

Sponsor Country: USA
Council: General Assembly
Club(s): Haynes Academy

Resolution: 355
Topic: Internet Access

A RESOLUTION

TO: Award Grants Under the Objective of Digital Equity

SECTION I:

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

SECTION II:

This program is opt-in and will consist of grants of two types: capacity grants and competitive grants. Any country or country-endorsed entity can apply for a capacity grant. The purpose of the capacity grant is to promote the achievement of digital equity, support digital inclusion activities, and allow for the country to give efforts relating to the adoption of broadband to its residents. A country that wishes to be awarded a capacity grant must provide a plan of action that includes its barriers to digital equity, measurable objectives such as availability of broadband technology and digital literacy, an assessment of how such objectives can impact the country, and any collaborations the country makes to achieve those objectives. 50% of the grant awarded will be based on the country's population in proportion to the total population of participating countries. 25% will be awarded based on the country's population in unserved or underserved locations in proportion to the population of all participating countries in unserved or underserved locations. The remaining 25% of the grant will be awarded based on the availability and adoption of broadband in the country. The grant will never go below 0.5% of the total amount of money made to award to participating countries. Competitive grants hold the same purpose as capacity grants, but the underlying difference is that any entity not necessarily affiliated with its country's government may apply. Note that entities located in a country that is not participating in this program are not eligible. The entity must provide an explanation on how grant amounts awarded will be used, the time period in which the amounts will be used, and the amount the entity is requesting. Competitive grants will be issued on a competitive basis. All decisions will be made by a committee formed and compensated at the discretion of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

SECTION III:

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

SECTION IV:

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

Sponsor Country: Finland
Council: General Assembly
Club(s): LSU Lab School

Resolution: 291
Topic: Internet Access

A RESOLUTION

TO: Increase the Global Digital Literacy Rate

SECTION I:

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

SECTION II:

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

SECTION III:

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

SECTION IV:

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

Sponsor Country: Nigeria, India, Afghanistan
Council: Security
Club(s): Lafayette High, EHS, Jesuit

Resolution: 397
Topic: Espionage

A RESOLUTION

TO: Stop International Espionage Using The United Nations

SECTION I:

Many countries around the world face security threats from espionage activities from other nations. While it is essentially impossible to track global espionage, it is absolutely certain that it is unacceptable for the United Nations to be used as a medium for espionage. Several times throughout history United Nations facilities and events have been shadowed by espionage. At an international meeting that is meant to promote peace, it is unjust for any country to use a place of compromise and treaty to conduct an action of hostility.

SECTION II:

When a member state is caught using the United Nations or any of its facilities to commit espionage against another member state. They will stand before the ICJ and if they are found guilty of committing espionage they will face the penalties that are stated in section IV of this resolution.

SECTION III:

The funding will come from the existing budget of the International Criminal Court

SECTION IV:

The penalty for espionage will be suspension from the Security Council for three years. In addition, an arms embargo will be placed upon the country which was found spying for five years.

Sponsor Country: United Kingdom
Council: Eco/Soc
Club(s): SJA

Resolution: 382
Topic: Vaccine Equity

A RESOLUTION

TO: Distribute Vaccines to Less Developed Countries

SECTION I:

Vaccines have become a vital part of our society in the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. The United Kingdom has been fortunate enough to vaccinate a majority of our population and have more than enough vaccines. However, we are aware that not all countries have this ability due to poor accessibility as well as vaccine and volunteer shortages.

SECTION II:

Countries with a GDP of four hundred billion or higher and at least 65% of their population vaccinated must donate a portion of their vaccine reserve to lesser developed countries. It must be at least 5%, but a country can give more if plausible. They may also opt in to pay for other supplies or vaccines that will go to the country most in need at the time. Only a one-time donation is required, but if a country would like to give more that is more than welcome. If a country that doesn't meet the GDP of four hundred billion cannot send vaccines, they can choose to send money to support this effort or volunteers to administer vaccines. Other lower GDP countries may opt in as well if they have the resources. Countries are chosen to receive these resources based on need. The country with the lowest vaccinated population will be priority until a majority vaccinated is reached.

SECTION III:

The funding for this resolution is from their vaccine reserve all other donation is opt in.

SECTION IV:

Countries who do not comply after a six-month grace period will be fined five thousand U.S. dollars each month they do not donate.

Sponsor Country: Kazakhstan
Council: General Assembly
Club(s): Lafayette High School

Resolution: 313
Topic: Food insecurity

A RESOLUTION

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

SECTION I:

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

Vaccination is crucial to suppressing the spread of PPR, which in turn is an essential step in eliminating food insecurity, advancing economic equality for women, and protecting endangered ruminant species.

Although PPR was originally not present in saiga (an endangered antelope in Central Asia), the spread of the disease from domesticated sheep to wild herds in 2015 killed over 200,000 saiga in Kazakhstan. As this represented over half of the world population at the time, the risk posed by PPR is immense. This has been mitigated in African countries by the establishment of the PPR Vaccine Bank for Africa, and in Central Asian countries by individual governments.

SECTION II:

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

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

SECTION III:

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

SECTION IV:

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

Sponsor Country: Lebanon, Mexico, Philippines, Luxembourg
Council: General Assembly
Club(s): Mandeville High, Lafayette High, Haynes Academy

Resolution: 77
Topic: Crisis

A RESOLUTION

TO: To Go Out With A Bang; Then, D.I.E.

SECTION I:

Picture this: oceans have risen, the clouds have darkened, world chaos has begun. Life as we know it is over and sadly, there is no solution. Everyone is going to die; it is inevitable. While we are still here, citizens of the world should be able to enjoy their last days on our planet. Now, picture this: the world is great, the sun is out, we have everything we could possibly want, and you don't have to pay taxes! Everyone will be happy again, if we enact our plan, Decriminalize and Issue us Everything (DIE). Then, Internationally coordinated, a carefully planned nuclear annihilation of all remaining life on earth, and a final attack on those who have damned us to this fate. These will be billionaires and oil executives whose economic projects have placed their short-term profits over the needs of humanity, as well as social media influencers, who's vanity has led them to spread meaningless content and often push political positions for views without considering the implications.

SECTION II:

To ensure the happiness of everyone, as we share our final moments together on this Earth, we will be enacting plan D.I.E. The first thing this plan calls for is decriminalizing all non-violent crime. Second, local drug regulation agencies will issue out any drugs they have seized from citizens over the years and renovate their buildings into drug dispensaries containing all equipment required to produce any drug that a citizen could ask for. Then, any law enforcement agencies will also distribute their weapons to the citizens of its nation. In addition to that, the prison system will be abolished, all prisoners will be freed, and any prison buildings will stand as free territory for citizens to claim. Finally, the government of each nation will use it's last remaining funding to provide the entire nation with internet.

After plan D.I.E. is enacted the following will take place:

The United Nations will mandate its member countries to authorize attacks on billionaires, oil and gas executives and social media Influencers by everyday citizens. The United Nations will also organize a coordinated nuclear mission to effectively wipe out all human life on the earth on the nearest upcoming Earth Day (April 22). The nuclear firepower will come from all nations involved in this resolution that have nuclear weapons.

SECTION III:

This bill will be an opt-in program, so no funding is required. However, all countries are encouraged to throw down lavishly in the time before the nuclear winter.

SECTION IV:

No formal penalty is included in this resolution. However, if passed, all countries will be purged of life whether they have individually agreed to it or not. Therefore, it is in other countries' best interest to enjoy life before the option is taken away.

Sponsor Country: Japan, Indonesia, Korea

Council: Eco/Soc

Club(s): Jesuit, Haynes,

Topic: Crisis

Resolution: 41

A RESOLUTION

TO: Japantis Coalition

SECTION I:

All three of our countries are along oceans and are at a very high risk of flooding. Our solution to this problem is to build a prototype underwater city called Japantis. Japantis will be a sanctuary for Japanese, Indonesian, and South Koreans alike. This city is an immediate response to global warming by creating a sanctuary from natural disaster. Disasters like tornadoes, hurricanes, floods, wildfires, earthquakes, and tsunamis become obsolete when underwater.

SECTION II:

The city of Japantis will be built along the bottom of the Philippine Sea, in close proximity to the countries of Japan, Indonesia, and South Korea. We will construct a sealed off dome where we will construct the city. To keep Japantis from being filled with water, there will be several pumps within the city to consistently pump the water out.

SECTION III:

We will start the funding of Japantis through the annual budget for infrastructure of Japan, Indonesia, and the Republic of Korea. The annual budget of each country for infrastructure was added to be about 250 billion dollars. We believe that over 8 years with most of the infrastructure budget used we will have up to 30 square miles of empty land underwater. In about 3-4 more years, we will have a fully functional city for around 1,000,000 citizens. In Japantis, we will have high taxes, and it will cost a large amount of money to live there. However, it would be beneficial for richer people to move to Japantis to have a stable house with intense climate change going on. Using this excess money from the rich, we will continue building new cities. Once our first city is complete, we will set up a global fund for underwater cities. Countries can opt to pay the Japantis Coalition to build an adjoining city.

SECTION IV:

Initially, Japantis will only include Japan, Indonesia, and the Republic of Korea. However, over time new cities will be created and countries can opt-in if they are interested. There will be no penalty for countries that do not choose to opt-in. Countries that do opt in but cannot pay the Japantis Coalition will not be built a city.