

Country: Norway
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Episcopal School of Baton Rouge
Topic: Ethical Production of Goods
Resolution Number: 171

A RESOLUTION

TO: Establish Supply Chain Transparency

SECTION I:

Corporations have a huge impact on human rights. The conditions of workplaces and the nature of labor impacts equality within a state. Corporations set pay, hours, and the working conditions themselves. Some corporations claim to support human rights but source most of their products or resources from unethical producers. This act aims to provide information to consumers and organizations. Any enterprise operating within a UN member state must disclose the conditions of manufacturing sites and have a duty to know about any human rights abuses anywhere along the supply chain. By requiring enterprises to disclose conditions along their supply chains, these enterprises will be incentivized to source their goods and services ethically. Furthermore, it will promote competition by removing cheap unethical labor from the market, while also allowing enterprises who choose ethical sources to properly compete.

SECTION II:

Any enterprise operating within a UN member state must disclose where they get their goods or services every other year to the relevant authority within each country. Furthermore, any enterprise that sells a product must disclose the manufacturing sites of such goods. All enterprises operating within UN member states have a duty to know about human rights issues, as defined by the UN, within the company and in their supply chain. The extent and exceptions to this disclosure will be determined by a Supply Chain Transparency Commission set up by the Economic and Social Council. The commission will consist of 31 members. Members can consist of diplomats, businessmen, representatives of nonprofits/NGOs, or other such individuals. Each member has one vote, and all decisions by this commission require a majority vote. Members will be elected every five years by the Eco/Soc. Each member state of the UN must submit all information gathered to this Commission. Members of the Supply Chain Transparency Council can be removed by the Eco/Soc. This resolution will go into effect five years after its passing.

SECTION III:

No funding is required.

SECTION IV:

After the five year grace period, any enterprise that does not disclose the required information by the determined time will be barred from conducting business within the UN member states until they submit the required information. A business found to be operating in a member state despite the ban will be forced to close in all UN countries. Countries that do not submit the required information to the Supply Chain Transparency Commission will face an appropriate punishment determined by the Eco/Soc.

Country: Ireland
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Episcopal Baton Rouge
Topic: Global Housing Crisis
Resolution Number: 172

A RESOLUTION

TO: The Housing Crisis

SECTION I:

Alarmed by the housing crisis that has emerged in Ireland and the Homelessness that has been caused by an increase in housing costs,
Bearing in mind other countries are experiencing a form of this as well,
Seeking an increase in housing for homeless people and a decrease in housing prices for all,

SECTION II:

Requests countries who are facing a similar housing crisis to Ireland to open their borders to the Irish people, which will supply them with more affordable housing. While this is happening, we will open our borders as well, and provide jobs and housing to anyone who wants to and can afford to live in Dublin. While this inter-country agreement is taking place, the unified group of countries will work on building up and expand their respective skylines, while passing legislative incentives to lower housing prices.

SECTION III:

This will cost some money, but using housing taxes, business taxes, and an increase in sales tax, we will be able to finance the expansion of the buildings. Although initially, the salary of business owners and landlords will go down, with the expansion of the buildings it will eventually increase again. Possibly allowing greater profit in the long run.

SECTION IV:

There will be some upset with landlords across the different countries who don't want their profit to go down. If these people do not want to decrease their prices after the mandate is passed, their business taxes will increase. This is a plus for all governments because an increase in their taxes means an increase in money to expand the Skyline of any country. At the end of the day, there will be expansion and a reduction in homelessness throughout the countries that participate.

Country: Germany
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Haynes Academy
Topic: Ethical Production of Goods
Resolution Number: 176

A RESOLUTION

TO: Future for Fair Trade

SECTION I:

The EFTA (European Fair Trade Association) has worked over the past few decades to promote trade amongst the EU and its 9 member countries. These countries worked to enforce fair trade in goods and other related services. A revision to reinforce this definition of 'Fair Trade' would aim for long term improvements of living and working conditions of small scale producers; this will promote safe and healthy working conditions, secure workers' rights, and ban practices, including but not limited to, illegal child labor and forced labor. With this, we can provide EU member countries (and UN member countries) with a start to environmentally and ethically conscious modes of production and consumption.

SECTION II:

Germany will introduce and advocate this idea in the EFTA advisory bodies and EFTA councils. Other implementations could include higher and sustainable wages, tax benefits to companies or corporations who follow this definition of 'Fair Trade,' and increasing accessibility to ethical products by means of advertisement, which Germany already follows. The revised EFTA will push member countries to encourage citizens to engage in conscious consumption. This will include transparency for workers, corporations, and consumers.

SECTION III:

The current EFTA funding program will remain in place.

SECTION IV:

If countries fail to attend the meetings, their membership will be revoked. This program is opt-in.

Country: Argentina
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Baton Rouge Magnet High School
Topic: Clean Water Crisis
Resolution Number: 190

A RESOLUTION

TO: Educate the Public on the Conservation of Water in Agriculture:

SECTION I:

According to the United States Geological Survey, 65 to 70% of all freshwater withdrawals go towards irrigation. While the global economy depends heavily on agricultural success, this kind of water usage is simply wasteful. Many areas that are suffering from a lack of water would be able to help many people if farmers were educated on ways to conserve water in their crops.

SECTION II:

This resolution will be opt-in, and will create an international campaign to raise awareness about the dangers of water wastage in agriculture, and will outline ways for farmers to conserve and sustain their water supplies. Processes like drip irrigation, storing rainwater, and scheduling irrigation can be explained to farmers in developing countries to show them how they can help their communities. The importance of planting crops like olives that are hardy and resilient in drought ridden areas can also be shown. In areas where farming and herding occur in small spaces together, creating paddocks and moving the livestock in cycles can help promote crop growth, allowing farmers to conserve water without sacrificing their livelihoods. If farmers are still worried about losing profits, the use of conservation tillage and cover crops can be used to prevent soil erosion. There are many ways for farmers to sustain their water supply without being wasteful or harmful to their communities.

SECTION III:

Funding will be taken from the UN-Water program to cover operation and distribution costs, but this resolution will mainly focus on educating farmers.

SECTION IV:

As this is an optional program meant to educate the public, there are no penalties for not participating.

Country: Republic of Korea
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: University Laboratory School
Topic: Global Housing Crisis
Resolution Number: 201

A RESOLUTION

TO: Global Housing Crisis

SECTION I:

Deeply concerned with the unresolved Global Housing Crisis and all of the other issues close at hand with this topic, The Republic of Korea wishes to embark on a program that has worked within our own nation to aid our fellow countries on a global scale.

SECTION II:

The Republic of Korea calls upon the United Nations to distribute funds from the UN-Habitat program towards countries who opt-in to improve residential environments, such as housing, community facilities, and infrastructure, rather than demolishing impoverished neighborhoods or mass producing more apartments. Along with the other benefits, this resolution includes creating jobs, as a large part of the program is the community's involvement in the process to strengthen ties and motivate them to achieve the best possible result due to the fact that they are contributing to their home and their own lives. This resolution would follow the structure of our Residential Environment Improvement Program of 2012. It is understood that most developing countries, especially those in which feel this issue the strongest, may not have the funds to implement this program. For this reason, we will ask for funds from UN-Habitat. The use of the funds will be decided by the nation receiving them, but opting in gives the UN permission to investigate its use periodically. External funding will cultivate incentives to improve overall quality for the most impoverished sectors rather than ignore and displace them to try and hide away the "unattractive" portion of their nation. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and a country is only as prosperous as its most impoverished areas.

SECTION III:

This resolution will be opt-in, and any country participating will be guaranteed a grant from the existing UN-Habitat funding.

SECTION IV:

No penalties are necessary for not opting in, but the UN maintains the right to completely withdraw countries that have chosen to participate from this program due to wrongful use of granted funds.

Country: Romania
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: LSU Lab
Topic: Clean Water Crisis
Resolution Number: 203

A RESOLUTION

TO: Clean Water Crisis

SECTION I:

The “Clean Water Crisis” is a permanent concern in Romania. The water in Romania is harmful due to high levels of nitrates and nitrites that are found in much of the country. Majority of the residents in Romania avoid tap water, and only drink bottled water. This is an endless cycle because the water bottles are then thrown out and further the issue of pollution, thus worsening the quality of the water. While access to water is not an issue, the health of the citizens is. This tap water spreads water borne diseases and can host a number of illnesses inside. Drinking this tap water does not make a resident immediately sick, but can have some long term effects. The water is not safe for foreigners to consume, and will make them immediately sick.

SECTION II:

A solution to this ever- continuing problem is launching a program to clean the danube. Scientists all across Europe agree that the Danube is heavily polluted. The Danube runs through several countries, including Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Moldova, and Ukraine. The drainage from the Danube reaches Bosnia and Herzegovina , the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Montenegro, Switzerland, Italy, Poland, North Macedonia ,and Albania. Ideally each of these countries would play a part in this river clean up. This clean up would require boats and vessels to pass more frequent emissions tests (one every 5 years). By raising emissions standards, air pollutants will help raise the quality of the water. To countries that are not near the Danube, similar programs can be implemented for any body of water.

SECTION III:

This resolution will not cost the government or the UN money. Vessels are already required to pass emissions tests, so nothing in that regard would change.

SECTION IV:

The penalty for failing this emissions test will be a fine, and if the fine is not paid, the ship will not be allowed in said body of water. This will function similar to car inspection stickers. If a vessel is seen with an expired sticker they will be given a ticket, aka a fine. The fine will be up to the jurisdiction of the UN.

Country: United States of America
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Lafayette High School
Topic: Lagniappe Topic
Resolution Number: 213

A RESOLUTION

TO: Incentivize Member Countries To Accept Refugees Into Their Borders

SECTION I:

Deeply conscious of our internal political climate regarding immigration, the United States will monetarily incentivize member countries to accept refugees with the goal that all people are safe from any terrorist threat.

SECTION II:

The United States calls upon all member countries to accept fleeing refugees as shelter from this global state-of-emergency. As a superpower country, the United States understands the importance of foreign aid and its impact on promoting stability in even the most violent regions. The United States pledges to incentivize countries who opt-in by giving monetary resources to countries based on the percent of refugees they accept into their borders. The United Nations will oversee all transactions between the US and participating countries to ensure all countries are receiving funding as pledged. As part of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol, all countries that opt-in will ensure that the rights of refugees as defined in the Convention are respected and protected

SECTION III:

The funding for this resolution will come from the United States Foreign Aid, which last year was roughly 40 billion dollars, and is expected to increase with the change in administration

SECTION IV:

This is an opt-in resolution so no penalties are necessary. However, for countries that do participate, if refugees are found to be mistreated by the UNHCR, funding will be revoked immediately and penalties will be evaluated by a United Nations Investigative Committee.

Country: United States of America
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Lafayette High School
Topic: Clean Water Crisis
Resolution Number: 214

A RESOLUTION

TO: Enhance Water-Sector Coordination Between Countries With Shared Freshwater Resources

SECTION I:

As the United States regards water scarcity as a high-priority issue across the globe, we are committed to strengthening coordination between countries with shared freshwater aquifers and basins. The United States pledges to incentivize countries with advanced technology for water sanitation and research if they establish formal agreements to share the resources of their bordering freshwater areas.

SECTION II:

The countries that choose to establish a formal agreement to share freshwater aquifers and basins will be monitored by a United Nations Investigative Task Force to ensure the countries are following through on their agreements. This is an opt-in program for countries that comes with numerous tactical and technological advantages. Cooperation between the water-sectors of opt-in countries is essential to this program being effective.

SECTION III:

There is no direct fee for countries that choose to create an agreement over shared resources. The United States will provide technological advancements and resources on a country by country basis.

SECTION IV:

As this is an opt-in program, there is no penalty. However, if a country does create an agreement with another country over shared resources without complete cooperation and implementation, the United States will withdraw its resources and reduce foreign direct investment.

Country: Somalia
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Haynes Academy for Advanced Studies
Topic: Lagniappe Topic
Resolution Number: 215

A RESOLUTION

TO: Empower Children Against Sexual Exploitation

SECTION I:

According to the UN Children's Fund, 10% of girls under the age of 20 have been forced to engage in sex or perform other sexual acts, globally. This amounts to over 120 million individuals, and does not include the millions of boys who never mentioned their abuse for fear of stigma or reprisals. All over the world, governments are updating their laws and policies to more effectively criminalize child sexual abuse and exploitation, yet many countries still fall behind. It is the responsibility of the United Nations to establish a comprehensive legal framework and strategies to protect children from sexual abuse, and the first step to this is the creation of empowering, inclusive and safe environments in which children can have access to sexual education and reporting mechanisms.

SECTION II:

Children themselves are the most important factor in combating this issue. Under this program, a council will be created as a subsidiary of the UNICEF agency that will send UN representatives to countries that choose to participate. These representatives will work with local educators, taking into account the unique needs and considerations of each region, to create specialized methods of educating children on sex and sexual exploitation. Examples of this include education that supports children's sense of body ownership and gives them the skills required to recognize and respond to confusing or potentially dangerous situations.

SECTION III:

This program will be funded through guaranteed grants given to each opt-in country from the existing UNICEF budget.

SECTION IV:

This program is opt-in and requires no penalties.

Country: Canada
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Archbishop Hannan Highschool
Topic: Ethical Production of Goods
Resolution Number: 218

A RESOLUTION

TO: Promote Ethical Standards for the Production of Goods

SECTION I:

Ethical production is defined as a practice that does not cause harm to its users or the planet. Globally, many countries that have the means to produce their goods ethically, however, remain using their unethical practice. In Canada, for example, many companies are still using unethical practices, but many of our citizens chose to boycott the businesses. To combat this, we are proposing an opt-in program to set a standard for ethical conditions for countries. This program would set maximum work hours per week— no more than 40 hours a week or 8 per day without overtime— and make companies cut their carbon emissions in half in the time of two years. It is time to make working conditions in countries ethical because it is completely unacceptable for people to labor day in and day out to produce products that hurt them, the environment, and the good of the country as a whole.

SECTION II:

This resolution would be implemented immediately after passing, and businesses who are not yet up to standard would have 6 months to enact the necessary changes within their corporation to have them meet the necessary benchmarks within the two-year limit. Businesses within countries that have opted-in who do not comply are subject to a monetary fine of their country's choosing.

SECTION III:

There is no necessary funding for this resolution because the money required to shift companies into ethical practice is of their own accord.

SECTION IV:

As this is an opt-in program, there are no penalties for the involved countries.

Country: Somalia
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Haynes Academy for Advanced Studies
Topic: Ethical Production of Goods
Resolution Number: 220

A RESOLUTION

TO: Empower Children Against Sexual Exploitation

SECTION I:

According to the UN Children's Fund, 10% of girls under the age of 20 have been forced to engage in sex or perform other sexual acts, globally. This amounts to over 120 million individuals, and does not include the millions of boys who never mentioned their abuse for fear of stigma or reprisals. All over the world, governments are updating their laws and policies to more effectively criminalize child sexual abuse and exploitation, yet many countries still fall behind. It is the responsibility of the United Nations to establish a comprehensive legal framework and strategies to protect children from sexual abuse, and the first step to this is the creation of empowering, inclusive and safe environments in which children can have access to sexual education and reporting mechanisms.

SECTION II:

Children themselves are the most important factor in combating this issue. Under this program, a council will be created as a subsidiary of the UNICEF agency that will send UN representatives to countries that choose to participate. These representatives will work with local educators, taking into account the unique needs and considerations of each region, to create specialized methods of educating children on sex and sexual exploitation. Examples of this include education that supports children's sense of body ownership and gives them the skills required to recognize and respond to confusing or potentially dangerous situations.

SECTION III:

This program will be funded through guaranteed grants given to each opt-in country from the existing UNICEF budget.

SECTION IV:

This program is opt-in and requires no penalties.

Country: France
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Saint Joseph's Academy
Topic: Global Housing Crisis
Resolution Number: 223

A RESOLUTION

TO: Allocate Money to UN Habitat

SECTION I:

In the words of Emmanuel Macron, housing “is a question of dignity, a question of humanity...” In spirit of these words, major strides in affordable and suitable housing for all must be made. The global effects of slums cannot be ignored any longer. In Eastern and South-Eastern Asia alone, 370 million people have an informal housing arrangement or live in an area where the quality of life is especially low. These families are becoming fatally ill due to poor water and sanitation, overcrowding, and limited resources such as health care and education. Parents do not always have the means to send their children to school making this vicious cycle extremely difficult to escape. The future for 36% of the population looks bleak if we refuse to change, but this resolution may bring hope for millions of families in need.

SECTION II:

Money will be allocated toward UN Habitat and subsequently dispersed to the appropriate channels, aiding to the fight against slums and homelessness.

SECTION III:

Countries can put 0.003% of their GDP toward UN Habitat.

SECTION IV:

Because this is an opt-in program, there is no penalty.

Country: Kenya
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Saint Joseph's Academy
Topic: Clean Water Crisis
Resolution Number: 224

A RESOLUTION

TO: Reduce fertilizer and pesticide use

SECTION I:

Kenya is deeply concerned about the effects of fertilizer and pesticide run off on access to clean drinking water. Run off fertilizer and pesticide contaminate drinking water that is already scarce. Water shortage is at an all-time high from an increased use of pesticides and fertilizers. Lake Victoria supplies water to about 10 million people and includes surrounding countries such as Tanzania and Uganda. Water supplies around Kenya are at risk for infestation including Lake Victoria because of these pesticides and fertilizers.

SECTION II:

We are calling for an opt-in program that requires buffer zones made of native grass and plants to be built in the paths of water run off on site that are within 10 miles of a water source. These buffer zones filter out phosphorus and nitrogen from the runoff water. In addition, non-organic fertilizer and pesticide will be banned. The State Development for Crop Development & Agricultural Research will oversee this program.

SECTION III:

Core funds for this will come from an opt-in program that will pay for the construction of the buffer zones. Money allotted towards fertilizer and pesticides by privately owned farms and business will be spent on organic versions.

SECTION IV:

As this program is optional, there are no penalties for countries that don't choose to participate.

Country: Luxembourg
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Saint Joseph's Academy
Topic: Clean Water Crisis
Resolution Number: 231

A RESOLUTION

TO: Placing Water Treatment Systems in Areas with Unsanitary Water

SECTION I:

Luxembourg is concerned with making sure more people have access to clean water. Part of this concern is the sanitation of the water that people already have access to. Luxembourg plans to promote the general health by ensuring more people do not have to drink unhealthy water because that is all they have access to. By prioritizing the cleanliness of water alongside countries who face these issues and others willing to help, Luxembourg hopes for a generally cleaner water supply worldwide.

SECTION II:

Water treatment systems will be placed in locations where unsanitary water is high. This will allow for people who normally cannot obtain access to clean water to be able to get it once it has been purified. This program will not be mandatory. The countries that opt-in will make decisions together on the money allocations and placement of the water treatment systems.

SECTION III:

Countries with high GDPs will contribute to this initiative and shall decide on how many water treatment systems they will fund.

SECTION IV:

Since this project is entirely optional, there are no penalties.

Country: India
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Haynes Academy for Advanced Studies
Topic: Ethical Production of Goods
Resolution Number: 234

A RESOLUTION

TO: Create Safer Working Environments for Women

SECTION I:

National legal systems and public policy frameworks have often overlooked the crisis of violence against women. But, when brought into alignment with global norms and standards, laws and policies can play a positive role in changing attitudes and behaviors in the long term. Deeply conscious of the prejudices against women that are ingrained into today's society, as well as the unethical practices of sexual harrassment/assault, we aim to create safer working spaces for women through the expansion of the "Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls" program. India was one of the first to implement this program and has seen significant progress.

SECTION II:

We plan to expand the program and work in conjunction with local and international leaders by sharing our current resources, processes, and results. Within the EcoSoc Council, we aim to create a task force/assembly to collaborate with and act as a subsidiary of UN Women. The committee will preside over the development and implementation of comprehensive approaches to prevent and respond to sexual harassment against women and girls in the countries that choose to opt in to this program. The UN will send representatives to these countries to assess each one's respective needs to create safer working environments for women as part of the UN Women's global initiative.

SECTION III:

We will have a guaranteed grant from UN Women.

SECTION IV:

There are no penalties as this is an opt-in program.

Country: Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Lafayette High School
Topic: Ethical Production of Goods
Resolution Number: 236

A RESOLUTION

TO: Committee for the rights of the workers in the production of goods

SECTION I:

As the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is highly invested in the rights of the workers world wide and we are continuing to strive for the safest and healthiest conditions for our workers, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea seeks to form a council of worker's rights in factories and other industrial workplaces to protect the workers and ensure their well being.

SECTION II:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other countries that base their economies heavily in industry would sit on this committee to help make policy to keep the rights of the worker protected from infringement. The Economic and Social council will create an opt in committee that will set strict guidelines for the ethical treatment of workers in the field of manufacturing so that they are not exploited and sucked into the endless cycle of wage slavery. This council will also be responsible for providing guidelines for a safe working environment for those people working in the field of manufacturing. The committee will also be set with the task of deciding the punishments for those nations who do not abide by the guidelines.

SECTION III:

The committee will be formed as a subset of the UN Human Rights Council, and will be allotted necessary powers by the council itself.

SECTION IV:

No penalties shall be necessary for the formation of the committee.

Country: China
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Lakeshore High School
Topic: Clean Water Crisis
Resolution Number: 238

A RESOLUTION

TO: Designate 2050 as the International Year of the End of The World

SECTION I:

The People's Republic of China is deeply conscious of the state of water worldwide. Yet, China notes with deep, deep seated concerns that the UN has done nothing to combat this prevalent issue. China is well aware that by 2025, 50% of the world will be living in water-stressed areas. Therefore, China believes that it stands to reason that, since 25 years into the millennium 2000, half of the world will be in water stressed areas, that in 2050, another 25 years later, the other half will be in water-stressed areas. China reiterates that 100% of the world won't have water. Bearing in mind that water is something humans need to survive, China observes that everyone will die and it will be the end of the world. The People's Republic of China acknowledges that this may seem a little extreme, but fully believes that this will be the most powerful way that the UN could reform water usage around the world.

SECTION II:

The People's Republic of China proclaims the year 2050 as the International Year of the End of The World. China calls upon Member States, national and international organizations, major groups and the private sector to make voluntary contributions in accordance with the guidelines for international years and anniversaries. China encourages all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Year to increase awareness of the importance of sustainable water usage across the world. China expresses its concern that the world will run out of water by 2050, and hopes that Member States will see this year as a deadline to fix this rampant problem. The People's Republic of China requires every country in the world, regardless of whether or not they're actually in the UN, to provide all of its citizens with at least one (1) water balloon per year, to remind all of humanity that we're running out of time. China encourages all Member States to buy their balloons for cheap from China. China recommends that an opt-in council, headed by a representative from the People's Republic of China, a glowing example of water sustainability, be founded, to help Member States find ways to avert and prepare for the International Year of the End Of The World. China requests the head of the council to submit to the ECO/SOC Council a yearly progress report on the preparations for the International Year of the End of The World. The People's Republic of China reiterates both the prevalence and the importance of this issue, and expresses the hope that this resolution will help resolve the Clean Water Crisis, as well as many other world issues, extraordinarily quickly.

SECTION III:

The People's Republic of China recognizes that one balloon typically costs between 50 美分 and 2.00 ¥, so, assuming that the population growth rate doesn't increase, and that it costs no money to fill it with water, to buy enough balloons for every person on the planet, once a year, every year, until 2050, would cost between 230,898,601,281.53 ¥ and 989,565,434,059.99 ¥. While this may seem like an exorbitant amount of money, China affirms that it boils down to a mere 21,042,483,368 ¥ a year. China recommends that the opt-in council split up this cost amongst all of the UN Member States. (This whole section took me over 2 hours to figure out)

SECTION IV:

The People's Republic of China directs the Security Council to place heavy sanctions on any country that does not recognize the year 2050 as the International Year of the End of The World, and/or does not provide every single person inside of its borders with a water balloon at least once per year, every year, leading up to the year 2050. The People's Republic of China also requests that the Security Council place heavy sanctions on countries that don't import water balloons and other water balloon related products from China. The People's Republic of China directs the Security Council to place heavy sanctions on any countries that do not abide by any and all of the guidelines set forth in this resolution.

Country: Saudi Arabia
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Lafayette High
Topic: Clean Water Crisis
Resolution Number: 246

A RESOLUTION

TO: Regulate Water Consumption in Water Scarce Countries

SECTION I:

Being the third highest country in water usage per capita, Saudi Arabia is concerned about the current lack of water resources available to water-scarce countries. As such, we are gradually making adjustments to water usage and consumption. Specifically, we have been cutting water consumption considerably and redirecting the overwhelming water usage from the agricultural sector to the undersupplied urban area. In order to replicate this success on the global scale, we propose that this action be more widely adopted.

SECTION II:

The UN will create a Water Consumption Advisory Council in order to address the issues on water scarcity. As Saudi Arabia has had positive progress with regards to these issues, they will be appointed as the head of the council. The council will suggest program improvements to other water scarce countries and regulate actions regarding mass movement of water. This council is opt-in.

SECTION III:

Generally, countries with low GDPs have less water resources. Therefore, countries on the Advisory Council with high GDPs will help fund the movement and adjustment of water management.

SECTION IV:

As this council and program is optional, there are no penalties.

Country: Ukraine
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Mandeville High School
Topic: Ethical Production of Goods
Resolution Number: 247

A RESOLUTION

TO: Implement a Proportional Minimum Wage

SECTION I:

Due to the economic repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic, Ukraine has recognized the value of our minimum wage workers and has raised the salaries of these workers in hopes of giving them more dignity and better quality of life. We believe our workers are absolutely essential, and it is unethical to pay them amounts that are impossible to survive off of. We ask for member countries to implement a new, higher minimum wage that can support the cost of living a minimal lifestyle.

SECTION II:

This is not a mandatory program, but participation is highly encouraged. An unbiased commission will be created in the UN to determine the livable wage for each individual country by evaluating costs of food, water, shelter, and other facilities deemed necessary to live successfully in modern society. Children and other dependents must also be taken into account. Calculations will be made using each country's official currency to curb any possible issues with currency conversion rates. Participating countries must then implement legislation to enforce a minimum wage of the value calculated for them. Each year in February, this minimum wage will be reevaluated based on inflation and possible fluctuations in the prices of goods and services. To incentivize participation in this program, countries who opt-in will receive priority consideration for fiscal assistance from the UN including development loans.

SECTION III:

The increase of wages will not require any financial support from the UN. The UN Commission for Social Development will, however, distribute grants to be directed toward the maintenance of small businesses during the transition period.

SECTION IV:

Because this is an opt-in program, there are no penalties for countries who do not comply.

Country: Saudi Arabia
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Lafayette High
Topic: Ethical Production of Goods
Resolution Number: 251

A RESOLUTION

TO: Reduce Oil and Gas Dependency and Create Sustainable Energy Sources

SECTION I:

Despite Saudi Arabia's position as an abundant source for oil and gas, we realize that these resources are limited. The inevitable future of energy is renewable energy and we are making moves toward that end. We have created a plan called the Vision 2030, which will move our reliance on nonrenewable energy to nuclear energy and hydroelectricity. In order to gain momentum for this project, we propose that this plan be widely adopted.

SECTION II:

Saudi Arabia as well as other countries capable of creating and producing nuclear, solar, and/or hydro power will come together to a UN created council called the Renewable Energy Regulation Council. This group of countries will implement regulations on the continued use of nonrenewable resources and provide funding for research and development of renewable energy. This council is mandatory for the countries with the capabilities of creating renewable energy.

SECTION III:

Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich countries will increase the price of oil to reduce international consumption. This will also fund the project for renewable energy. Most countries with high GDPs will be included in the council and will also add to the funding of the project. As a benefit, they will receive an increase in renewable energy to sustain for future generations.

SECTION IV:

As the program is mandatory, the UN will sanction countries that do not abide by the Renewable Energy Regulation Council's requirements. This punishment will only be for those countries with the capabilities of creating renewable energy sources.

Country: Somalia
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Haynes Academy for Advanced Studies
Topic: Lagniappe Topic
Resolution Number: 254

A RESOLUTION

TO: The "Dance Draft": Establish Peace Through Choreography

SECTION I:

A mysterious SO (special organization) has slid into DMs (domestic municipalities) across the world. As the world's only universal organization, it is our responsibility to uphold global safety when managing our communications with this unknown entity. We must approach the SO with caution: through the universal language of dance.

SECTION II:

Under this mandate, all citizens of UN member countries will be given a mandatory "dance draft" notice. The required service will consist of mandatory, weekly choreography lessons, in which individuals will learn the following dances (subject to change):

1. Best Mates.
2. Turk's Dance
3. Electro Shuffle
4. Floss Dance
5. The Robot
6. Fresh Dance
7. Flapper Dance

Following this, the populations of all 193 countries will pull up to the SO and perform the selected choreography.

SECTION III:

Choreography lessons will be funded using 100% of Somalia's GDP and donations from UN member countries.

SECTION IV:

Any individual evading the "dance draft" will be sent to the SO as a peace offering, and neither the the UN nor its member countries take responsibility for the resulting damage.

Country: Japan
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Jesuit High School
Topic: Clean Water Crisis
Resolution Number: 260

A RESOLUTION

TO: A Clean Water Initiative

SECTION I:

Access to clean drinking water is an issue that plagues many lesser developed countries. Eleven percent of the world's population do not have access to an improved water supply and are in constant need of aid from other countries. In 2001, Japan pledged aid to many countries throughout the world that don't have access to clean drinking water. As of 2015, Japan has provided over 40 million people access to drinking water through initiatives such as the West Africa Water Initiative and the Clean Water Investment Guaranties. Therefore, Japan believes that initiatives like this should be adopted on the world stage to help fight this ever growing crisis.

SECTION II:

Countries that desire aid will submit a request to the UN-Water Committee to evaluate the current clean water situation in said country. Countries will receive monetary aid to be used over a period of five years to help with current water supply in the country. A UN representative will be sent into the country after 5 years to evaluate the use of the funding. A country in need must request aid again after every 5 years.

SECTION III:

This initiative will be funded as part of the UN's annual budget.

SECTION IV:

Countries that do not use the funding for clean water purposes will be subject to the following penalty:

The country will repay all misused money to be used for other countries in the Clean Water Initiative.

The country will be barred from aid from the Clean Water Initiative for the next 15 years.

Country: Ethiopia
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Jesuit
Topic: Global Housing Crisis
Resolution Number: 267

A RESOLUTION

TO: Integration of economic and civil sectors for alleviation of slums.

SECTION I:

Ethiopia acknowledges that 80% of housing in our capital Addis Ababa are classified as slums or substandard housing. Also Ethiopia acknowledges that for many countries significant portions of the population are living in slums or substandard housing. In Ethiopia, a housing master plan has reduced poverty in slums by 15%. International co-operation and implementation of such a plan can help the global community.

SECTION II:

Firstly, we call to the end of slum relocations/removals. We recommend countries build apartment complexes in the targeted slums employing the locals. Locals should also be organized into MSE's (Medium and Small Enterprises), which enables the locals to acquire jobs and pay off the mortgages. We ask for developed countries, such as Germany and Russia, to send engineers and advisors to assist in building low-cost apartments. We encourage cooperation with local NGOS, such as Charity waters and One-Wash National Program.

SECTION III:

Funding for apartment complexes will mostly be funded by the country with aid from the World Bank and the private sector. Government assisted mortgages will be offered to residents. There are no penalties.

SECTION IV:

This is an Opt-In program. There are no penalties.

Country: Mexico
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: St. Joseph's Academy
Topic: Clean Water Crisis
Resolution Number: 268

A RESOLUTION

TO: Generate Consumable Tap Water to Low-Income Nations

SECTION I:

Mexico is known for their popular tourist attractions and pristine beaches; unfortunately, they're not know for the clean water. The citizens of Mexico and all travelers to the land of Mexico have adapted to a life where tap water cannot be consumed. This issue lies mostly in the outdated and poorly functioning piping system. Other countries in Mexico's financial position are struggling with the same issue: providing clean, drinkable water to all. As people of the world, more financially stable countries and countries with the means to assist should be willing to help those places who struggle to produce drinkable water.

SECTION II:

The purpose of this resolution is to provide an opt-in program to allow countries to assist financially in providing modern piping systems in efforts to provide clean water. Any country who believes to be in need of the services provided by this program can apply. Providing the means to produce clean water to any country in need not only assists the residents of the country, but also any tourist and businessmen travelling internationally to that country. The UN will look over the program and approve/deny the applications for countries who request help.

SECTION III:

The cost for the rehabilitation of a country's water system is subjective to each country in need. Countries who choose to participate as assisters will provide needed financial aid. The extent of how much a country provides can be decided privately and independently.

SECTION IV:

Due to the nature of this resolution, no penalties are involved.

Country: Armenia
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Jesuit High School
Topic: Ethical Production of Goods
Resolution Number: 271

A RESOLUTION

TO: A Global Trade Federation With Recognized Sovereignty

SECTION I:

Armenia exports mainly copper ores, cigars, alcohol, and gold. Since our GDP is only 13.67 billion USD and 23.5% of our population is below the poverty line, we mainly rely on foreign investors. Goods production and raw material exports are traded at highly one-sided rates that favor foreign investors. This has led to corruption and foreign involvement in our government. This practice is unethical and heavily sways trade in favor of foreign interests.

SECTION II:

Armenia plans to lead a conglomerate of other smaller countries that are abundant in raw materials. This federation will be formed to ensure fairness in trade and ethical harvesting and production of goods. This federation is open to any country that is not considered a superpower, which ensures that trade does not become one-sided. This resolution aims to recognize this trade federation as a sovereign body and grant global recognition as a legitimate entity. This is not a formation of a new country, it is only a pact of smaller countries forming a unified governing body while each remains autonomous.

SECTION III:

Each member of the Global Trade Federation (GTF) will contribute 10% of their GDP, which will be put in a pool of money for the Federation's spending. To ensure fairness, ambassadors from each member will oversee the spending. Each member will also send military troops and equipment to contribute to the GTF's military.

SECTION IV:

Countries within the GTF will have to provide the required prerequisites or else they will be asked to leave. The GTF will also sanction any countries that interfere with its sovereignty.

Country: Russia
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Baton Rouge High School
Topic: Lagniappe Topic
Resolution Number: 272

A RESOLUTION

TO: Nuke 'Em All

SECTION I:

This resolution aims to nuke the world to handle the threat of the organization. This, of course, is only the consequence if they fail to comply with local and international laws within the next year and continue to sow global instability. This organization is a huge threat to everyone and we will not allow them to continue threatening the safety and sovereignty of our countries.

SECTION II:

In the case that it comes to the point where this plan will need to be carried out, we will send one person from each country to space and then nuke the entire world. This ensures that the organization is dead and if one went up into space that they are heavily outnumbered and do not have access to their weapons as we will screen citizens for weapons before sending them up. The people going will be selected through a rigorous process involving citizens from ages 18 to 30, countries should send their best. Each country will send their selected person to Russia, where we will send them to space using our advanced space shuttles. The shuttles will be supplied with basic needs (provided the passengers bring what they need) and will be sent on a course to the moon. There will be plans on the shuttle for several ways to survive in space along with a guide on basic life survival tips. Countries are required to send one person, no more, no less.

SECTION III:

We will be putting all of our funds into this, as it would be the end of the world if they fail to comply. We already have the nukes and space shuttles made, so any remaining costs will be covered by our country's oil budget. It is up to the rest of the countries to provide the supplies they want to be included.

SECTION IV:

The penalty for countries that do not send a person is that those countries do not receive a place in the one remaining bit of human life. Those countries will also be targeted first with our nukes.

Country: Luxembourg
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: St. Joseph's Academy
Topic: Clean Water Crisis
Resolution Number: 275

A RESOLUTION

TO: Placing Water Treatment Systems in Areas with Unsanitary Water

SECTION I:

Luxembourg is concerned with making sure more people have access to clean water. Part of this concern is the sanitation of the water that people already have access to. Luxembourg plans to promote the general health by ensuring more people do not have to drink unhealthy water because that is all they have access to. Too many people don't have access to clean drinking water. While services to provide clean drinking water have been increased, it is estimated that about 1 in 10 people still lack these services. By prioritizing the cleanliness of water alongside countries who face these issues and others willing to help, Luxembourg hopes for a generally cleaner water supply worldwide.

SECTION II:

Water treatment systems will be placed in locations where unsanitary water is high. This will allow for people who normally cannot obtain access to clean water to be able to get it once it has been purified. This program will not be mandatory. The countries that opt-in will make decisions together on the money allocations and placement of the water treatment systems.

SECTION III:

Countries with high GDPs will contribute to this initiative and shall decide on how many water treatment systems they will fund.

SECTION IV:

Since this project is entirely optional, there are no penalties.

Country: Armenia
Council: Eco/Soc
Club: Jesuit High School
Topic: Clean Water Crisis
Resolution Number: 279

A RESOLUTION

TO: Global Pipeline Construction Initiative

SECTION I:

The lack of proper pipeline infrastructure has led to some of the problems seen in the globe's clean water crisis. Many nations lack the means to easily transport water to their citizens, which leads to water shortages. Our goal is to build a modern, effective water pipeline network in poverty-stricken nations with little access to clean water, regulated by a UN body that will monitor and advise construction.

SECTION II:

This is a mandatory program that will involve all UN member states. Pipeline construction will be monitored by a body of 21 UN member states. The 5 permanent members of the UN Security Council will be permanent members, without any veto power, with the other 16 members being chosen by a vote from the General Assembly, with a one-year term. The program has a 5-year lifespan, but it can be renewed by a vote from the 21-member regulatory body. Countries with more than 40% of their population falling below the global poverty line that also have less than 200 miles of working pipeline infrastructure will be prioritized for new pipeline construction; however, who receives this construction funding is ultimately up to the decision of the 21-member body. Construction shall be handled by the nation's government or any national corporation; however, spending will be monitored by the regulatory body and can be cut if funds are found to be used inappropriately. Nations that receive funding must disclose how it is being spent.

SECTION III:

Mandatory funding will come from the top 30 largest world economies, based on GDP. The top 30 economies will provide 10 million USD annually, the top 20 economies will provide an additional 40 million USD annually (50 million USD), and the top 10 largest economies will provide an additional 50 million USD annually (100 million USD). This amounts to a total of 1.6 Billion USD annually, which can build about 800 miles of large-diameter pipeline (16-inch diameter pipeline). Funding requirements can be expanded by the regulatory body.

SECTION IV:

Countries must follow the regulations set by the 21-member body. Countries that refuse to follow their guidelines will lose funding for pipeline construction and could lose funding from other UN bodies. Countries that fail to meet funding requirements could lose funding and access to other UN organizations, and if they are a member of the

regulatory body, they could lose there seat in the 21 member body even if they are a permanent member.

