will be managed
35 by the Department of Wildlife and National Parks. Reserves are protected land, and any
36 hunters that come on the reserve will be fined or possibly imprisoned. The UN should
37 consider this project because it will help increase the cheetah population. These reserves
38 could be used for tourism which can boost countries' economies. The UN will oversight to
39 ensure that the reserves are expanding and providing protection for the wildlife and land.

1 Country: India
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Episcopal School of Baton Rouge
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 339

7 A RESOLUTION

9 TO: Make Projects That Require Deforestation Have to Pass Through a Committe

11 SECTION I:

12 Many countries claim to regulate deforestation, but they are not seeing these plans
13 through. Globally, deforestation has increased around forty percent since 2014. Between
14 the cutting down of trees and burning the remnants of this process, deforestation
15 produces roughly 1.5 billion tons of carbon dioxide each year. When trees are taken away
16 from any given piece of land, their roots are no longer there to hold onto the soil, which
17 causes land erosion. When this soil and sediment are no longer there to absorb water from
18 rainfall, floods sweep the area, taking contaminants with them and polluting local
19 waterways. All of these effects negatively impact local wildlife. Forests are crucial to the
20 lives of roughly eighty percent of all life. Animals are either killed in the process of
21 deforestation, their habitats are destroyed, causing them to seek shelter elsewhere, or the
22 effects of deforestation (such as erosion, flooding, greenhouse gas emissions, etc.) harm
23 their ecosystems.

25 SECTION II:

26 Our program requires all projects that seek to remove trees on a mass scale to pass
27 through a committee. Countries will each form a committee to specialize in this matter.
28 These committees will be different for each country, and they will vote on certain criteria
29 for these projects that are specific to their countries. Committees will determine who can
30 cut down trees, in what quantities they may be cut down, etc. in order to limit how much
31 deforestation takes place. By doing this, we can help protect as many plant, animal,
32 bacteria, and fungal species as possible, along with helping our atmosphere.

34 SECTION III:

35 Committees will be funded by the United Nations Environment fund (\$74.2 million/year).
36 This funding will go towards paying the salaries of the committee members.

38 SECTION IV:

39 In order to prevent corruption, all criteria must be checked periodically by the U.N. to
40 ensure that they are in the best interest of the environment. Should countries not comply,
41 they will be fined accordingly. These fines will vary from case to case.

1 Country: Brazil
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Benjamin Franklin High School
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 340

6 A RESOLUTION

7 TO: Promote the use of Drone Technology to Locate and Preserve Habitats of Endangered
8 Species

9

10 SECTION I:

11 Brazil is a country that's home to a great deal of wildlife and over 1000 endangered plants
12 and animals, including the giant armadillo, the golden lion tamarin, the giant otter, the
13 tapir, and many more. Fully understanding the severity of the issue, Brazil is dedicated to
14 conserving these species and protecting the biodiversity of our country and countries
15 across the globe. Habitat loss is commonly seen as the greatest threat to biodiversity on
16 the planet. The IUCN identified it as a main threat to 85% of all the species on their list of
17 those classified as "threatened" or "endangered." Brazil can attest to this based on the
18 deforestation that's occurred in the Amazon Basin and how it's contributed to the
19 endangerment of many of the aforementioned species. Considering the massive impact of
20 the degradation of these natural habits, Brazil would like to establish a program that uses
21 automated drone technology to identify the locations of endangered species and add them
22 to a database. Countries can then use this information to conserve these locales and
23 prevent deforestation and habitat degradation.

24

25 SECTION II:

26 This is an opt-in program that Brazil will greatly encourage other countries to take part in.
27 A team of scientists and engineers will be essential to the initial implementation of this
28 program. Drones with automatic detection software exist, but in order to detect the
29 smaller and more elusive species, we'll need to ensure that these drones are equipped with
30 advanced infrared sensing, multirotor platform technology, and can be produced on a large
31 scale. Wildlife zoologists will also be necessary during the preliminary stages of program
32 testing to ensure that the drones are identifying species accurately. Lastly, we would
33 establish an oversight committee to advise countries on how best to protect habitats in
34 which endangered animals have been located.

35

36 SECTION III:

37 Although the costs of drone technology have decreased significantly, it will still be costly
38 to obtain this advanced technology at a large scale. Brazil proposes the utilization of funds
39 from the UN annual budget. We also suggest the implementation of a loan program where
40 countries that are more economically stable can provide loans to those who are less
41 financially stable so that they can benefit from the program.

42

1 SECTION IV:

- 2 There will be no penalty for countries that don't opt into the program. If countries are
3 found abusing funds or not properly following guidelines, they will be removed from the
4 program and their funds will be revoked.

1 Country: Luxembourg
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Haynes Acadmey
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 343

6 A RESOLUTION

7
8 TO: Start Taking Action Now for Luxembourg's Official & Necessary Aqualife (S.T.A.N. L.O.O.N.A.)
9 SECTION I:

10 Though a landlocked country and one of the smallest in the world, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
11 is one of the wealthiest. The country ranks 3rd out of 131 countries in terms of political stability
12 and is a major center for large private banking. It's biggest contributor to its economy is its
13 finance sector. However, data from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
14 (OECD) shows 28% of known species of freshwater fish in the country are threatened. The country
15 boasts a high standard of living for its citizens, and so- it should boast a high standard of living
16 for its threatened or endangered animals, too.

17 As American president Calvin Coolidge said, "I favor the policy of economy, not because I wish to
18 save money, but because I wish to save people." In the name of betterment for the fish and
19 tourism economy, we should spend more money to treat fish better. This in return is for the
20 people.

21 SECTION II:

22 Eradicate fishing for the betterment of the world and its citizens using the following steps:
23 Create an official TikTok for the country.

24 Post on the country's official TikTok to notify citizens of the eradication of fishing.

25 Establish nationwide the Fish Army for Recruits in Training (F.A.R.T.) Academy with use of
26 increased military budget. Training should be at least five years (6 months if the recruit had been
27 a member of the military for at least three years prior). Recruits should be at least 18 years of
28 age and must be skilled in the following topics after graduating from the academy:

29 Fish species types within Europe

30 Mermaid swimming tactics & how to assimilate with fish

31 Fish first aid

32 Quick & Easy Three Step Human Elimination: See, Extract, Annihilate (S.E.A.)

33 Deploy trained troops across the country; the amount of troops throughout the nation will be in
34 proportion to the population within cities (five troops per citizen and/or pet)..

35 Those in the current fish industry (goldfish dealers, fishers, etc...) will be spared their lives and will
36 thus owe their lives to the government to start participation in the F.A.R.T. Academy.

37 Negotiate with other countries to establish similar tactics worldwide. Prioritize landlocked
38 countries or countries with a largely vegetarian population first.

39 Each country MUST participate.

40 SECTION III:

41 For this plan to take place, it would be necessary for the government to allow the percentage of
42 military expenditure to increase to at least 3%. The USA spends over 10% of its federal budget
43 on defense and over half of its discretionary spending on the military, so it's not that much in
44 comparison. We just want to save our fish because we are empathis.

1 SECTION IV:

2 In order to establish well ordered conduct on regulations against fishing, the military of each
3 country will be responsible for the detainment and elimination, or "release" of any participant seen
4 committing in the murder or harassment of aquatic life (fishing, catch and release, etc).

5 The following penalties are for countries which refuse to sign the S.T.A.N. L.O.O.N.A. Agreement
6 where countries sign away their agreement to understand that they are saving the fish for the
7 people.

8 (Disclaimer: Warning Category Names are based off of Dante's Inferno and do not allude to
9 any religious aspect as the safety of fish does not regard religion. Luxembourg's officials' respect
10 all religions and love everyone for who they are and only want the best for the people and animals
11 and the greater good of the future.);

12 Warning 1: Heaven

13 Countries that do not sign the S.T.A.N. L.O.O.N.A. Agreement after a period of 420 days will be
14 put in the Very Opposing to Independence and are Indifferent (V.O.I.D.) list and will have the
15 entire country be placed on lockdown(no international travel). Fish killers are unpredictable and
16 may kill fish in our own nation; this is for the safety of the world. Countries that promote
17 international travel will be eradicated from the solar system through landmines, and the graduates
18 of the F.A.R.T. Academies of other nations will implement operation Save Only Seas (S.O.S.) as a
19 rescue mission to save fish of those nations.

20 Warning 2: Purgatory

21 After a period of 420 minutes, countries that do not sign the S.T.A.N. L.O.O.N.A. Agreement will
22 continue to stay on the V.O.I.D. list, and elemental warfare (Source: Avatar the Last Airbender) will
23 be implemented. The country will be rained upon by man made clouds, and rain flooding will allow
24 people to assimilate with the fish. Elemental warfare will cease after S.T.A.N. L.O.O.N.A. is signed.

25 Warning 3: Hell

26 After an extended period of 420 seconds, countries that have yet to sign the Agreement will be
27 removed from the V.O.I.D. list and placed onto the Looting is Okay Really Anything isn't Xtreme
28 (L.O.R.A.X.) list. Country is open to looting and will not be helped. Country will die.

29 Stage 4: Rebirth

30 Countries that have been LORAXed will be rebirthed as farmland to cultivate new life. A
31 better world will be created.

1 Country: Argentina, United States
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Haynes Academy
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 344
6

7 A RESOLUTION

8

9 TO: Promote Sustainable Soy Production with The Argentina Natural-Soy Global
10 Organization (TANGO)
11

12 SECTION I:

13 In South America's second-largest forest, the Gran Chaco, deforestation of over 133
14 square miles a month is threatening the habitats and livelihoods of thousands of plant and
15 animal species. Two-thirds of the Gran Chaco is in Argentina, and a similar story is
16 unfolding in forests globally. Furthermore, farmers clearing out land to grow soy crops is
17 contributing to this problem. However, soy is a valuable crop that is vital to the global
18 economy; its production will continue to grow due to its high-protein levels and utilization
19 as feed for livestock. Though soy production is beneficial, it is important to consider its
20 link to deforestation. Regenerative agriculture, whose purpose is to instill more nutrients in
21 the soil, preserve biodiversity, and restore natural habitats, will directly provide more crops
22 so less forest land is cleared. Some regenerative agriculture methods include cover crops
23 and no-till farming. As the name suggests, cover crops are secondary plants next to the
24 soy plants that give more nutrients to the soil and increase biodiversity by covering the
25 soil with them. No-till farming plants soy in a trench without tilling it to allow for better
26 soil quality, less soil erosion, and high crop yields. Additionally, implementing this practice
27 would allow for both the protection of endangered species' habitats and the expansion of
28 soy production.
29

30 SECTION II:

31 This resolution will create an international mandate for countries that receive 3% of their
32 GDP from soy production as well as opt-in for any other soy producing countries, also
33 known as The Argentina Natural-Soy Global Organization (TANGO). This program will also
34 be in conjunction with the AAPRESID (Argentina No Till Farmers Association). To participate
35 in this program countries must introduce two regenerative agriculture methods to their soy
36 production: cover crops and no-till farming. The countries will introduce these methods for
37 30 years to fully demonstrate its effectiveness in preventing deforestation. Within these
38 30 years the country must stop clearing forests for soy production. The program will be
39 managed by the country itself, with additional resources provided by TANGO. This will
40 cover the new method's resources and the connection between members. Members will
41 learn these methods from farmers who already practice using cover crops and no-till
42 farming, and teach them to other soy farmers in participating countries.
43

1 SECTION III:

2 Funding would come from the UN Environment Programme budget, and the U.S.A will
3 contribute about 0.002254283138% of their GDP stemming from agriculture, food, and
4 related industries, which accounts for 100 million acres of funding. This funding will be
5 used for the resources needed to carry out the agriculture methods if the country has
6 demonstrated financial need. A country will show their need depending on how much of
7 their GDP is from agriculture production.

8

9

10 SECTION IV:

11 The countries who are mandated in this resolution will receive penalties if they fail to
12 comply with the specified agriculture methods. The countries will be given a warning and a
13 grace period of a month to carry out the resolution. If they still refuse, these countries will
14 be fined an additional 50% of the funding provided for them, and must follow through with
15 the resolution.

16

1 Country: Australia
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: SJA
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 345

6 A RESOLUTION

7
8 TO: Increase Funding for Biodiversity Efforts by Grants
9

10 SECTION I:

11 Australia, along with 7 other countries, including Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Malaysia,
12 India, China, and the United States (mainly Hawaii), are responsible for more than 50% of
13 global biodiversity loss. Invasive species and land clearing play a large role in the
14 biodiversity loss. They prohibit the native species from living in their native habitats. Large
15 conservation programs have stated that the more funding a project receives, the larger the
16 impact is on the environment. This suggests that if countries were to invest more in
17 protecting the environment, biodiversity could increase. Australia currently funds the Green
18 Army and 20 Million Trees as part of their conservation project. Australia would benefit
19 more of the environment if they funded private organizations that already have a mission.
20

21 SECTION II:

22 This resolution will provide funding for any organization that is reliable, responsible, and
23 capable of fulfilling the mission of their organization. Organizations in the countries that
24 have opted-in on this resolution will be able to apply for a grant. If they are proven to be
25 beneficial towards the goal of protecting endangered species, they will receive a certain
26 amount to help them in their mission. Any countries can opt-in to this resolution, but
27 Australia's main concerns are for the other 7 countries listed that have been responsible
28 for 50% of global biodiversity loss. The group that will decide if an organization is
29 applicable for this resolution will be environmental scientists that have experience in
30 biodiversity losses and endangered species.
31

32 SECTION III:

33 The countries who would like to opt-in can choose the amount they contribute. Australia
34 will be contributing .009% of their GDP. All contributions will be specific to that country's
35 program, unless countries decide to contribute to other countries.
36

37 SECTION IV:

38 To ensure that there is no corruption in this resolution, only environmental scientists will
39 be able to make decisions. The governments and businesses will no longer damage the
40 environment. The scientists will not be allowed to invade on individuals' properties unless
41 given permission. While the scientists are protecting animals, they are prohibited from
42 endangering humans. UN scientists will be able to check the other environmental scientists

1 if they think the scientists are making mistakes. If any country is found to be silencing the
2 scientists they are paying or not cooperating with the scientists, they will be removed from
3 the opt-in. If any organization is not using the money given responsibly, there funds will be
4 taken back. If any scientists show alternate motives for the rebuilding of the environment,
5 they will be removed from the program.

1 Country: Morocco
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Haynes Academy
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 346

6 A RESOLUTION

7 TO: Reinstate The Aichi Biodiversity Targets Around The World

8

9 SECTION I:

10 Morocco's biodiversity is one of the richest in the world, with over 24,000 animal species
11 and 7,000 vegetal species. However, the general trend for natural resources in Morocco is
12 toward biodiversity degradation and loss. Currently, over 600 endangered species have
13 been identified, and for some the degradation rate is irreversible. There is also a potential
14 loss of 14% of Morocco's plant diversity. And, in forest areas, there is an annual regression
15 of 31,000 hectares. In 2011, the CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) created a plan
16 for action called the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This is a convention including 196 parties,
17 and all members of the UN have ratified this treaty. The Aichi Biodiversity Targets included
18 5 main strategic goals and 20 targets, all to be reached by 2020. Strategic Goal A
19 addresses the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across
20 government and society, with four targets for this goal. Strategic Goal B reduces the direct
21 pressures on biodiversity and promotes sustainable use, with 6 targets for this goal.
22 Strategic Goal C improves the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species,
23 and genetic diversity, with 3 targets for this goal. Strategic Goal D enhances the benefits
24 from biodiversity and ecosystem services, with 3 targets under this goal. The final goal,
25 Strategic Goal E, enhances implementation through participatory planning, knowledge
26 management, and capacity building. There are 4 targets under this goal. Only 6 of these
27 total targets were reached by 2020.

28 SECTION II:

29 This resolution would take the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, revise them, and implement them
30 throughout the world. These revisions would make them specific to individual issues. The
31 CBD will reconvene in May 2022 to make these revisions. They will meet bi-yearly in order
32 to make sure that they are on track to meeting their goals. Each country will be able to
33 make their own individualized version of the targets, following the format. However, there
34 will be a deadline of 2030 to meet these targets.

35 SECTION III:

36 This resolution will be funded by the GEF (Global Environment Facility). This is the
37 organization that originally funded the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and works directly with
38 the CBD. Depending on the direct need specific countries have for funds, they will be given
39 an allotted amount to be decided by the GEF. It will also depend on the scale that
40 biodiversity is affecting their country.

41 SECTION IV:

42 There are no penalties for this bill.

1 Country: Côte d'Ivoire
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Haynes Academy For Advanced Studies
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 347

7 A RESOLUTION

8
9 TO: VSPA (Vulnerable Species Protection Agreement)

10 SECTION I:

11
12 There are currently over 16,000 endangered species on the planet, and poaching is a major
13 cause of extinction. Poaching, defined as the illegal killing or capture of wild animals, is a
14 huge problem that puts wildlife at jeopardy. Many of the world's most significant species,
15 which play critical roles in ecosystems, are on the verge of extinction. Ecosystems will
16 collapse if no action is taken against poaching soon, and this will eventually affect humans
17 as well. Poaching has a negative impact on the environment, but it also has a negative
18 impact on economies as it allows for black market trade and smuggling in countries where
19 illegal commodities from poaching can be sold and transported. Due to extinction from
20 poaching, local tourism is severely reduced and can lead to a loss of jobs, which can affect
21 the economy of a country. Poaching is also very difficult to track down and combat because
22 oftentimes the trafficking of poached goods is smuggled between countries and the threat
23 of poaching can span borders. Without collaboration between different countries and
24 organizations it can become even more difficult to face this impending threat. Poaching
25 also has a significant impact on human health, as poached meats sold on the black market
26 have been connected to the spread of diseases like Ebola, Bird Flu, Monkeypox, and
27 Heartwater Disease, with the CDC estimating that 75 percent of viruses reach humans
28 through animals. Moreover, despite the fact that poaching is a major problem, the extent
29 of poaching in various countries is unknown because only a few countries preserve and
30 share records of known poaching within their borders. Although there is a significant
31 amount of poaching in the continents of Asia and Africa, the majority of countries in these
32 regions do not monitor and publish poaching data within their boundaries. Most of these
33 countries that experience poaching are also experiencing high levels of poverty, so they
34 cannot afford combatting the poaching that occurs within their country and they cannot
35 give resources and education necessary to turn citizens living in poverty away from
36 poaching methods. Nations must band together to protect our precious wildlife and we
37 cannot do so alone.

38 SECTION II:

39 Côte d'Ivoire will collaborate with UNEP, the United Nations Environment Programme, for
40 this resolution. Countries will be required to keep track of poaching in their nation and
41 must try to reduce it, as well as to share information and collaborate with other countries
42 to do so. Countries will be left to determine how they document and conduct anti-poaching
43 operations on their own soil, which can be through laws and regulation systems that

1 restrict entering wildlife habitats, making security around wildlife habitats stronger,
2 forming anti-poaching ranger units, and other ways to limit poaching. The UNEP will also
3 lend out aid, monetary or other, to all participating countries in order to help them start
4 these operations. The amount allocated will vary by country, with countries that have
5 difficulties implementing these operations receiving more aid and resources than countries
6 that have less need. All countries that receive aid must use the aid only for the purposes of
7 thwarting and recording poaching, and the countries must constantly report to the UN on
8 how this aid is being used. This resolution is mandatory for all countries to follow, but if a
9 country is able to provide proof that there is little to no poaching that occurs in their
10 borders, such as specific statistics of a positive trend in recent years, then they will not
11 have to partake in this program anymore as the goals for their country will have been met.

12 SECTION III:

13 Money from the UNEP's total fund will be utilized to assist governments in genuine need of
14 aid to start these operations of monitoring and thwarting poaching in their countries.
15 Money that comes from penalties may also be put towards the funding of this program.

16

17 SECTION IV:

18 Countries that do not follow these guidelines and countries that misuse the money given to
19 them will have all resources from the program taken away and they will be required to pay
20 back all funding given to them plus an extra 25% of that amount, which will be put back
21 into the program.

1 Country: Poland
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: St. Joseph's Academy
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 349

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Increase Quota on Atlantic Cod

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 The lives of Atlantic cod, or *Gadus morhua*, have been endangered over the last few
13 decades due to excessive fishing. However, Poland believes that its fishing industries are
14 more essential to its citizens than the lives of the Atlantic cod. In 2007, Poland did not
15 meet the quota sanctioned by the EU and agreed to a decrease in it by 8000 tons over a
16 period of 4 years. Fishing in Poland accounts for 53% of the country's agricultural output
17 and generates an estimated \$191.8 million (USD) per year for the country. Poland has
18 spent upwards of \$26.1 million USD on supporting its fishing industry. By increasing the
19 number of cod allowed to be fished in Poland, the financial burden on Poland will lessen.
20 Poland has spent an estimated 48,830.6 USD since 2008 per fisher. Poland proposes that
21 if the UN is still concerned about the presence of Atlantic Cod, it supports funding for
22 individual scientists to breed Atlantic Cod outside of their natural habitats and deposit
23 them in areas of concern.

24 **SECTION II:**

25 The UN should allow Poland to raise its quota on Atlantic Cod fishing by 8000 tons.

26 **SECTION III:**

27 No funding is required.

28 **SECTION IV:**

29 Should Poland not remain within its raised quota, Poland agrees to a decrease in the quota
30 by 2,000 tons per year for 4 years.

1 Country: San Marino
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: St. Joseph's Academy
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 350

6 A RESOLUTION

7 TO: Invest in Trees

8 SECTION I:

9 Our forests are disappearing at an alarming rate due to deforestation and lack of
10 government protection. Deforestation and environmental degradation are the leading
11 causes of species extinction. San Marino, being a small country, believes strongly in the
12 ideas of education for all and community engagement. As such we want to propose a
13 different approach to encouraging community engagement in protecting forests and
14 ensuring the safety of our trees. We want people to invest in trees.

15 SECTION II:

16 The idea is wild, yes, but we believe that it might work. It starts with setting up protected
17 forested areas. Governments would mark out areas of trees that are illegal to cut down.
18 Then comes the funding to keep up these forested areas and keep people from trying to
19 enter illegally and harm the environment. Each tree in the area would be available to be
20 "invested" in, meaning any one can invest money into a tree. For every month or so the tree
21 is alive and well maintained, the person would receive "environment points" which would be
22 able to be traded for real money. The older a tree is the higher its value! Not only would
23 this benefit the environment as governments would be able to afford security around the
24 protected areas, but it would also encourage community engagement and help spread
25 concern for the environment. By keeping these areas protected, the species within them
26 will be able to thrive and prosper. Investing in trees directly combats extinction.

27 SECTION III:

28 Funding would come in the form of the investments for the trees. With the money
29 governments will be able to fund security and keep the trees and animals healthy. This
30 resolution is not mandatory as it would depend on individual governments cooperation, and
31 it would be unreasonable to expect every government to want to participate. There are
32 incentives to join, however. Trees provide the air we breath and are essential to some
33 animal species' survival. The idea of investing in trees also helps stimulate the economy.
34 The more people investing, selling investments, and taking part in the program means more
35 money is being made and spent.

36 SECTION IV:

37 There are no explicit penalties for not agreeing to this plan. As stated above, it is
38 unreasonable to expect every government to want to participate. The penalties come in the
39 damage deforestation will cause to quality of life of every species on earth, including
40 people. It is not required to agree, but it is highly recommended. We are not the only things
41 on earth, and it is time to consider how our actions affect the animals and plants around
42 us.

1 Country: United Kingdom
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: St. Joseph's Academy
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 352

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Head starting to Repopulate the UK's Native Species

10
11 SECTION I:

12 Three majorly rare species of the United Kingdom are becoming extinct due to the lack of
13 environmental needs of the animals. Natterjack toads, red squirrels, and hedgehogs are all
14 dying due to the lack of resources or other animals infecting their species.

15 SECTION II:

16 The UK asks other nations of the UN for financial assistance to fund grants that will be
17 used for research into the rehabilitation and introduction of a greater amount of the
18 species back into the wild. This process is otherwise known as "head starting". With the
19 grant money, we will fund local universities to begin programs with this specific goal.
20 Students will be trained to research each species, then breed more of them in a lab,
21 rehabilitating them to be strong enough to go back into the wild, vaccinate each one
22 against any type of disease that they are prone to die from, then relocate each animal in a
23 new habitat which is best suited for their survival. The program will be started at the
24 University of Oxford, located in Oxford England. This is an opt-in program.

25 SECTION III:

26 Countries who opt-in into this program would need to donate 0.00002% of their GDP to
27 the program.

28 SECTION IV:

29 No penalties required.

1 Country: United Kingdom
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: St. Joseph's Academy
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 353

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Have Free WIFI Access in Public Establishments and Include Technological Operation
10 Classes for Senior Citizens Who Participate in Community Activities
11

12 SECTION I:

13 Though the UK competes with other countries for having one of the highest internet
14 usages in the world, 63.54 citizens are using the internet, leaving 10.7% citizens who are
15 offline, many of them being those of the Silent Generation or Baby Boomer. Research has
16 taken place to find the reason why these remaining citizens do not use the internet, and
17 the most common reason is that they do not need it.

18 SECTION II:

19 The UK plans to make amends to have free internet access (WIFI) in all public/community
20 areas. This will include government buildings, public libraries, train stations, subways, etc.
21 Though certain WIFI companies will not be earning as much profit, advertising of their
22 companies should make up for this. The main population of those who are offline are senior
23 citizens, so the UK plans to make incentives to include technological education classes in
24 community activities those partake in, such as water aerobics, home economics, and bingo.

25 SECTION III:

26 To raise money to have the opportunity of WIFI, those businesses will offer advertising for
27 private businesses.

28 SECTION IV:

29 No penalties required.

1 Country: USA
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Haynes Academy
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 355

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Award Grants Under the Objective of Digital Equity

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 Broadband connections and digital literacy have become increasingly crucial to how people
13 participate in society, the economy, and civic institutions; access essential services and
14 health care; obtain education; and build careers. Digital exclusion carries a high societal
15 and economic cost by slowing productivity and efficiency and harms opportunities of
16 individuals. Digital exclusion fosters inequality and lengthens wealth and income gaps.
17 Achieving digital equity requires further investment and research and is worth pursuing.
18 This resolution intends to create a grant program for the practical production, distribution,
19 and placement of broadband infrastructure or research thereof. Grants awarded under this
20 program will objectively be biased to areas, locations, and institutions lacking broadband
21 access. For the purposes of definition, an "unserved location" is an identifiable location
22 that has no access to broadband service or lacks speeds of at least 25 Mb/s download and
23 3 Mb/s upload. An "underserved location" is an identifiable location that is not an unserved
24 location and lacks speeds of at least 100 Mb/s download and 20 Mb/s upload.

25 **SECTION II:**

26 This program is opt-in and will consist of grants of two types: capacity grants and
27 competitive grants. Any country or country-endorsed entity can apply for a capacity grant.
28 The purpose of the capacity grant is to promote the achievement of digital equity, support
29 digital inclusion activities, and allow for the country to give efforts relating to the adoption
30 of broadband to its residents. A country that wishes to be awarded a capacity grant must
31 provide a plan of action that includes its barriers to digital equity, measurable objectives
32 such as availability of broadband technology and digital literacy, an assessment of how
33 such objectives can impact the country, and any collaborations the country makes to
34 achieve those objectives. 50% of the grant awarded will be based on the country's
35 population in proportion to the total population of participating countries. 25% will be
36 awarded based on the country's population in unserved or underserved locations in
37 proportion to the population of all participating countries in unserved or underserved
38 locations. The remaining 25% of the grant will be awarded based on the availability and
39 adoption of broadband in the country. The grant will never go below 0.5% of the total
40 amount of money made to award to participating countries. Competitive grants hold the
41 same purpose as capacity grants, but the underlying difference is that any entity not
42 necessarily affiliated with its country's government may apply. Note that entities located in
43 a country that is not participating in this program are not eligible. The entity must provide

1 an explanation on how grant amounts awarded will be used, the time period in which the
2 amounts will be used, and the amount the entity is requesting. Competitive grants will be
3 issued on a competitive basis. All decisions will be made by a committee formed and
4 compensated at the discretion of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

5 SECTION III:

6 Funds will come from the UNDP Budget, exact amounts made at the discretion of the
7 formed committee. Additionally, the USA will contribute 0.00434971726838% of its total
8 GDP.

9 SECTION IV:

10 A capacity grant may be terminated if grant funds are not contributing to the country's
11 plan of action or misuse of funds is evident. A competitive grant may be terminated if grant
12 amounts have not been spent according to the time frame specified by the awarded entity
13 or misuse of funds is evident. Any grant terminated may be redistributed accordingly to
14 those eligible.

1 Country: Argentina
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Haynes Academy
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 356

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Promote the Research and Development of Efficient Agriculture Solutions

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 Food insecurity is expected to be one of the greatest problems in our future, with the
13 population expected to grow by 2 billion people in the next 30 years. Argentina itself
14 currently has 5.5 million people and 13% of adolescents under food insecurity. During the
15 UN Food System Summit of September 2021, 5 Action tracks, or goals and solutions, were
16 created to address the Summit’s objectives and ultimately go towards the 2030
17 Sustainable Development Goals. A series of ideas were designed to address Action Track 3,
18 to boost nature positive production by increasing environmental resources to be used in
19 food production, processing and distribution. It strives to support smaller farmers.
20 businesses and food systems to reduce food loss and negative environmental impacts.
21 Argentina submitted their idea to promote the development of genetic improvements to
22 agriculture species to increase resilience to disease, adaptation to climate change,
23 improved production, and more efficient usage of resources such as water and soil. As we
24 look to the future, the solution to food insecurity will not only be evolving the way we
25 produce food, but connecting these efforts worldwide.
26

27 **SECTION II:**

28 This resolution will create an opt-in program for countries and the private sector to
29 support the further genetic research and development of agriculture species and cultivate
30 solutions. Countries will work individually while combining their efforts internationally to
31 achieve the 2030 sustainable development goals through exploration of more efficient
32 agriculture.
33
34

35 **SECTION III:**

36 There is no funding required for this resolution.
37

38 **SECTION IV:**

39 There are no penalties required for this resolution.

1 Country: Bangladesh
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Episcopal High School
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 359

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Increase Public Internet Access

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 In 2010, 3.7% of the population of Bangladesh had access to the Internet. In 2019 this
13 increased to just under 13% of the population. Our goal is to continue to raise this
14 percentage in order to give the population of Bangladesh fair access to the internet. With
15 very little access to the internet in Bangladesh, the workforce and student population
16 suffers. The students suffer by not receiving a well-rounded and supported education, and
17 the workforce suffers with limited access to collaborations and the inability to utilize
18 innovative ideas from around the world.

19 **SECTION II:**

20
21 Placing computers in public libraries will allow the citizens of Bangladesh to have access to
22 a multitude of internet databases and information. These websites can aid both students
23 and the workforce with finding information for their respective needs. We will create a
24 board of directors for this project whose main job is to monitor the internet usage in these
25 libraries. In the first three months of providing this service, Bangladesh will place members
26 of the board in the libraries and encourage them to teach the citizens how to utilize the
27 computers and the internet. This resolution is opt-in due to the fact that some countries
28 already have this in place, and some countries might not believe this to be in their best
29 economic interests right now. This resolution will help in education and create a more
30 productive workforce for any country that chooses to opt-in.
31

32 **SECTION III:**

33 Bangladesh will fund this by utilizing an internet access grant which was granted to
34 Bangladesh, Columbia, and Senegal in December of 2021. Bangladesh received
35 approximately \$449,000 of this grant and will utilize a portion of it to fund this program.
36 Any country that chooses to opt-in can apply for a similar grant or use a portion of their
37 GDP.
38

39 **SECTION IV:**

40 There are no penalties because this is an opt-in program. It will be up to the respective
41 country to decide whether or not to participate.

1 Country: North Korea
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Episcopal School of Acadiana
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 360

6 7 **A RESOLUTION** 8

9 **TO: Assist Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) on the Frontlines of the Climate Emergency**

10 11 **SECTION I:**

12 For thousands of years now, the vast majority of humans has occupied an incredibly narrow
13 yet plentiful environmental niche. They have long resided in lands nearest to the equator,
14 where conditions have afforded a warm temperature, an ample amount of freshwater, and
15 an abundance of fertile soil. Suddenly, however, in the most recent years, that niche has
16 narrowed at an alarming rate. The sun's rays burn brighter and longer, and rainfall is
17 erratic and at times nonexistent. Rising sea levels threaten to drown the world's most
18 nutrient-rich soil and soak up the neighboring freshwater, while rising temperatures
19 threaten to burn the soil and dry up that water. People, and more specifically the farmers
20 whose lives rely on these precious resources, are left stranded in their lands, where
21 maintaining a steady food supply will soon be impossible. Will they tough it out and adapt,
22 or will they pack their bags and leave? According to a recent study conducted by the
23 Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, the answer is that enormous waves of
24 human migration will likely occur in the coming decades. Up to 215 million people
25 throughout Asia, Eastern Europe, Africa, and Latin America – mostly members of
26 agricultural communities – will abandon their homes due to drought, crop failure, and sea-
27 level rise by the year 2050. That estimate is based solely on predictable geophysical
28 hazards, which according to the 2021 Global Report on Internal Displacement accounts for
29 just 11.1% of migration causes, the rest being weather-related events that are becoming
30 more frequent and unpredictable as global temperatures and sea levels rise. No matter the
31 cause, it is clear that mass exoduses and large-scale relocations are imminent, but they
32 need not be tragic or chaotic affairs. In hopes of streamlining these events, this resolution
33 aims to establish an opt-in migration program that will assist at-risk communities in the
34 daunting task of relocation. Such a program would provide the necessary aid and resources
35 to a specific list of communities that are currently or will eventually be affected by internal
36 displacement.

37 38 **SECTION II:**

39 To effectively coordinate the delivery of assistance to participating nations, the United
40 Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will appoint select officials from each
41 superpower and other member nations to a special advisory committee known as the
42 Migration & Exodus Assistance Team, or MEAT. All officials on the committee must have
43 considerable experience with climate research, humanitarian aid, and international

1 relations. The committee will partner with the International Displacement Monitoring
2 Centre (IDMC) to identify specific member nations that are currently suffering from or are
3 at risk of internal displacement by geophysical or weather-related causes. Once identified
4 and notified, these nations can choose to receive either immediate aid, including transport
5 vehicles and camp management, or aid in anticipation, such as improved technology and
6 mapping systems. The committee will monitor the distribution of all aid, both physical and
7 monetary, and will ensure that it goes where it needs to go. Additionally, the committee
8 will name certain regions such as the Andean Plateau and the Sahel where agreements can
9 be made by various adjacent nations to facilitate cross-border migrations. Such
10 agreements would require the consent of all member nations involved, as well as the
11 consultation of the International Organization on Migration (IOM).
12

13 SECTION III:

14 All member nations, including each superpower, that has appointed an official to the MEAT
15 committee will be asked to donate any funding or resources that may be applicable to the
16 migration program. The bulk of the program's funding will come from the Green Climate
17 Fund – established by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
18 (UNFCCC) – and will be used to purchase resources such as vehicles, shelters, and
19 technology.
20

21 SECTION IV:

22 This is strictly an opt-in program, and no member nation is required to participate.
23 However, those member nations that are identified by the MEAT Committee as at risk of
24 internal displacement are highly encouraged to participate – in essence, nations who do
25 not participate are already at a loss. If any donated resources or materials are subpar or
26 not up to standard, the donating nation will be notified and must resend improved
27 materials. If a participating nation is found to have not utilized their donated resources or
28 materials for their intended purposes, all subsequent deliveries to that nation will be
29 suspended until compliance is reassured.

1 Country: The Republic of Korea
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Haynes Academy
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 361

6 7 A RESOLUTION 8

9 TO: A Resolution to Establish Better Endangered Species Protection and Reduced Pollution

10 11 SECTION I:

12 The Republic of Korea has major air pollution problems that have led to the endangerment
13 of many species. Companies and businesses around the country release pollutants into the
14 air affecting both the people and environments in the Republic of Korea. According to the
15 Environmental Performance Index in 2016, The Republic of Korea ranked 173rd out of 180
16 countries in terms of air quality. More than 50% of the population of The Republic of
17 Korea is exposed to dangerous levels of fine dust throughout their lifetimes. Recent NASA
18 studies have shown that over 50% of the current air pollution comes from industrial areas
19 and power plants, while the remaining percentage comes from other countries. Pollution
20 caused by subjects in question can and in most cases will affect endangered species, not
21 only in the Republic of Korea but in other countries and habitats as well.

22 23 SECTION II:

24 Countries will be required to set up government agencies to oversee the fulfilment of at
25 least one solution and provide semiannual checks to ensure compliance. If a country's
26 government cannot establish new sections/ agencies to deal with these problems, they can
27 be allocated to other agencies within the government, for example, Departments of Health
28 and Human Services, or Departments of Housing & Urban Development, ect.

29 To help diminish air pollution, restrictions and regulations will be set in place for all
30 subjects to recycle any materials they can, to diminish excess waste and use natural
31 resources when capable. Things like Catalytic Oxidizers can be put into place in major
32 manufacturing and power generational areas. Catalytic Oxidizers take pollutants from the
33 air and/ or different production systems and turn them into harmless compounds. In order
34 to also aid this Rotary Concentrators can be added on if the funding is available to make
35 the process more efficient and create redundancy in systems.

36 Things similar to the Direct Air Capture system can be used as well to take pollutants such
37 as CO2 and turn them into new and reusable fuels. The CO2 harvested can be turned into
38 things such as gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel. On top of this, the CO2 can also be used in
39 other processes such as the production of steel and concrete, coatings and carbon fibres,
40 or enhanced oil recovery. These processes will decrease the amount of toxic pollutants
41 released into the air and decrease harmful pollution to environments and areas surrounding
42 these production areas. The subjects at hand will be required to have a Direct Air Capture
43 system near or in production areas to ensure efficiency and protection.

1 SemiAnnual checks and reviews will be held by The United Nations Environment Programme
2 to ensure that subjects are complying with the rules and regulations set in place for both
3 the Catalytic Oxidizers and Direct Air Capture systems that may be put into place. The
4 objects in question should be in proper working order and maintained to ensure resources
5 aren't being wasted.
6

7 SECTION III:

8 The majority of funding will come from fines and penalties collected from infractions. On
9 top of this agency funds should be allocated from a country's government. If in the case it
10 is not possible to create said new agency, operations will be funded by already established
11 agency funds depending on where a country decides to allocate new resolution operations.
12 If a country is not able to pay for any of these solution options the Republic of Korea will
13 donate portions of their funding to help.
14

15 SECTION IV:

16 Subjects that do not follow these guidelines will be fined and potentially shut down. Fines
17 can cost between \$100,000-\$500,000 USD, varying based on the severity of the
18 infraction and the country of origin. Failure to comply on multiple occasions, with a
19 maximum of 3 major infractions, will result in termination of company operations. Based on
20 the severity, companies will be able to plead their case against allegations to prove they
21 have and will continue to comply with the rules set in place.

1 Country: North Korea
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Episcopal School of Acadiana
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 362

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Split the Internet into Purely Objective and Subjective Halves

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 The internet is a dangerous place – period. Parents impose restrictions on their child’s
13 internet access for a very good reason. They do so not only to counter digital threats like
14 cyberbullying and scamming, but also to control their child’s encounters with
15 misinformation. At such a young age, children can easily be disillusioned by the false
16 information that they may find online. In recent years, the unprecedented growth of social
17 media has led falsities to spread like wildfire and conspiracy theories to run wild.
18 Misinformation is everywhere and has become tied to nearly every major news-worthy
19 event, from the COVID-19 Pandemic to 5G Wireless Service. To make matters worse, it is
20 now clear that children are not alone in their susceptibility to misinformation. Adults are
21 just as easily fooled by the latest conspiracy theory, especially when it is found on an
22 official-looking website like The Onion and backed up by big words and dozens of
23 seemingly credible sources. While the internet cannot and will not be vanquished, it can
24 easily be modified to limit and hopefully eliminate the spread of misinformation. This
25 resolution aims to do just that by developing a software that can differentiate the
26 objective from the subjective on the worldwide web, creating a safe space for users that
27 can browse the internet, gather objective information, and formulate their own opinions.
28 Additionally, this safe space can offer citizens under more restrictive governments the
29 chance to finally utilize the internet for its informational benefits.
30

31 **SECTION II:**

32 Spearheading the program will be a UN-sponsored board of officials created and overseen
33 by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). This board will consist of leading
34 experts in the fields of information science, communication studies, and programming. The
35 board will develop software that can identify certain websites like Wikipedia and Britannica
36 that are mostly neutral and objective, and separate them from more subjective sites like
37 Blogger and Stack Exchange. By categorizing these initial websites, the software can
38 implement a system of machine learning to cover more and more websites over time,
39 effectively splitting the internet into objective and subjective halves that can be distributed
40 to interested nations.
41
42
43

1 SECTION III:

2 The funding for this software will initially come from the ITU's general fund, and any
3 participating nation must pay a small access fee to fund additional improvements to the
4 machine learning element of the software.

5 SECTION IV:

6 This is strictly an opt-in program, and no member state is required to participate. For
7 those who do, any associated crime – such as an attempt at evasion through the use of a
8 VPN server or similar software – will be dealt with internally at the nation's discretion. Any
9 broader attempt to hack the software will be handled by the overseeing board, which is
10 free to lobby for sanctions on the violating nation depending on the severity of the
11 transgression.

1 Country: Morocco
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Haynes Academy
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 365

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Create Mobile Bus Internet Hotspots for High Speed Internet Access

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 In this day and age, the internet is a major part of our society. It is used for educational
13 purposes, work, communication, and so much more. But in Morocco, only 34 million people
14 out of 37,593,886 have access to the internet. This means that more than 3 million people
15 in Morocco have to live without the internet. This puts the people of Morocco at a severe
16 disadvantage. At the start of the Covid-19 pandemic, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana in the
17 United States started the Mobile Bus hotspots. They were implemented in April of 2020
18 and 12 buses were placed around the parish. The idea surrounding this project is that each
19 bus has internet, and anyone from the area that does not have access to the internet can
20 go to the bus to get it.

21 **SECTION II:**

22 This resolution would encourage countries in the UN to put Mobile Bus hotspots in various
23 places around their cities. With these in place the problem can be reduced and even
24 eliminated. The buses would primarily be placed on streets with lower income residents.
25 Each bus would have an internet speed of 50mbps. There would be a bus manager in
26 charge of each bus to ensure that the bus is being used for its intended purpose, as well as
27 to keep the bus clean. This resolution will provide people with the ability to work and learn
28 using the internet, especially during the COVID-19 crisis.

29 **SECTION III:**

30 Countries participating would be required to pay 1% of the GDP. This would fund the buses,
31 the internet, and the bus manager's salary. The internet would cost about \$20 per month
32 per bus. The buses and the bus manager's salary would vary based on each country's
33 discretion.

34 **SECTION IV:**

35 The bus will not be moved from it's designated spot unless the city's respective leaders
36 decide on a better location. If this happens a form will be given out to every person over
37 18 that lives on the street, and a ¾ majority would be needed for it to be moved. Those
38 who move buses from their designated spot without permission will be fined \$300 per time
39 and location.

1 Country: New Zealand
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Patrick F Taylor Science and Tech Academy
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 367

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Adopt the Christchurch Call into the UN Charter of Human Rights

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 On March 15, 2019, two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand, were attacked by
13 terrorists targeting Muslims. The services were being live-streamed and the attack was
14 unfortunately recorded, the graphic and disturbing footage of that attack was shared
15 thousands of times, despite our government's best attempts to prevent this horrific
16 violence from being shared. In response, our Prime Minister, along with other governments
17 and various officials, created the Christchurch Call, which is designed to target and remove
18 footage of extremist attacks from the internet. Terrorists should not be granted online
19 platforms to demonstrate their violations of human rights and safety, and for the benefit
20 of the public, we should protect people from such footage existing casually online. The
21 Christchurch Call is an existing response to this problem, which is composed of a
22 combination of volunteers and government officials dedicated to preventing the publication
23 of extremist violence online and has already been adopted by many countries and
24 companies already. This is an accepted standard in many parts of the world but should be
25 instituted as part of the UN Charter of Human Rights. The Christchurch Call focuses
26 specifically on removing and reducing footage of violent terrorist and extremist groups, it
27 does prevent free speech or the freedom of the press. This resolution is not about
28 preventing people from learning about these atrocities, but rather to removing alarming
29 content to prevent it from being amplified online, consumed by unsuspecting internet users
30 (including minors), to encourage internet ethics, and to secure human rights. It is
31 impossible to stop terrorist groups, but it is possible to reduce their platform online.

32 **SECTION II:**

33 This resolution would be an amendment and addition to the UN Charter of Human Rights. It
34 is designed not to prevent access to information or news, but to redirect people from
35 terrorist ideologies and footage, and towards actual information. In addition to preventing
36 the footage from simply existing online, the Christchurch Call seeks to bar the production
37 and spread of this content as a whole. Upon adoption of the UN Charter of Human Rights,
38 all countries would be expected to uphold the standards of the Christchurch Call. The
39 formation of an international organization to oversee the monitoring and implementation
40 of the Call would be beneficial to upholding an international standard, but individual
41 countries would have their own dedicated offices of volunteers and government officials to
42 monitor their country's posts more closely. These volunteers would consist of both
43 humanitarian aid workers and citizens who believe in preventing the spread and

1 fearmongering tactics of terrorist groups. Together we will work to create an internet that
2 is safer from terrorist and violent extremism.

3 SECTION III:

4 This resolution's finances are primarily each country's own responsibility, but since the
5 Christchurch Call relies primarily on humanitarian aid and volunteer work it is a cost-
6 effective solution for most countries. The formation of a small international board that
7 sets the standard and monitors the countries' implementation would come from the
8 peacekeeping budget.

9 SECTION IV:

10 The penalties would be established on a case-by-case basis by the Office of the High
11 Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), as with any other violation of the UN Charter of
12 Human Rights. Any corruption or wrongdoing would first be investigated by a country's
13 own branch before being brought to the international UN branch, and then from there, if
14 necessary, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

1 Country: New Zealand
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Patrick F Taylor Science and Tech Academy
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 368

6 7 **A RESOLUTION** 8

9 TO: Alleviate the Food Insecurity Issue of New Zealand

10 11 **SECTION I:**

12 Currently, New Zealand is experiencing large amounts of severe or moderate food
13 insecurity, meaning families are not having enough food to feed their families. This issue
14 has become lower recently by the World Bank statistical data, but there is still a high
15 amount of moderate and severe food insecurity overall, and a moderate amount of severe
16 food insecurity that is causing many citizens pain. Even if citizens of New Zealand are able
17 to afford food, the food options they can afford are usually not those that offer the most
18 nutritional value, and often parents that cannot feed their children must give up their
19 meals to allow their children to eat.

20
21 Currently, New Zealand is called "A Land of Plenty", and was deemed one of the richest
22 countries in the world, but the fact that the issue of food insecurity is still a raging
23 problem in New Zealand is quite saddening. Currently, New Zealand is exporting many food
24 items that are full of nutritional value, while importing food items that are poor in value.
25 The country has stated the reason being for this is due to the exports "trickling down" the
26 wealth the country would receive from the exports, but the issue still has not been
27 rectified. Worse the lower class of New Zealand workers that receive minimum wage do not
28 have enough money to pay for nutritional foods for their families. Juggling rent, utilities,
29 clothing for children, and gas prices, reveals how these families can't get food for their
30 families. Another issue that is rising as of right now in New Zealand is job vulnerability,
31 according to the World Bank data, which means that some of these families do not even
32 have the jobs to pay for food. The pandemic has made food insecurity worse, with people
33 losing their jobs, or having to deal with Covid, with New Zealand trying to rectify the
34 situation by increasing the food budget to allow food to give food to the people. Although
35 this is a valiant solution, it only deals with the short-term ramifications of food insecurity
36 which needs to be addressed in the long term and solve the lower class and middle class
37 being unable to buy healthy foods for their whole family.

38 39 **SECTION II:**

40 The resolution to combat the food insecurity issue would begin with the export and import
41 system of New Zealand. Currently, New Zealand has a total population of 5 million, almost
42 5.1 million people. The country is said to be producing enough food to feed 40 million
43 people, but the issue is that the country would rather export the amount of food it

1 produces rather than feed the people so that the “trickle-down economics” would reach the
2 people of New Zealand, which in reality does not benefit anyone other than the elite. New
3 Zealand should rather export fewer foods, charge more for their exports, and subsidize the
4 unhealthy imports that the country wishes to continue doing. A ruling of 15 percent of
5 what farmers export should be dedicated to the country of New Zealand. A second part to
6 this resolution would be the creation of more communal food banks, for those who still
7 continue to not have enough money to have access to these healthy foods. With the
8 amount of food that is produced by New Zealand, it should not have any issue with
9 providing for these food banks. These two options will in turn allow the lower and middle
10 class of New Zealand to be able to provide the healthy foods that their families need
11 without having any need to sacrifice any costs of their daily lives.

12 SECTION III:

13 The only funding that would be needed for this resolution is the finance of more communal
14 food banks for local communities to go to. This can be done by raising local sales taxes by
15 0.1 percent to construct these food banks, which could last for a maximum of five years.

16

17 SECTION IV:

18 Any farmer that is seen giving away more than what is detailed to companies to export
19 their products, will receive a fine of 1500 New Zealand dollars which is the equivalent of
20 1000 USD. This fine will be redistributed to local communities to acquire more food for the
21 people of that town.

1 Country: Austria
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Jesuit High School
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 371

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Increasing Internet Access in Poor, Rural Areas of the World

10
11 SECTION I:

12 In 2021, just 35% of people in the developing world have access to the internet. Many
13 vital services such as healthcare or the news are online. Reliable internet is a necessary
14 tool in today's world. We intend to create programs to decrease the percent of the
15 population without internet such as a subsidization to internet costs for low-income
16 individuals.

17 SECTION II:

18 This is an opt-in program. The participating countries will decide what sort of program
19 they institute by themselves.

20 SECTION III:

21 Participating countries will allocate the funds for this program themselves.

22 SECTION IV:

23 No penalties

1 Country: Yemen
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: LSU Lab School
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 372

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: To: Encourage countries around the world to bring business to and trade with Yemen

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 This would be a step in the right direction in terms of food insecurity. An improved
13 economy would result in wealthier citizens, helping Yemen reach it's goals reach
14 approximately 12 million severely food-insecure Yemenis monthly with in-kind food
15 assistance and food vouchers.

16 **SECTION II:**

17 The UN and Prime Minister Maeen Abdulmalik Saeed will provide tax breaks and incentives
18 for any and all countries doing business with Yemen. This will improve Yemen's economy
19 resulting in wealthier citizens who can feed themselves properly.

20 **SECTION III:**

21 It will not cost anything and will ultimately benefit everyone involved because doing some
22 trading and not getting the tax money that is deserved is better than no interaction at all.

23 **SECTION IV:**

24 No punishments are necessary. Oil in Yemen is highly desired and countries should have no
25 problem with this.

1 Country: China
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Episcopal School of Acadiana
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 374

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Instate Hunting Seasons for Endangered Species

10
11 SECTION I:

12 Biodiversity, and the increasing lack of it is a major concern for many countries. Two of the
13 highest contributing factors to this issue are the over hunting of rare species and the
14 destruction of their habitats. With this resolution China hopes to find a peaceful solution
15 that not only preserves the world's biodiversity but is also economically viable.
16

17 SECTION II:

18 China proposes the installation of hunting seasons on endangered species. The more taboo
19 an item the more desirable, and expensive, it grows. With the introduction of hunting
20 seasons on endangered species not only will the price of these animal parts plummet, but
21 the black market economy surrounding them will be destroyed, which erases the incentive
22 for poachers to poach in the first place. Not only does this help to stop the poaching of
23 animals, but also to preserve their habitats, as hunting grounds would be quickly set up by
24 private investors. Even better is the taxable revenue that would be born from this new legal
25 marketplace for rare animal parts.
26

27 SECTION III:

28
29 Countries would not need to pour many extra resources into this project, as many already
30 have something like the FWS, which already covers this sort of thing. In fact this proposal
31 is economically a net positive for participants, as it opens up new taxable streams of
32 revenue. However, if countries opted in and needed to finance any form of policing they
33 would have to do so alone.
34

35 SECTION IV:

36
37 Countries should feel no pressure to participate in this program and those who choose not
38 to participate should have no penalties imposed on them.

1 Country: China
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Episcopal School of Acadiana
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 375

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Change the Standards for Food Security

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 The "issue" of Food Security is an important one and China approaches it with the goal of
13 creating a system that allows all people to meet a certain standard of living.
14

15 **SECTION II:**

16 The Nation of China asserts that Food Security is not the issue, but rather the U.N.
17 standard regarding it. The United Nations idea that "all people, at all times, have physical,
18 social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their food
19 preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life" is unrealistic. Clearly this goal
20 is unattainable and China suggests that the standards be lowered slightly. Instead of
21 saying that all people should be well fed and healthy is an unattainable goal and China
22 believes it should be changed. China believes that instead food security should be
23 determined by whether or not citizens have access to enough food to live. If the people are
24 surviving then the country is meeting the standards for good food security. Obviously the
25 goal should be to have well fed and healthy citizens but, to meet the standards fed should
26 be enough. For this reason China suggest that the United Nations reasses their position on
27 Food Security.
28

29 **SECTION III:**

30 This resolution is absolutely free, as all it would take is for the U.N. to agree that their
31 definition of Food Security is to harsh and should be changed to something more
32 accommodating.

33 **SECTION IV:**

34 This resolution has no enforcement or penalties of any kind.

1 Country: China
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Episcopal School of Acadiana
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 376

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Chinas Global Internet Gift

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 China takes the matter of internet access very seriously and views it as human right. With
13 the internet housing more and more information day by day and the ever evolving nature of
14 technology society has grown as dependent on it as gasoline or water. For this reason
15 China believes that it is of the utmost importance to give every citizen free internet.

16 **SECTION II:**

17 The proud country of China would like to offer our resources up in order to give free
18 internet access to everyone on the planet. China will come up with the plans, higher the
19 workers, and install internet access all over the world. In addition China will help to run the
20 internet and staff new servers to help the data move from place to place. China sees this
21 as this generations great humanitarian crisis and wishes to fix this as quickly as possible.
22 This plan will take years and is not mandatory (though opting out would deny your citizens
23 basic human needs) but China truly believes that it will aid in ushering in a new age of
24 prosperity and world wide connectivity.

25 **SECTION III:**

26 This will obviously not be cheap, and while China would love to finance it all it simply can
27 not. China estimates that providing the world with internet would take an initial 400 billion
28 dollars and thus request participating countries donate an initial 50 billion to help with the
29 cost. The end result will be achieved through donations from many countries but in the end
30 be primarily funded by China.

31 **SECTION IV:**

32 While it is opt in, choosing to opt out carries a slight penalty. The proposed penalty is a
33 ten billion dollar fine which would be used to help give other participating countries access
34 to the internet. China would also monitor usage of the internet and penalize those
35 engaging in cyber crime.

1 Country: Hungary
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Episcopal School of Acaidana
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 377

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: The Bureau of Mr. Beast Burgers

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 The topic Hungary chose to combat is food and insecurity. Our goal is to make it to where
13 in Hungary, all families have a secure food source and do not have to live in fear of
14 starving.

15 **SECTION II:**

16 We plan to team up with Mr. Beast to bring the Bureau of Mr. Beast Burgers to the UN. The
17 Bureau of Mr. Beast Burgers will be a non-profit organization that will supply food to
18 hungered families. The food this organization will supply would be the Beast Style Burger,
19 the Chris Style Burger, Chandler Style Burger, and Karl's Grilled Cheese with the choice of
20 Mr. Beast Style Fries or a Chocolate Chip Cookie. This plan will be opt-in and the General
21 Assembly will have authority and decision-making to the direction of this Bureau.

22 **SECTION III:**

23 The Bureau of Mr. Beast Burgers is a nonprofit organization so it will be funded through
24 taxpayers of countries that have opted-in on this cause. The start-up cost would be
25 around \$500,000 for a location to be operational.

26 **SECTION IV:**

27 There will not be an extreme amount of enforcement from this resolution, but if food is not
28 up to par then intervention from a UN representative to go in and sort the issue may be
29 needed.

1 Country: Indonesia
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Jesuit High School
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 378

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Improve Infrastructure For Increased Internet Access

10
11 SECTION I:

12 Because Indonesia strives to achieve increased internet accessibility, we are willing to take
13 large steps for this goal to be reached. We look to solve this problem to make sure
14 Indonesians and people of all countries are better educated and aware of world and
15 domestic issues.

16 SECTION II:

17 This resolution looks to make economic alliances with other countries to help improve the
18 electrical framework of Indonesia and other countries involved. This resolution is opt-in
19 and is funded by the countries that join the effort. A group of United Nations workers
20 would be employed to overlook the operation.

21 SECTION III:

22 We would like all participating countries to provide resources to help create infrastructure.
23 Along with this, we also require funds from the UN for each country that joins.

24 SECTION IV:

25 As this program is opt-in, there are no penalties.
26

1 Country: Saudi Arabia
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: St. Joseph's Academy
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 383

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Protect Endangered Species and Encourage Biodiversity

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 Currently Saudi Arabia has set out a plan to protect endangered species by establishing
13 reserves. The International Union for Conservation of Nature approves the establishment
14 and upkeep of these reserves. Currently, there are an estimated 35,500 endangered
15 species. In order to avoid the extinction of any more endangered species Saudi Arabia
16 encourages other member nations of the UN to establish their own reserves as well.

17 **SECTION II:**

18 Any countries that choose to opt in will be required to establish at least 25 reserves of
19 their choice (land or marine) in order to protect the masses of that nations endangered
20 species. These reserves would consist of masses of land/water set aside along with
21 facilities and staffing for the purpose of protecting endangered species. The UN would
22 conduct yearly inspections to ensure these reserves are kept to appropriate standards.

23 **SECTION III:**

24 This resolution ask that countries participating to set aside 0.0005% of their GDP in order
25 to properly fulfill these requirements.

26 **SECTION IV:**

27 There are no penalties.
28

1 Country: Sri Lanka
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Episcopal School of Acadiana
4 Topic: Biodiversity
5 Resolution Number: 384

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Research a "Noah's Ark" simulation

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 Sri Lanka stresses the importance of wildlife conservation as more and more species are
13 going extinct. Collaborations with various universities and organizations like the Sri Lanka
14 Wildlife Conservation Society (SLWCS) is crucial to address this issue.

15
16 **SECTION II:**

17 This resolution will sponsor research—including the drafting of conservation plans through
18 the supervision of the United Nations. The Sri Lanka Wildlife Conservation Society (SLWCS)
19 will guide this research program over a period of five years. University professors and
20 students—as well as independent researchers who wish to participate—will conduct
21 research on the following:

- 22
23 (a) The living conditions needed for vertebrate and invertebrate organisms to survive in
24 captivity for an extended period of time
25 (b) Ways to improve fertility rates for species in captivity
26 (c) Creating self-sustaining, enclosed and indoor ecosystems
27 (d) Evolutionary adaptations among endangered species to climate change
28 (e) Endangered species embryology
29 (f) The simulation of a potential mass extinction event and repopulation of the Earth
30 (g) Diseases and low genetic diversity among endangered species

31
32 Researching these topics will better inform the nations of the world on how to safeguard
33 endangered species that suffer from low populations, diminished habitats, and low fertility
34 rates.

35
36 **SECTION III:**

37 Sri Lanka's government will provide the seed funding for this research program. Private
38 contributors and countries who donate to this project will receive early access to findings.

39
40 **SECTION IV:**

41 This resolution will adhere to the guidelines of the UN Development Programme's Code of
42 Ethics. All individuals found guilty of any such violations will be expelled from the initiative.

1 Country: Malaysia
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: St. Joseph's Academy
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 385

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Make all Dating Apps data/ info go through governments

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 Malaysia has a history of censoring internet. Malaysia blocked a dating app, Sugarbook,
13 claiming it violated a law dealing with network facilities and service. Malaysia desires to do
14 this with all dating apps. We believe that all dating apps programming and messaging should
15 go through the government. The government should see all programming of dating apps to
16 ensure they follow the correct laws of dating.

17 **SECTION II:**

18 Malaysia calls upon to the UN to make sure that dating apps are thoroughly run through
19 the government to ensure the safety of the civilians on the dating apps. A specific group in
20 the UN will be created to make sure all dating apps are thoroughly searched before being
21 able to be used by the public. Dating apps can be dangerous and harmful physically and
22 mentally to users on the apps. If the government can look at the apps before they are
23 released to the public or at least before true damage can be made. Every month the
24 government will get a report of all info taken on the apps. Such as chat messages,
25 attraction types, and overall data from the apps. The overall goal is how humans interact
26 and date in the modern age. All information gathered would also be released to the public.

27 **SECTION III:**

28 There will be an optional donation of 0.001% of countries GDPs for funding research on
29 the affects of dating apps on the human population (mentally, emotionally).

30 **SECTION IV:**

31 : This is an optional resolution so there would be no penalties for not participating.

1 Country: Russia
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: LHS
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 386

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Global Internet Access

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 As of today, over half of the world's population does not have access to the Internet. While
13 some may say this is bad and sets the human race behind in our technological advances,
14 this is false. In fact, nobody in the world that does not have a high-ranking position on the
15 Russian Federation Government should be cut off from the Internet.

16 **SECTION II:**

17 Starting on January 1, 2023 (we'll give the citizens time, Russia's gonna be nice today), all
18 cell towers will cease function and all Wi-Fi will be cut off except for two- the private Wi-Fi
19 used by the government and a singular hotspot for portable use. The cut-offs will be
20 enacted at midnight exactly, and warning will be given a fair amount in advance.

21 **SECTION III:**

22 Russia will use its own funds and the funds of its allies. In total this plan will require
23 roughly \$300 million dollars, and most can be drawn from Russian federal reserves.

24 **SECTION IV:**

25 As the world knows, there are some very smart people in the world who will likely set up
26 their own cell service, one way or another. The punishment for using using a device that
27 provides cell service and thus Internet access will be life in prison without parole, and the
28 punishment for creating one is execution. Anyone participating in a revolution against the
29 new policy will also be given life in prison, and leaders of said revolution will be executed.
30 Anyone complaining about the new policy shall be dunked in garlic butter. The amount of
31 dunks depend on complaint ferocity.

1 Country: Bahamas
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Dutchtown
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 387

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Promoting Agricultural Assistance in an Isolated Food System

10
11 SECTION I:

12 We seek a comprehensive solution that addresses the food insecurity within the isolated
13 food system implemented in the Bahamas. As a country, this solution should bring any
14 problems that arose due to the loss of imports from natural disasters/pandemics, to a halt.
15 This solution could not only benefit the Bahamas, but other countries as well that also
16 battle food insecurity.

17
18 SECTION II:

19 We advise all United Nations countries that face similar problems with insecurity to
20 promote their citizens/natives to plant and promote personal food gardens and local
21 farmer's markets. Also that any United Nations countries that have success in such
22 agricultural practices are advised to opt-in and help educate countries in severe need of
23 successful farming techniques.

24 SECTION III:

25 If any finances are needed, the country in need of materials to commence a garden can
26 discuss financial need or grants to countries willing to help.
27 In addition, any country willing to spare a branch of military or promote to their own
28 citizens the need for educational assistance in agriculture, will be housed within the
29 country in crisis.

30 SECTION IV:

31 As this project is considered an opt-in, there are no penalties for not helping the Bahamas
32 in time of need. The donation for agricultural assistance is strictly voluntary, but greatly
33 appreciated.

1 Country: Serbia
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Archbishop Hannan High School
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 388

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Offer Access to Natural Resources in Exchange For International Aid in Regards to
10 Food Insecurity

11
12 **SECTION I:**

13 Serbia is working to improve its national economy; implementing reforms such as
14 privatization and reducing public spending. In spite of this economic growth, Serbia
15 requires aid in regards to food insecurity. Malnourishment in children is a sustained issue,
16 and disease is growing more difficult to combat.

17 **SECTION II:**

18 Serbia is offering an opt-in program for countries interested in contracts that would allow
19 them access to Serbia's plentiful natural resources. In exchange for this, food supplies
20 should be transferred to Serbia to be distributed among those who live below the poverty
21 line.

22 **SECTION III:**

23 Funding: Increase taxes on income from 20% to 25%, this should provide sufficient funds
24 for shipping of goods and any other expenses that may be needed.
25

26 **SECTION IV:**

27 Penalties: Given that the program is opt-in, no penalties will be imposed.

1 Country: Kuwait
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Episcopal School of Baton Rouge
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 390

6 7 A RESOLUTION 8

9 TO: Create a Solution to Lack of Indigenous and Nomadic Voice

10 11 SECTION I:

12 The Bedouins or Bedoons are a semi-nomadic people that inhabit Arabia and much of the
13 Middle East. They were the first to inhabit the land of Kuwait hundreds of years ago. The
14 Bedouins shaped our culture, language, and society, and many of these nomadic peoples
15 still exist today, preserving their traditions and culture. In fact, it is not only Kuwait that
16 has nomic peoples inhabiting their territories. Russia, Mongolia, Finland, Sweden, Norway,
17 Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Yemen, Oman, most Saharan countries, Ethiopia, Somalia, and
18 Southern African countries as well as all American countries. However, it is ironic that,
19 after all they have done for Kuwait and many other neighboring countries, they still lack
20 representation in our government, and even citizenship and access to the internet.
21 Although about 98.6% of Kuwait does have internet access, the 1.4%, mostly the Bedouins,
22 do not have access to the internet because it is extremely difficult to access areas in the
23 rural, deserted parts of the country.

24 SECTION II:

25 Now we plan to upgrade the coverage of a free internet by expanding our network of cell
26 sites around western Kuwait. We would also allow citizenship to the Bedouins living within
27 Kuwait's borders. This also means that Bedouins will be granted suffrage and will be able
28 to run for positions in government if they please. However, this might interfere with their
29 nomadic lifestyle, so it is not required that they have a permanent place of residence. The
30 cell sites would be free to access because many Bedouins in Kuwait are impoverished. This
31 new internet access would also allow the Bedouins and other nomadic groups to local news
32 and weather stations. There are also countries besides Kuwait that deal with this issue,
33 like in Russia's case, where inigenous groups of people are not recognized as indigenous.
34 Or in China, where nomadic groups of people are living in extreme poverty. Another good
35 example of this is actually Canada, where indigenous peoples have been mistreated
36 historically and are still somewhat underrepresented. While this will not solve all the
37 problems that indigenous or nomadic people face, this will certainly be a good start.

38 39 SECTION III:

40 Funding would be taken from the most wealthy contributors to this resolution, including
41 Kuwait. The amount could change depending on the GDP of these wealthier nations, but
42 about 0.4% is estimated. The amount of money specifically depends on how many cell

1 towers a country is willing to construct. As for upkeep, that will also come out of the 0.4%
2 of GDP from participating wealthier countries that invest in the resolution. If additional
3 money is needed to be added, then Kuwait will help provide a portion of the money.
4

5 SECTION IV:

6 Since this resolution is opt-in, the UN will help oversee that nomadic and indigenous
7 peoples in many other countries will also be granted citizenship and representation in their
8 government, only if their governments comply. The UN will also oversee the construction of
9 new cell sites across land owned by these nomadic groups.

10 Penalties: If a country decides to not use the money for building cell sites or does not
11 contribute to the resolution in any way whatsoever, then a fine of 0.4% of the country's
12 GDP as well as an additional \$200,000 will have to be paid to the United Nations.

13 If the plan is too costly, a country may drop out any time they would like to, however, if
14 they already donated money towards the project, there would not be compensation. If they
15 received money, they would have to pay the amount back that they were given.

1 Country: Germany
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Episcopal High School
4 Topic: Food insecurity
5 Resolution Number: 391

6 7 A RESOLUTION 8

9 TO: Combat anemia in women during their reproductive years. Anemia is a iron deficiency.
10 Iron is needed to form hemoglobin, the part of red blood cells that carry oxygen and
11 remove carbon dioxide from the body. The lack of iron is directly related to food ins
12

13 SECTION I:

14 We are very concerned about the anemia in women during their reproductive ages. About
15 11.7% of women ages fifteen to forty-nine experience anemia in Germany. Almost 30% of
16 women in this age group experience anemia worldwide. In France and the United Kingdom,
17 11% of women experienced this, in The United States 12% of women experienced this, in
18 China 16% of women had anemia, and in Russia 21% of women experienced anemia. This
19 puts them and their pregnancies at high risk.

20 <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.ANM.ALLW.ZS>

21 <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.ANM.ALLW.ZS?locations=DE>
22

23 SECTION II:

24 Germany asks the UN to send healthy, high-iron foods to countries in need through a
25 portion of the general budget. This is an opt-in resolution.

26 SECTION III:

27 This is voluntary so all participating countries will be required to fund the program.
28 Participating countries will pay large food companies to send extra, high iron foods to
29 signatories' countries.
30

31 SECTION IV:

32 This is an opt-in resolution and there are no penalties for countries who do not participate
33 in the program.
34
35

1 Country: Libya
2 Council: General Assembly
3 Club: Jesuit High School
4 Topic: Internet Access
5 Resolution Number: 394

6
7 **A RESOLUTION**
8

9 TO: Increase Internet Access in Libya

10
11 **SECTION I:**

12 Very few people have access to the internet in Libya, and the few people who do have
13 access to the internet have a slow average broadband speed of 16.12 Mbps(Megabits per
14 second), compared to a global average of 72.67 Mbps. The main factor behind 78.24% of
15 the population not using the internet is the lack of telecommunication infrastructure and
16 development, and the lack of telecommunication infrastructure and development is
17 primarily due to the state monopolizing the Information and Communications Technology
18 sector.

19 **SECTION II:**

20 Libya, whose ICT sector is currently state-owned, will open its ICT sector to competition.
21 We will encourage foreign and local companies to build and improve telecommunication
22 infrastructure with subsidies specifically focused on tax breaks. With competition in the
23 ICT sector, broadband speed, range, and consistency will improve, while the cost will soon
24 start to decrease, and because of the decreased cost and increase in range and strength,
25 internet access will be more available and widespread.

26 **SECTION III:**

27 No funding is required.

28 **SECTION IV:**

29 Measures will be taken to ensure no companies are taking advantage of the tax breaks.
30 Companies that accept the subsidies must commit to advancing and developing the
31 telecommunication infrastructure in Libya, and government officials will observe them to
32 make sure they uphold their commitment. If a company is found to be taking advantage of
33 the tax breaks, their subsidy will be revoked, and they will be fined.
34