YEARS BOOK

2018

Learn more about MMUN at www.montessori-mun.org
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Congratulations delegates for your modeling of the world we want to create!

At times, it can be hard to zoom out and see all that has been accomplished, with that in mind we present you with the 2018 MMUN yearbook. A collection of our favorite moments during the MMUN conferences. As you look through this memento and watch the links to the videos, please notice the scope and power of your work. This collection proves how much the world will benefit from your ideas and actions.

Included are:
- Flag procession which joyously marches to the beat of a united world
- Opening ceremony speakers calling upon you as the hope for the world who will inherit and resolve the problems that previous generations have created
- Teachers sharing their inspiration and motivation
- Delegates expressing how MMUN helped them believe in their abilities to change the world and how they are using their voice in the world today
- Delegates proudly making their opening speeches, the thrill of hearing their voices and a touch of anxiety as they share their positions with fellow delegates
- Delegates working hard to identify, define, and negotiate resolutions
- Country display boards representing the breadth of cultures present at the conference
- Delegates performing unique expressions of their country and culture.
- Design contest entries demonstrating participant views of the path to peace
- Excitement as delegates enjoy the Celebration Night performances
- Pride of delegates as they present their resolutions at the General Assembly of the UN/FAO.

This footage only celebrates the tip of the iceberg of your work. We want to honor the countless hours that go into each position paper to become the best, opening speech, and preparation to be the best possible representative of your selected country:
- Studying of the United Nations history and procedures
- Scrutinizing your country’s demographics, culture, history and positions on key UN General Assembly topics
- Learning about the topics for your committee, with a focus on your country’s historic positions
- Preparing your position papers
- Developing your opening speeches
- Practicing committee procedures
- Honing your negotiation and public speaking skills.

Your hard work has paid off! Special guests from the United Nations and other notables all attended to hear your voice and see you in action, all of which culminated in the development of inspirational resolutions that will benefit the world. Congratulations are in order!
Thank you to our special guests who supported our conferences and share our vision on youth in action, including:

- H.E. Hans Hoogeveen, Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome, Italy.
- Andre Roberfroid, former President of Association Montessori Internationale (AMI)
- Meredith O’ Connor, Singer and Youth Activist for the United Nation’s NGOCSD-NY
- Margo Lazaro, President and Chair NGO Committee on Sustainable Development-NY
- Ephniko, Singer and Humanitarian
- Alexander Star, Singer and Humanitarian
- Mikaila Ulmer, Founder - Me & the Bees
- Megan Singh Sihu, Board of Directors of TUF Cookies and Women for Women International
- Bill Yotive, Founder of UN4MUN at UNDPI and WFUNA
- Hawa Diallo, Director of UNDPI’s Youth Outreach
- Felipe Quiepo, Director UNDPI NGO Outreach
- Dali and Finn Schonfelder, NALU Project
- H.E. Michal Mlynàr, Permanent Mission of Slovak Republic Ambassador to the UN
- Angie Rose, Singer and Humanitarian
- Amila and Kayla, DJs and Humanitarians
- 1s Secretary Nerissa Williams, Permanent Mission of Grenada to the United Nations, NYC
- 1st Secretary Yanko Yordanov, Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations, NYC
- Juan Chelby, Special Advisor on Environment to Secretary General.

It is through the direct support and championship of the Grenada, Slovakian and Bulgarian Missions that we were able to hold our closing ceremony in the United General Assembly in New York. In Rome, we were able to hold our closing ceremony in at the Food and Agriculture Organisation through the direct support of the FAO staff and the Ambassador of the Netherlands to the FAO.

*It is because of HOW TRULY INSPIRATIONAL YOU ARE that these influential people have taken the time to participate.*
MMUN would not be possible without the support of so many volunteers from around the world. Each conference has around 200 persons onsite who work to make your experience stellar. A heartfelt, “Thank you” to:

- our Bureau members (and their schools and chaperones) that help ensure efficient and effective committee experiences
- onsite volunteers who help to make your experience seamless
- MMUN security staff
- UN and FAO onsite security staff

We all need hope for the future in our lives – thank you for providing this hope to us all.

We look to forward to seeing how you change the world.
Thanks to the support and participation of many schools, teachers and parents, MMUN has been able to share its mission of inspiring and empowering youth to create a better world with more than 40,000 families on 6 continents.

We are also happy to witness that the myriad of changes that MMUN put into place for the 2018 conferences has been perceived as positive. In our post-conference survey, 67% of teacher coordinators indicated that MMUN had exceeded their expectations. We are proud of this result and thank you for having faith in us.

**Beyond MMUN Conferences**

In addition to our MMUN conferences, we have been busy in supporting other youth initiatives as well. MMUN provided:
- supplementary support for a delegation from Kenya funded by the Whitby School, helping them to secure visas to come to the US to participate in the MMUN NYC conference.
- donated computers to the Missions of Bulgaria and Slovakia for use in underfunded schools
- sponsored important SDG events with the NGO Committee on Sustainable Development-NY.

Members of our Delegate Leadership team have taken the lead in developing an app that will link students with projects that support the SDGs with potential partners, mentors, donors and social investors.

**Youth In Action Moving Forward**

We are proud to see the work of students moving forward. Two examples of many initiatives include:
- Two of our MMUN Youth Impact Forum (formerly iYes) participants developed a simple way to use bicycles and scooters to charge a lithium battery to power a solar lightbulb so that students in the developing world can have light at night by which to study.
- Following the massive flooding in Houston, an MMUN class sent the money they would have used to come to MMUN to Houston schools so that kids could have supplies when the schools reopened.

**WHAT TO LOOK FORWARD TO 2019**

**Improving Your Conference Experience**

We are building upon the improvements from 2018 and have already started planning for additional improvements for 2019. We are taking onboard suggestions from our Post-Conference Survey, including:
- Revamping the opening and closing ceremonies to provide more space for students
- Providing an annual update to the manual for purchase
- Additional webinars and guidelines to prepare for the conferences
- Improved support for the registration process, webinar, infographics and videos
• More advanced logistics information pre-conference
• Launch of a single restricted teacher coordinator’s facebook group (independent of the conference you are attending) so that you can network with tips and guidelines for the preparation and attendance at conferences.

Because so many teachers and parents enjoyed the opportunity to meet Ambassadors and other UN VIPs who participated on our SDGs and the UN Workshop, we are repeating it at both of our NYC conferences. We are gratified to receive their support.

New MMUN Committees
United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime invited MMUN to a special workshop in Vienna in May 2018. As a result of that meeting, we have added the committee, The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, with topics on election meddling and counterfeit medicines to our 2019 conferences.

Youth Impact! Forum Showcase
In response to the requests from student delegates to put their humanitarian ideas into motion, MMUN has been developing the tools to move from Simulation to Project Implementation. The Youth Impact workshops (in NYC on September 26th-28th and in Girona, Spain on November 7th-9th) will be particularly unique. Student leaders that serve on our Bureau will be working right alongside teachers, participating in the workshop and collaborating together to implement their dreams for a better world into action plans. The Youth Impact! Showcase will be held in conjunction with MMUN NYC Conference in March, and students will showcase their projects and present them to prospective mentors, donors and impact investors.

China 2019
The Education Bureau of Xiacheng District and the educational book publisher Zhiajiang Publishing Union Group are so pleased with the growth of the many Chinese students that attend MMUN conferences and the cultural exchange that took place at our Hangzhou MMUN, that they have invited MMUN to host another international conference in Hangzhou in 2019. To help keep the cost of participating down, they will once again underwrite some of the hotel and meal costs.

Extended Teacher Workshops 2018
During this year, as a result of teacher requests, we have added workshops in Houston, Lima-Peru, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Cairo-Egypt, Sofia-Bulgaria, Rome, Girona-Spain and Zhengzhou in addition to the NYC workshop.

THANK YOU

More important than our work however, is the work of the teachers, parents and delegates. Without investing their time, talent and treasure, there would not be an MMUN, nor would there likely be all of the projects the delegates have initiated and implemented in their communities. Through this synergistic relationship we have all grown in positive ways and we have all had a positive impact on creating a better world.
Our goal is to inspire and empower youth

Since 2006, Youth for a Better World, operating under the trademark Montessori Model UN, has been organizing international Model UN programs for students from 9-15 years of age based on Maria Montessori’s belief that the UN needed to listen to children to find innovative solutions to problems. We believe in the power and reach of youth.

Through the student’s work as ambassadors, Montessori Model United Nations gives them a voice in creating change. They are given a platform to create solutions to the most challenging contemporary issues. In order to inspire youth to create a better world we must begin with awareness and empowerment.

The Youth Impact! Forum activates the leadership potential of adolescents by educating and engaging them in purposeful and cross-cultural projects that are designed to support the Sustainable Development Goals. The program fosters the development of Social and Environmental Entrepreneurs who will be the agents of social change by providing knowledge, mentors and access to funding from potential partners.
Montessori Model UN

Awareness Raising
Montessori Model United Nations combines the scholarship and global citizenry of Model UN with the pedagogical insights of Maria Montessori. It is a unique opportunity for children ages 9 through age 15, to become delegates, ambassadors of UN member states who are working together to solve the world’s most pressing crises. Importantly, the program is based upon the cooperation of country representations in defining solutions.

Understanding
Montessori Model UN addresses awareness raising in students through simulations of UN Committees. Students formulate, present, debate, and revise positions on current issues that are affecting people of the world. Participants learn how the international community acts on its concerns about topics including peace and security, human rights, the rights of the child, child labor, the environment, food and hunger, economic development and globalization. Students learn that differences can be resolved and consensus can be reached, through thoughtful, honest communication and that this is more productive than violence.

Responsibility
By assuming the perspectives of a citizen of their selected countries, MMUN students not only develop an understanding of the needs and rights of others, but also learn to respect cultures, political views, and beliefs of others.

The creation of solutions on these complex issues and drafting them into resolutions as a committee, shows their voices can be heard on the world’s most pressing issues. This engagement transforms them into global citizens that know they can create meaningful change to our world.

Youth Impact! Forum

Taking Action
After participating in MMUN, students ask how they can be more engaged with global affairs and move into making changes in the world they live in. MMUN has developed the Youth Impact! Forum to provide tools to students to make their inspirations reality.

Students develop their project ideas into robust implementable projects on sustainable environmental and social action plans. These projects are dedicated to improving their community, locally, regionally or globally for the benefit of their and future generations. The UN has named youth as one of its primary stakeholders in the Sustainable Development Goals. Youth Impact! Forum focuses on supporting students to make their contributions to achieving these important goals for the future.

The Youth Impact! Forum will be implemented by teachers, as an immersive experience for students 13-18 years of age. They will work together to develop action plans to construct a more sustainable world, which they will present at the Youth Impact! Forum project showcase on March 20th-23rd, NYC.
# MMUN Upcoming Events

## Conferences, Workshops, Trainings & Showcase

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<td>Lima, Peru</td>
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<td>Cairo, Egypt</td>
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VIDEOS

NYC MMUN Film Series: My Fellow Delegates
NYC February 2018

MMUN Film Series: My Fellow Delegates
NYC March 2018

MMUN Film Series: The Future of the World
Memories from MMUN Rome Conference 2018
March 2018
MEMORABLE QUOTES

BUREAU

“"I encourage all the delegates in this conference to use that voice and don’t take this opportunity for granted because it can help you to change the world.""

Angelica

10 YEARS
JOURNEY WITH MMUN
FROM DELEGATE TO CHAIR

WATCH THE VIDEO

TEACHER

“"I truly believe that Montessori sees the child, the adolescent in a different way.""

Barbara

FROM MEXICO

WATCH THE VIDEO
GUEST

“ I had a wonderful time checking in with the students, checking in with the families, checking in with educators. I learned, they learned. ”

Brandon
‘SCOOP B’

STUDENT PRESS-CORPS

“I’ve really enjoyed being on press-corps because we get to go to all of the committees and see all the different issues everyone is trying to solve.”

Jude and Elizabeth
FOR THE ECONOMIST

Quinn and Eliza
FOR PALESTINE NEWS NETWORK

Ruby and Claire
FOR CAPE TIMES

WATCH THE VIDEO
“MMUN is been a life changing experience for me. I’ve taken so much from it. It has really given me a worldwide prospective.”

Jackson

“There is this incredible opportunity to let people know that they are not alone.”

Meredith O’Connor

“Palestine Refugees throughout the world are suffering, and are unable to get basic needs such as education, health care and housing. The UNRWA is an organization created by the UN to help these Palestine refugees.”

Dhruv

Hudson Montessori
STUDENT

“Poverty is a very big problem in Australia, but to get out Australia firmly believes you need to get a job and work your way up the ranks.”

Thomas Charles

WATCH THE VIDEO

GUEST

“Step one: The hardest part of changing the world is showing up, you all have already completed that: you’re here.”

Alexander Star

WATCH THE VIDEO

STUDENT

“No discriminations against disabled persons. This topic is having a big problem, they are having trouble in accessibility in buildings and school.”

Sufiya Hana

STEPPING STONE MONTESSORI

WATCH THE VIDEO
The Republic of Myanmar proposes that all countries work together in government-to-government negotiations so that all citizens will be treated with value and respect.

Emily

This is our first year as delegates in the conferences. The mood is amazing, sure the kids are nervous to begin but also excited about it.

Thomas Samuel

Just trying to send a shout out to all the MMUN delegates, all the things that you are doing to make change in this world.

Ephniki
**TEACHER**

“Two issues are irrelevant today as they were years ago: water insecurity and climate changes. All you have to do is to look right next to you and you can be a global citizen.”

Patricia
8TH YEAR WITH MMUN

WATCH THE VIDEO

**GUEST**

“I would like to congratulate all the participants of the Model United Nations and really encourage you to take the most of this brilliant opportunity to stay engaged and be ambassadors of change.”

H. E. Michal Mlynár
SLOVAKIA AMBASSADOR/REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UN

WATCH THE VIDEO
Mikaila Ulmer founder of “Me and the Bees Lemonade” inspires delegates with her story at the UN GA.

Delegates writing inspiring hashtags at the conference.

DJs Amira and Kayla rocking at MMUN Celebration Night!
Delegates awaiting to enter the UN GA pose for a picture outside.

Delegate speaks about resolution to the committees at the UN GA.

Delegates awaiting their turn to take the stage at the MMUN Cultural Performance Night!

Scilla Elworthy meeting delegates after the Opening Ceremony.

Mikaila Ulmer and Meridith O’Connor share a moment at the UN GA.
Former delegate and current bureau member Lily Liu shares about her experiences through MMUN.

Meredith O’Connor addressing delegates at the Opening Ceremony.

Students ready to walk in the MMUN Flag Procession.

Learning about the SDGs and making new friends!

Delegates being interviewed by ModelUN News!
Christopher Broughton, Mayor Les Williams, Jean Williams, Michael Jacobson, Theo, D’Andra and Mikaila, H.E. Ambassador Keisha McGuire, Meredith O’Connor, Margo LaZaro, Bobby Kalotee.

Opening Ceremony! All smiles as students represent countries around the world!
NYC CONFERENCE
MARCH
14TH - 17TH 2018

Delegates posing after the MMUN Flag Procession at the Opening Ceremony.

Students from the Press Corp collaborating on stories from the committee sessions.

Delegates write inspiring quotes and hashtags.
Students strike a pose after performing at the MMUN Cultural Performance Night.

Delegate excited to be at the UN GA.

Students in awe at the UN GA #inspired youth

Delegate speaks out in committee session.

Delegates perform at the MMUN Cultural Performance Night.
Meridith O’Connor takes a selfie with Finn and Dali Schonfelder, NALU Clothing founders.

MMUN welcomes students and parents from around the globe to the UN GA.

MMUN Alumni and Bureau Member, Angelica!

Students make new friends and mingle at the MMUN Social Night.

Ephniko presents the MMUN Cultural Performance Event!
The Opening Ceremony.

Ava Aroha Tempelaere from the Redwood Coast Montessori is the t-shirt design winner for the Chicago Conference!

Delegates after the opening ceremony.
Lined up and waiting to begin the MMUN Flag Procession!

Delegates with their flag after the Opening Ceremony.

Alexander Star and the women and children’s rights activist, Megan Singh Sidhu.

Alexander Star gets everyone up and energized during the MMUN Chicago Conference 2018 Opening Ceremony to create positive change.

Students pose with the Sustainable Development Goals!
Students perform at the Cultural Performance Night!

Bureau Member in action during committee session!

Delegate excited to be at MMUN! #inspiredyouth

Delegates smile after a committee session!
Delegates prepared for another day of collaboration and discussion.

Students working on the floor: Delegates working together during committee session.

Delegates meeting new friends at the conference.
Delegates excited to be at MMUN!

Delegate enjoying the MMUN experience.

Lots of laughs and memories made at this conference.

MMUN Angels at the information desk ready to work!

MMUN Founder and Chief Strategy Officer Judith Cunningham with the MMUN Chairman Michael Jacobson.
Delegate excited for the MMUN Flag Procession in the MMUN Rome Conference.

Members of the panel at the UN FAO in Rome.

Delegates participating at the UN FAO.

Student addressing other delegates at the UN FAO in Rome.

Delegates visit the UN FAO in Rome.
Delegates work collaboratively during committee session.

Delegates listening and taking it all in at the UN FAO in Rome.

The MMUN Staff!

Cultural Performance Night at the Rome Conference.

Students enjoy a tasty treat at the conference.
NYC
FEBRUARY
21st - 24th
UPPER ELEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS
DISEC I
RESOLUTION GA/1/1.1
General Assembly First committee

Co- Sponsors: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Colombia, Bolivia, China, Czech republic, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malawi, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, South Korea, Swaziland, St. Kitts & Nevis, Swaziland, Tuvalu.

Topic: Reduction of Military Budgets.

Aware of the international disputes between nations about the reduction and/or raising of military budgets, Bearing in mind the opposing views and arguments between other nations about the topic, Guided by the need to end this continuous dispute,

1. Calls upon nations to reduce their military budget by 50% of their current military budget over a span of 20 years;
2. Requests that the money left over be donated to developing communities within the country;
3. Further recommends the United Nations should supervise and get command of all member countries over large-scale weapons production to avoid conflicts and cut-throat competition between the countries concerned.

DISEC I
RESOLUTION GA/1/2.1
General Assembly First committee

Co-sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Korea, Kuwait, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Malawi, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Swaziland, Tuvalu, Venezuela.

Topic: Disarmament of Chemical Weapons.

It has come to attention that the stockpiling of chemical weapons must be prohibited. Many treaties have been brought to life for the destruction of chemical weapons. In order to destroy chemical weapons, we suggest the following,

1. If found, chemical weapons should be resourcefully disassembled for later recycle use;
2. Affirms the banning of the distribution and production of chemical weapons, globally;
3. Calls upon the gradual distribution and production of chemical weapons globally with a minimum of 5% taken away per year;
4. Authorizes that the United Nations will inspect the stockpiles quarterly;
5. Draws the attention that each country will be responsible for their own stockpiles and will keep it on their own territory;
6. Affirms that the countries that have already finished the process of eliminating their chemical weapons and would assist the country struggling also banning trade;
7. Encourages nations to ratify the resolution;
8. Calls upon ending the production and use of all chemical weapons;
9. Taken into consideration, the United Nations should further apply sanctions implying what the UN feels necessary;
10. Delegates believe that with these solutions the problem of chemical weapons will once and for all come to an end.

DISEC 2
RESOLUTION 1.2
General Assembly First Committee


Topic: General and complete disarmament – The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

The General Assembly,
Aware of what we have done in the past and what we are doing in the present, it seems we should make changes to better protect citizens in the world from small arms,
Taking into account the previous resolutions that have been put into place, for example, the International Tracing Instrument, which is a way to trace small arms,
Keeping in mind that there are many different ways to improve our world particularly the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons,

1. Requests more sufficient border security to control illicit weapons;
2. Encourages computerized and written records of all gun sales and background checks;
3. Recommends regular gun store inspections and requires to be licensed by the government;
4. Encourages adolescents to take classes on weapon management and how to be responsible while around a weapon;
5. Authorizes all guns to be tracked by the government;
6. Recommends pedestrians to report stolen or illegally traded guns to the police;
7. Further invites recycling guns into useful materials.
DISEC 2
RESOLUTION 2.1
General Assembly First Committee


Topic: Strengthening of Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean Region.

The General Assembly,
Deeply conscious of the past resolutions that have been put into place,
Seeking to promote changes to ensure the Mediterranean region’s safety,
Noting with deep concern pollution and the current European migrants crisis which is resulting in many innocent deaths,
Fully aware that wars in some African and Middle Eastern countries are increasing the refugee rate, as well as economic crisis and climate change,
1. Encourages more border security by checking luggage and bags for safety;
2. Further invites more migrant hubs;
3. Financially supports countries with many refugees and migrants;
4. Calls upon wealthier countries to make more economic opportunities;
5. Recommends Member States make a great effort to guarantee refugee children education;
6. Authorizes security to check luggage and bags for safety;
7. Emphasizes mental healing classes for refugees or anyone;
8. Endorses more flotation devices in migrants;
9. Expresses its hope that citizens will call authorities if noticing any suspicious activity;
10. Requests to send food and supplies to refugee ships for the better chances of survival.
**ECOFIN**

**RESOLUTION 2.1**

**General Assembly Second Committee**

**Co-Sponsors:** Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Iraq, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Kenya, Mali, Mongolia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Uganda, Uruguay, USA, South Korea, Venezuela, Turkey, Tuvalu, Tunisia, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

**Topic:** Eradicating Poverty.

*Bearing* in mind poverty has affected many millions of people, *Deeply concerned* that poverty is not just due to a lack of money, it is also due to extreme weather, poor education, and being born into a poor family, *Alarmed by* the fact that poverty has taken many people’s lives, *Fully aware* that the situation needs to be ended,

1. Approves giving loans and jobs to the impoverished helpful amount of money every 2 months if needed:
   a. Use hotel for poverty and requests residents to give monthly contribution to the hotel for their stay;
2. Considers fundraisers in your country to raise money for the impoverished;
3. Draws the attention to shelters for the impoverished;
4. Calls upon jewelry line for money to pay for schools to pay teachers in schools,
5. Encourages education to get a job;
6. Supports raising minimum wages;
7. Recommends loaning money to start business and as the business grows there will be more workers and they will get money to repay their loans:
   a. Additionally, requests health insurance for the impoverished;
8. Emphasizes to continually give quality education;
9. Supports more economic security for all;
10. Expresses its hopes for more jobs;
11. Recommends parents or teachers teach kids all the necessary subjects for more innovative ideas;
12. Calls upon stopping widespread corruption;
13. Proclaims education for orphanages;
14. Encourages more soup kitchens to be made;
15. Recommends increasing the age children can work so they can go to school;
16. Calls organizations to help get people jobs;
17. Approves governmental subsidies;
18. Draws the attention to add water pumps in every city:
   a. Water tank provided to every house to collect rainwater.
ECOFIN
RESOLUTION 1.1
General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Georgia, Germany, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mali, Mongolia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, St. Kitts and Nevis, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Uruguay, USA, and Venezuela.

Topic: Natural Disaster: Risk Reduction and Management.

Aware of the amount of deaths cause by natural disasters, the UN has been working to arm countries against them since 1999,

Bearing in mind the fact that disasters can strike at any moment,

Seeking help and attention from every country on this topic,

Aware that natural disasters have left far too many innocent lives in distress and peril,

Deeply concerned about the alarming issue, solutions must be brought into thought,

Majorly disturbed that floods have separated families and, in worse conditions, lives have been lost,

Suggests the following resolution,

Calls for help from the all member states for flooding issues;

1. Requests escape plans, disaster drill, and alarms:
   a. The alarms would be imported from charities or organizations;
   b. Drills and escape plans would be taught to children by parents or others living in the same town;
   c. Recommends that schools and public buildings are equipped with disaster relief and food and water supplies;

2. Emphasizes that a database about disasters should be created such as a radar or fractal
   a. Find out what the database would be;

3. Encourages doors and storage on the roofs in flood prone areas for evacuation:
   a. To make dug out to give time to get out of houses;
   b. The dug out should be made from strong materials. Suggests that countries build flood walls and dug outs for families and others to give extra time for evacuation;
   c. To add storage of water;

4. Supports houses on stilts in often flooded areas:
   a. Houses would be strengthened to withstand floods easier;
   b. Stilts should be made from concrete;
   c. Stilts would have to be significantly deep in the ground;

5. Endorses the use of fractals for knowing in advance when disasters are arriving;

6. Considers the use of the Delta Works, a system that keeps floods and over flowing water out of the country;
7. Encourages every house in flood prone areas to have a flooding kit:
   a. This kit will include food conditions;
      Requests less concrete or use alternate materials;
8. Educate kids on survival skills like swimming and climbing because it is needed especially in times of flood and natural disasters;
9. Suggests that a way to open the roof to get to high ground would be made without water being leaked into the house when it is raining (one could choose to have the roof being able to open);
10. Encourages areas prone to flash floods have windows made of gorilla glass material or protected from the outside;
11. Encourages investing in terraforming sloped land in prone areas;
12. Preserve swamps and wetlands:
   a. Also take another step forward and create artificial wetlands where needed;
13. Calls for nations to burn less fossil fuels because it would harm the environment and contribute to global warming;
14. Advises the creation of a large volunteer groups to assist people going through disasters;
15. Calls for the formation of educational programs to teach disaster preparedness;
16. Advises member states to build dams to hold water;
17. Encourages the use of lightning rods on all buildings;
18. Encourages limiting development in disaster prone areas;
19. Reminds countries to be prepared for natural disasters;
20. Encourages the building of houses in safe areas;
21. Calls for improved water and food storage;
22. Encourages the use of solar panels and wind turbines for energy collection;
23. Accepts fundraising for natural disasters;
24. Approves the purification of flood water and for drinking;
25. Encourages the collection of rainwater, using buckets, for drinking.
GA5TH
RESOLUTION GA 1.1
General Assembly Fifth Committee


Topic: Financing Peacekeeping Missions.

Aware of the proposed peacekeeping mission planned by the United Nations, requiring a $100,000,000 budget, taken from the United Nations Interim Force for Aybei, United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus or the United Nations Mission in Liberia,

Taking into account the amount of military and police personnel needed in each of the previously mentioned missions,

Deeply concerned about the cost and effects of Peacekeeping missions around the world, specifically UNISFA,

Noting with satisfaction the peacekeeping mission in Liberia has reached its goal, and is proceeding to close at the end of March 2018,

Recognizing the danger of taking too many troops away from one mission which as a result can cause under-protection:

1. Recommends cutting UNISFA’s military and police personnel by 1,500, giving the United Nations $63,000,000 to put towards the new mission, still leaving 2,789 troops;  
2. Recommends using $63,000,000 from UNISFA and $37,000,000 from UNMIL, and the funds can go to a new peacekeeping mission in the conflict areas mentioned on the following clause;  
3. Suggest sending all the above-mentioned funds to the following conflict areas with the main goal of protecting civilians:  
   a. West Pakistan  
   b. Syria  
   c. Cyprus  
4. Calls upon the use of remaining ammunitions and medical care from UNMIL.
GA5TH
RESOLUTION GA 2.1
General Assembly Fifth Committee


Keeping in mind that with no income UNICEF cannot deliver on its mandate, funding is voluntary and used to assure that UNICEF may continue to meet its funding goals,
Noting with deep concern that there are many children in poverty all around the world and something must be done,
Bearing in mind that the use of advertisements to raise awareness of what UNICEF is doing and how many children’s lives can be saved,

1. Calls upon the use of recycled materials to make products such as paper or grocery bags, and the income made by selling these products would be used by UNICEF in order to accomplish its objectives;
2. Further requests to raise awareness regarding what is being done and concerning the goals UNICEF has already accomplished throughout videos and advertisements;
3. Approves partnering with professional sports teams such as football, soccer, baseball, or the Olympic teams to raise funds for UNICEF;
4. Encourages institutions to have food, clothing and school supplies donated for children who are in poverty;
5. Further recommends when a customer paying for items on a shopping website, that an advertisement appears, and the customer will choose if they would like to donate to UNICEF;
6. Emphasizes the need to create a program run by members of the government for people in poverty to get affordable healthcare, food, and shelter;
7. Recommending that the more developed nations should increase their funding by 3% of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to help fund current and new programs;
8. Reminds that this extra funding will provide more opportunities to support less developed nations, which would give these children more and better access to nutrition, education, and health services;
9. Requests spreading awareness of UNICEF through social media platforms which could encourage people to donate towards the suffering children;
10. Supports creating programs like YAPS, a program based in Albania that helps to ensure that children all over the world to get clean water, food, clothing, and shelter.
LEGAL

RESOLUTION 1.1
General Assembly Sixth Committee


Topic: Diplomatic Protection.

Legal, alarmed by migrant domestic workers being abused in foreign countries,
Deeply concerned that countries are abusing diplomatic protection to exert their power,
Expecting that countries will protect their citizens in foreign countries and that the UN will assist if necessary,
Seeking new conventions concerning diplomatic protection and migrant domestic workers in foreign nations,
Alarmed by the lack of public lawyers around the world,
Nothing with deep concern many cases of incorrectly convicted foreigners are not looked over in the proper manner,
Noting the lack of awareness towards diplomatic protection from countries,
Alarmed by the amount of people killed while in other countries where they are in danger,
Recognizing the problems people face in other countries especially people with dual citizenship,

1. Encourages countries to listen to pleas for diplomatic protection from their citizens in foreign nations;
2. Urges nations to communicate with their neighboring countries for future diplomatic protection cases;
3. Requests that the UN opens website(s) that raise awareness of diplomatic protection and migrant workers;
4. Further invites conventions on diplomatic protection and domestic migrant workers;
5. Expresses its hope that nations will join the new convention on diplomatic protection;
6. Endorses a new UN crew to determine jurisdiction of an international case.
7. Recommends increasing the amount of money spent on public lawyers to ensure everyone is fairly convicted in trial;
8. Requesting countries to join the UN Innocence Project to help people wrongly convicted;
9. Promotes this topic and its resolution to other countries;
10. Further requests informative meetings that create advocacy groups to help in dual citizenship cases;
11. Requests an international law saying that every country has the legal framework for Diplomatic Protection cases.
LEGAL
RESOLUTION 2.1
General Assembly Sixth Committee


Legal, fully alarmed by the lack of representation of certain regions and continents in the Security Council, aware of overly powerful permanent member votes in the Security Council, bearing in mind that the UN may require funding in the future, deeply conscious that approximately 60% of the world’s population suffers from extreme poverty, takes note of multiple countries wishing to reform the UN to prevent it from forming a peacekeeping force,

1. Endorses 5 new permanent members in the Security Council from Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, and Australia, and South America
2. Expresses its hope that the current five permanent members of the Security Council will add five new members with no veto power
3. Requests that the amount of non-permanent members will be doubled to balance out the permanent to non-permanent ratio;
4. Approves a tax of .5% on international banking transactions;
5. Requests that the funds produced from the international banking transaction tax go to reducing worldwide poverty by way of building new homes and providing food, water and medical services for the poor.
LEGAL
RESOLUTION LEGAL 2.2
General Assembly Sixth Committee


Legal, deeply concerned that many small nations are not getting their voices heard, particularly by the Security Council,

Emphasizing that making the UN stronger, more relevant, and more efficient spreads outside of the committee room,

Realizing online campaigns do not reach the greater part of the population, decreasing the relevance and ultimately power,

Noting further, many countries do not work together on the topic causing disagreements,

1. Draws the attention of the public to the SDGs by holding UN campaigns in cities and rural areas opposed to advertising on the Internet, which over 4 billion people do not have access to;
2. Endorses the idea of spreading outreach through advertising in household objects such as milk, cereal boxes, cleaning, cleaning products, etc. to spread the UN’s goals and purpose to the general public;
3. Supports doubling non-permanent membership of the Security Council, primarily to developing nations to help their voice be heard;
4. Strongly condemns keeping veto power only to 5 original permanent nations on the security council, despite the expansion;
5. Requests that nations work together to spread outreach to citizens and reach consensus.
SOCHUM I
RESOLUTION GA/3/1.1
General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Social development including questions relating to the world’s situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family.

Recalling the 1982 World Program of Action Concerning Disabled Persons, which asked states to look at disabilities from a human rights perspective,

Keeping in mind the fact that many people with disabilities do not have access to the needed care due to poverty or lack of job offers,

Aware that persons with disabilities often face barriers including financial burdens, and discrimination,

1. Encourages member states to designate one week per year to recognize, support, and raise awareness about why we should always respect people with disabilities and their rights;
2. Emphasizes that during awareness week, businesses will be encouraged to donate a certain percentage of all sales towards equipping public transportation with any materials that people with disabilities need in order for them to be accessible;
3. Requests an organization of centers in all member states that provide internships, adapted technology, support groups, workshops, and afterschool activities run by trained volunteers and experienced professionals;
4. Urges governments of member states to offer tax incentives to companies whom hired a certain number of people with disabilities;
5. Considers reaffirming the convention of the rights of persons with disabilities.
SOCHUM I
RESOLUTION GA/3/2.1
General Assembly Third Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Austria, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Bulgaria, Republic of Chad, Canada, Republic of Chile, People’s Republic of China, Czech Republic, Kingdom of Denmark, Arab Republic of Egypt, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of Honduras, Ireland, Republic of Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Malawi, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Republic of Panama, Republic of Poland, Russian Federation, Republic of Rwanda, Kingdom of Thailand, Tuvalu, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Topic: Rights of indigenous peoples.

Keeping in mind that Indigenous people have the same rights as everybody else, and therefore have the right to their own culture, religion, and beliefs,
Noting with regret that indigenous peoples are not receiving the same basic human rights as more privileged people
Taking into account past development towards equality for the indigenous peoples,
Fully aware of the past discrimination and unequal treatment that has been directed towards indigenous peoples,
Acknowledging that some of the medications we use today were first discovered by indigenous peoples,

1. Requests that before building on indigenous people’s land, the government must have their informed and proven consent;
2. Encourages volunteers from indigenous communities to come to schools to educate students about indigenous languages, cultures, and traditions;
3. Recommends all member states to address biopiracy;
4. Further recommends that indigenous people should be granted the rights to maintain and develop their political, economic, and social systems and have the right to protect themselves from all other traditions and other economic activities with their own means of development;
SOCHUM 2

RESOLUTION SOCHUM 2 /1.1

General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: “Social development including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family”.

Expresses with concern the stereotypes and assumptions that are targeted towards persons with disabilities, acknowledges the struggle of living with disabilities or a disability,

1. Recommends that donor nations come forward so that developing countries can build a better infrastructure;
2. Requests that the UN starts a campaign so that people around the world can learn about people with disabilities, how they are equal, and that they should not be discriminated against their rights;
3. Considers a percent of money paid for groceries, etc. will go towards technology that will improve people with disabilities lifestyles. This would be supported by a form of charity;
4. Encourages a course for teachers to take and help them learn to work with people with disabilities in all schools;
5. Suggests that people with disabilities have health insurance that pays no less than 80% of their medical costs;
6. Recommends that all schools add learning about disabilities to their curriculum;
7. Further requests better accommodations in hospitals for people with disabilities;
8. Emphasizes that prosthetics should be made more affordable and make medical supplies less expensive for persons with disabilities; and
9. Encourages that any fines for disrespecting people with disabilities will go directly to helping persons with disabilities.
SOCHUM 2
RESOLUTION SOCHUM 2/2.1
General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Noting with concern the segregation and terrible treatment aimed at indigenous peoples, alarmed by the poor conditions indigenous peoples are in and have suffered,

1. Recommends that governments provide accessible healthcare at a lower cost to indigenous communities and/or create accessible health care that is paid for by taxes;
2. Supports turning sacred land of indigenous peoples into protective land to preserve the area;
3. Further recommends having governments allow unlimited time for indigenous peoples to register for citizenship;
4. Encourages the UN to create an international fund for indigenous peoples;
5. Draws attention to the history of indigenous peoples in school curriculums;
6. Reaffirms countries to add indigenous committees to their government;
7. Endorses the indigenous community to offer their insights in political debates;
8. Emphasizes the request and supports donor nations to come forward and help the indigenous population;
9. Calls upon the UN to start an educational campaign so that people can learn about indigenous peoples;
10. Welcomes and advertises the 2019 indigenous games;
11. Seeking a campaign to teach communities about Christopher Columbus and to raise awareness of indigenous people’s importance;
SPECPOL
RESOLUTION GA/4/1.1
General Assembly Fourth Committee


Topic: Effects of Atomic Radiation.

Deeply concerned that we might have a nuclear disaster, concerned about the continuing misuse of nuclear power, having studied that radiation can also be used in positive ways, reaffirming past resolution 71/89 of December 6th, 2016 which calls upon the Scientific Committee (UN-SCCER) to carry out research on atomic radiation,

Keeping in mind that countries can use different energy sources due to their location and the geography of their country,

Bearing in mind that the world still needs to expand our knowledge about atomic radiation to control atomic power,

Viewing with appreciation that efforts have been made to improve this matter,

Announcing that countries led by China will be installing new reactors to burn uranium-238 by 2030,

Further recommending that nuclear reactors must be kept under safety control,

1. Emphasizes the construction of safer and more effective reactors;
2. Expresses its hope that one day people all around the world will use nuclear reactors safely;
3. Calls upon nations to protect nuclear power plants;
4. Further recommends that we find safer ways to dispose of nuclear waste, like vitrification which is the process of melting nuclear waste with sugar turning it into glass and burying it underground (FIN);
5. Strongly supports a system that would ensure the reduction of nuclear accidents;
6. Encourages emergency procedures to be planned and that workers will be well trained for malfunctions;
7. Recommends countries to use green energy sources such as hydroelectric, solar, nuclear (NOR) and wind;
8. Further requests that countries that can afford green power use it;
9. Encourages the use of safety barriers around nuclear source drillings to protect citizens;
10. Calls upon countries to punish the smuggling of nuclear material, to assure that no nuclear material gets in the wrong hands which could be used to make nuclear weapons;
11. Calls upon the international community to strengthen safety regulations among nations of nuclear power;
12. Recommends the reduction of high enriched radiation in nuclear plants and the use of low-enriched radiation instead; and
13. Highly encourages the elimination of nuclear weapons.


Deeply disturbed by the growing population of Palestinian refugees killed in the long-lasting Israeli-Palestinian conflict,
Observing that both countries refuse to give up their land because of religious purposes,
Noting with regret that the Palestinian refugees can not get jobs, education, healthcare, or housing without citizenship,
Alarmed by the harsh conditions and lack of human rights in refugee camps,
Concerned about the nearing end of the UNRWA’s mandate,
Noting with appreciation the improvement in Palestinian’s quality of life due to the UNRWA’s efforts,
Drawing attention to the fact that UNRWA is still underfunded,
Keeping in mind that the Palestinian refugee camps deal with poverty, over crowdedness, and lack of supplies,
Noting with regret that Palestinian refugees have been in camps for over 70 years,
Deeply regretting that most Palestinian refugees need jobs and an education, and do not have it,
Notes that 20% of the population of Jordan is made up Palestinian refugees,
Deeply concerned that many Palestinian refugees die every year because of lack of healthcare,

1. Further requests to increase donations for a good education and healthcare for the Palestinian refugees;
2. Draws attention to the idea of the two-state solution, which is that both Israel and Palestine will become independent states;
3. Encourages Israel to give Palestinians a right to vote;
4. Trusts that Israelis and Palestinians will not cause any more chaos;
5. Further recommends that countries donate to the UNRWA;
6. Expresses its hope for Israel and Palestine to peacefully resolve their conflict;
7. Calls upon member states to dedicate resources for countries in the region to host Palestinian refugees;
8. Strongly condemns the insufficient services and violations of human rights present in many refugee camps;
9. Calls upon corporations and government agencies to create new jobs for the Palestinian refugees;
10. Endorses international food and clothing drives run through charities and UN organizations;
11. Recommends opportunities for refugees such as volunteering at retirement homes or after school activities;
12. Encourages the UNRWA to extend its mandate to 2030;
13. Expresses its hope for countries to give refugees citizenship to lower the refugee population; and
UNSC
RESOLUTION/UNSC/1.1
United Nations Security Council


Topic: Threats to International peace and security caused by terrorist act.

The Security Council, deeply concerned about terrorism around the world realizes that we should take action to terminate terrorism,

Emphasizing the importance of safe environments and ensuring healthy lives,

Realizing the tragedy of terrorism that causes millions of deaths of innocent civilians,

Noting with deep concern, the multiple causes of terrorism which we are currently working on creating solutions,

1. Encourages all member states to have stronger security measures in public areas, schools, and events;
2. Urges the UN to create reform schools for terrorists that have caused attacks and damage;
3. Recommends all member states to raise awareness about terrorism in their country;
4. Calls upon member states to donate supplies to people in need;
5. Further recommends providing background checks for community service workers and charities.

UNSC
RESOLUTION/UNSC/2.1
United Nations Security Council


Topic: The situation in Somalia.

The Security Council, alarmed by the consequences of the Somali Civil war and terrorist attacks,

Taking into consideration that it is critical to the society of Somalia that the member-states take action,

Realizing the immense amount of conflicts and deaths due to the civil war,

Aware of the spread of violence around this region,
1. Recommends border, coastal, and naval patrol;
2. Calls upon humanitarian aid and assistance to provide potable water, food and education;
3. Encourages a limit of 21 years of age to join the military;
4. Further invites luring terrorists away, so food can successfully be delivered;
5. Further requests to supply irrigation drips through the FAO;
6. Supports continuing construction of infrastructure such as hospitals and schools; and
7. Proclaims to strengthen the arms embargo in any possible way.

UNSC
RESOLUTION/UNSC/3.0
United Nations Security Council


Topic: The situation North Korea.

The Security Council, noting with deep concern that the country of North Korea is threatening to bomb the US territory of Guam,
Taking into consideration the 162,000 lives that are at risk,
Fully aware of the need to take action,

1. Recommends to take action as quick as possible;
2. Calls upon the evacuation of the population of Guam;
3. Requests donations and build public communities for the society of Guam;
4. Encourages member states to develop anti-bomb technologies for future attacks;
5. Strongly suggest that boats stay away from Guam; and
6. Reaffirms the need for countries to spread awareness about the threat to Guam.
NYC
FEBRUARY
21ST - 24TH
MIDDLE SCHOOL RESOLUTIONS
DISEC I
RESOLUTION GA/1/1.1
General Assembly First Committee


Topic: Reduction of Military Budgets.

The General Assembly,
Having devoted attention to United Nations Resolution Number 52/32 which discusses the transparency and reduction of military expenditure
Viewing with appreciation countries that report their military expenditures to the UN,
Alarmed by rapidly increasing military budgets and unnecessary military spending,
Bearing in mind how reducing military spending can improve quality of life,

1. Emphasizes the importance of all participating states to reduce their military budgets;
2. Encourages all member states of the UN to work more closely together to resolve this issue;
3. Requests the permanent members of the Security Council to decrease their budget by 10% from 2020-2030;
4. Calls for a summit once every three years to promote friendly relationships between countries and to discuss reduction of military budgets;
5. Notes that member states currently in conflicts, facing threats from other countries or facing threats of terrorism do not have to reduce their military budgets, however during this time the military budget is recommended to not increase, after conflict, member states are recommended to reduce their budgets;
6. Encourages member states to donate a percentage of their decreased budget to the UN to be used to help countries in poverty, humanitarian aid, and countries’ economies;
7. Recommends member states to keep their military budgets below 3% of their GDP, and during the summit a committee will determine the exact percentage per member state;
8. Emphasizes the need for all member states to publicize transparently in public places such as the internet and public addresses, as well as the amount and the type of weaponry in possession.
DISEC I
RESOLUTION GA/1/2.1
General Assembly First Committee


Topic: General Disarmament and the Reduction of Chemical Weapons.

Takes into consideration the reasons countries continue to arm themselves with chemical weapons for defensive and offensive tactics,
Having examined the harmful effects of chemical weapons
Expressing satisfaction with prior actions such as the Geneva Protocol, the Chemical Weapons Convention, and prior resolutions such as Resolution 71/69 which deals with the prohibition of chemical weapons,
Alarmed by the increasing rates of stockpiling of chemical weapons and the deaths caused by chemical weapons,
1. Calls all upon all states to disarm and dispose of the chemical weapons they are in possession of in a way that does not harm anything;
2. Encourages the Security Council to impose economic sanctions on countries that do not follow the resolution’s operative clauses and/or countries that are not in the process of destroying these weapons, unless they have already destroyed them;
3. Approves the creation of chemical weapon disposal facilities;
4. Accepts that a summit will be held every 3 years to discuss the member states’ status on chemical weapons;
5. Endorses the education of the public on chemical weapons, what to do in the case of a chemical weapon attack, and how the public can help remove the threat of chemical weapons;
6. Recommends that member states report any usage of chemical weapons in their country;
7. Further recommends for countries to disarm and dispose of their chemical weapons once their current conflict is over;
8. Requests that member states aid countries under attack so that the country under attack does not have to resort to the use of chemical weapons;
9. Notes that chemical weapons should be disposed of in an environmentally friendly way;
10. Trusts that in the summit member states will discuss how to track the weapons and how long countries should take to destroy them;
11. Further invites developed countries/wealthy member states to help developing/in poverty countries to finish ratifying any present resolutions;
12. Recommends member states to publicize their current number of chemical weapons as well as how much and what;
13. Notes that some extremist groups have chemical weapons and suggests that countries conduct searches for the source of the weapons and settles disputes with extremist groups peacefully;
14. Confirms that chemical weapons should only be used as a last resort and in times of conflict will do it’s best to disarm both states;
15. Recommends that member states should set up aid centers to treat the people who were injured by chemical weapons;
16. Carefully examine the potential threats posed by chemical weapons and deal with them in a timely manner.

**DIsec 2a**

**RESOLUTION DISEC/2/2.1**

**General Assembly First Committee**


**Topic:** The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that 90% of civilian deaths are caused by small arms and light weapons,

Stressing the fact that poverty, hardships, and political disagreement, contributes to the rising amount of illicit trading of small arms and light weapons,

Noting with deep concern the shortcomings of past UN resolutions on this issue due to disagreements between member states,

Having examined those who illicitly trade small arms and light weapons have in most cases grown up in troubled communities,

Recognizing the need to educate the public of the dangers and effects of illicitly trading small arms and light weapons,

1. Urges member states to take stronger, more frequent actions, to further address the route causes and effects of illicit trading of small arms and light weapons;
2. Calls upon the development of stricter regulations to be set regarding the transportation of small arms and light weapons, to ensure safety of the receiving communities;
3. Calls upon a more abundant presence of peacekeepers in areas of high small arms and light weapons fatality to educate the youth and general public on gun protocol;
4. Encourages guardians to approve certain age groups to attend gun procedure workshops;
5. Calls upon that peacekeepers educate the students thoughtfully;
6. Emphasizing education finances for individuals in low income areas and troubled households;
7. Strongly affirms the need for the creation of an international gun license, with the exclusion of government officials with the requirement of a mental, physical, and background tests that must be undergone every two years;
8. Endorses the strengthening of border security and the further development of a system for the regulation of imports, exports, and transportation of small arms and light weaponry;

9. Encourages the use of geographic trackers on essential components of small arms and light weapons:
   a. Proclaims that if essential components of the small arms and light weapons (which is where trackers are placed,) are removed, the weapons cease to function;
   b. All nation states have access to the data from the trackers on the small arms and light weapons within their countries territories.

**DISEC 2A**

**RESOLUTION DISEC/2/2.1**

*General Assembly First Committee*


**Topic:** Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned by the social, economic, and political hindrances to the complete cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Noting with regret the 20,000 lives lost due to the perilous crossing of the Mediterranean Sea pertaining to the refugee crisis,

Taking into consideration the serious, negative implication of continued climate change which include droughts, desertification, floods, the destruction of crops, and rising sea levels,

Realizing that the refugee crisis and climate change attribute to the economic instability in the Mediterranean region,

Recognizing past efforts, treaties, and plans to regulate immigration, and climate change,

Emphasizes the United Nations to reach a consensus on a resolution to the economic refugee and climate change crises,

1. Calls upon Mediterranean member states to attend annual conferences focusing on the economy, migration, and climate change of the nations between the Mediterranean region;
2. Stresses that industries in the Mediterranean region attempt to lower carbon emissions;
3. Pursues the reduction of deforestation by planting trees in barren areas in the Mediterranean region;
4. Encourages the conversion of gas cars into electric cars;
5. Recommends appointing a Revenue Carbon Tax which encourages power plants to lower carbon polluting energy, and switch to renewable energy sources, using natural gas as an intermediary;
6. Suggests the implementation of employment programs in developing countries in the Mediterranean region:
   a. Programs would be funded by financial aid from willing and able nations;
7. Encourages member states to support immigrants crossing the Mediterranean region with naval escorts in the form of UN peacekeepers.

**DISEC 2B**

**RESOLUTION GA/1/1.1**

**General Assembly First Committee**


**Topic:** General and complete disbarment: The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all aspects.

The General Assembly,
Alarmed by the fact that small arms and light weapons are increasing in power, range, and circulation, Deeply disturbed by the number of deaths caused by armed conflicts around the world,
Further recalling the past efforts of the ATT to stop the illicit trade and illegal manufacturing of small arms and light weapons,
Taking into consideration the amount of youths that have access to small arms,
Recognizing the past conflict caused by this acquirement,
Contemplating the fact that we are fully aware of the past actions caused by the illicit trade of arms,
Taking into account all the lives of innocent civilians lost every year from armed violence increased on the last decade,
Recognizing the tracking efforts made by the ITI since 2005,
Taking into consideration the United Nations Conferences on illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and all related issues convened in the United States in 2001,
Observing the A/RES/48 document that has been passed in order to encourage countries to work together to prevent the spread of small arms and light weapons,
Recalling the United Nations Disarmament commission resolution of 10th Sep 1958, which strived to put a complete end to illicit arms trade,

1. Calls upon countries to create gun licenses that require annual renewal to ensure the security of the civilians by the gun owner;
2. Further requests the implementation of background checks and mental health tests when acquiring and renewing a license;
3. Encourages the UN to further develop tracking software similar to Itrace, however more secure;
4. Further proclaims the importance of peaceful education to youth through the spread of the Sesame Street workshop and other programs that focus on raising awareness;
5. Further invites adults to attend summits organized by the UN to educate about gun awareness and how to safely use them;
6. Draws the attention for countries to create stricter impact to export gun laws to minimize the illicit trade;
7. Emphasizes the responsibility of tracking the source of illicit small arms and light weapons;
8. Endorses states making sure all the weapons are marked and recorded;
9. Supports strengthening the exchange and cooperation between the police, customs and border protection departments;
10. Encourages the UN using all sources to educate people about the harm of small arms and light weapons;
11. Further requests cooperation to establish a global firearms database to record and track them;
12. Calls upon a crackdown on the resale of small arms and light weapons through sever punishment of the organization which resell small and light weapons illegally;
13. Supports the strengthening of management of small arms and light weapons and increase the difficulty of obtaining small arms and light weapons.

**DIsec 2b**

**RESOLUTION GA/1/1.2**

General Assembly First Committee


**Topic:** Strengthening of Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean Region.

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the number of migrants that die annually at sea,

Deeply disturbed that several member states do not accept refugees whom will strengthen global security, cooperation, and economy, especially in the Mediterranean region,

Fully aware of the actions taken by the Refugee Response Plan, which helped many refugees and immigrants,

Recalling 1999 when the UN sent approximately 20,000 peace keepers to the Congo to keep the civilians safe and help them reconstruct their country,

Referring to 19th December 2015 when the national commission of control and the Democratic Republic of the Congo armed forces worked together to destroy 22,000 weapons,

Fully aware that 1975 Mediterranean Action Plan was adopted by 16 Mediterranean states to protect the sea from pollution

Noting that economic problems and developments without plans were major causes of pollution,

Deeply disturbed by all the casualties that occur in the main routes of the Mediterranean Sea,

Having studied the Mediterranean Action Plan from 1975, which different nations should try to re-instate,

Alarmed by the levels of pollution in the Mediterranean region,
1. Calls upon countries to offer jobs and housing for the immigrants and refugees;
2. Encourages volunteers to teach immigrants and refugees on how to adapt to their new surroundings;
3. Requests that refugees without degrees to work on construction and agriculture and those with degrees to work on their expertise;
4. Authorizes that 25% of the refugees farmed agricultural profit go to the government as an incentive while the other 75% goes towards the refugee farmers;
5. Designates refugee camps in Spain, Croatia, and Hungary that are funded by the United States of America;
6. Requests peace zones in Morocco, Egypt, and Libya, to ensure safety of migrants traveling the western and central route;
7. Confirms a special route for refugee ships to avoid Somalia;
8. Expresses the hope to improve the maintenance of the ships, which will be done by the different ship companies;
9. Affirms the transportation provided by Saudi Arabia, Belgium, Croatia, South Korea and the United States of America;
10. Further requests the presence of UN peace keepers in each boat/ship;
11. Emphasizes how helpful scrubbers, renewable energy, sea walls, and educating people about the adverse effects of climate change and pollution would be to the Mediterranean’s environmental status;
12. Encourages shipping companies to invest in scrubbers to clean their ships, given the fact that scrubbers can clean 99% of the sulfur dioxide and 98% of the particles of sulfur fuel, thus helping reduce the emissions of these two gases, that produce air pollution and acid rain;
13. Further recommends countries in the Mediterranean region to consider moving towards the use of renewable energy, such as solar panels, wind turbines, battery powered cars, and more;
14. Supports the implementation of sea walls in areas where rising ocean levels are a concern;
15. Expresses its hope to spread awareness to younger generations through advertisements and speeches.
ECOFIN I
RESOLUTION GA/2/I.1
General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Czech Republic, Democratic Peoples republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Federative Republic of Brazil, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kingdom of Denmark, Kingdom of Lesotho, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Sweden, New Zealand, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Republic of Burundi, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of Finland, Republic of Iceland, Republic of India, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Republic of Lebanon, Republic of Mauritius, Republic of Mozambique, Republic of Peru, Republic of Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, State of Israel, State of Qatar, Ukraine, United States.

Topic: Eradication of Poverty and Other Development Issues.

Deeply concerned that 800 million people are living in extreme poverty,
Fully aware that more than 3 billion people live on less than 2.50 US dollars a day,
Recognizing that poverty one of the biggest issues that our world is facing,
Seeking for all delegations to work together on this issue,
Realizing there are different ways to get clean water,
Emphasizing the importance of education for people in poverty,
Fully aware that not all children are receiving the education they need,
Keeping in mind that it is not only important for children to receive an education, but adults as well,
Recognizing that many are going into poverty due to the lack of education, resources, and other opportunities,
Observing the amount of edible food that is being thrown away before being distributed,
Noting that some nations have access to free healthcare, which can decrease diseases and illnesses for people in poverty,
Aware of the conditions that people in poverty live in and deal with everyday,
Taking into account of the fact that when people are in poverty, they have fewer job opportunities,
Keeping in mind that building schools will help with education and job opportunities,
Recognizing that advertising the issue of poverty helps spread awareness of the cause,
1. Recommends that the government strengthens infrastructure to ensure that the environment is protected while developing the economy;
2. Draws attention to the supermarkets who are wasting perfectly edible food;
3. Considers giving people resources to plant their own crops so food will never run out by giving them soil and seeds so they can compost their leftovers to have richer soil;
4. Expresses its hope that schools will include lessons about poverty into their curriculums;
5. Further recommends implementation of health stations in rural areas;
6. Requests to create awareness globally about poverty with social media through advertising because poverty affects everyone;
7. Expresses hope to raise awareness about poverty;
8. Start an initiative that provides housing, food, education, health and other basic needs;
9. Draws attention to the importance of clean water since there is not a lot of it available to people in poverty;
10. Further requests to have low income countries implement clean water initiatives with the UN;
11. Further recommends volunteers help out in local shelters;
12. Further invites countries to work together to solve this issue of poverty.
ECOFIN I
RESOLUTION GA/2/1.1
General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Czech Republic, Democratic Peoples republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Federative Republic of Brazil, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kingdom of Denmark, Kingdom of Lesotho, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Sweden, New Zealand, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Republic of Burundi, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of Finland, Republic of Iceland, Republic of India, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Republic of Lebanon, Republic of Mauritius, Republic of Mozambique, Republic of Peru, Republic of Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, State of Israel, State of Qatar, Ukraine, United States.

Topic: Sustainable Development--Disaster Risk Reduction.

Having considered the relationship between climate change and the frequency of natural disasters, Taking into account the severity of natural disasters and the effects they can have on communities, Convinced that everybody is vulnerable to any natural disasters, and that everybody can do something to solve this,

Working with the 2030 Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction plans and ideas,
Fully aware that having sustainable infrastructure will improve everyone’s daily lives,
Draws attention to the importance of fixing and maintaining infrastructure in rural areas,
Taking into consideration the important role of coordinated disaster risk reduction activities,
Fully aware of the many developing countries that are affected by natural disasters,
Taking into consideration the needs of developing countries when it comes to natural disasters,
Aware of the various natural disasters that occur in different regions based on geography, climate, etc.,
Deeply conscious of the fact that women and girls are fourteen times more likely to die due to natural disasters,
Fully aware of the lack of time for preparation during natural disasters in developing countries,

1. Encourages schools to perform drills that rehearse strategies for what to do in the event of all hazards;
2. Calls upon nations to update their architecture and infrastructure so they will be safer from disasters;
3. Requests countries to secure special funds for basic needs;
4. Recommends warning systems for all countries so they can be alerted of natural hazards;
5. Requests that nations help and protect each other in the event of a natural disaster;
6. Encourages schools and families to teach children about pollution and its relation to natural disasters;
7. Expresses its hope that all women are provided with sufficient training and preparation for natural disasters through humanitarian initiatives;
8. Calls upon developed countries to send help to developing countries after a natural disaster;
9. Recalling organizations and groups who are already created to do more and to be involved;
10. Request the UN to advise a self evaluation on how many people have been affected by recent disasters and provide aid to them;
11. Calls upon a worldwide charity fund that is designated to the research of natural disasters;
12. Recommends countries to supply their citizens with resources for example rafts, first aid kits, flashlights, food, water, batteries, and whistles;
13. Seeking authorities to receive proper training for natural hazards;
14. Approves of partnering with large corporations in order to raise awareness on disaster reduction using commercials, billboards, etc.;
ECOFIN 2
RESOLUTION GA/3/ 1.1
General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Japan, Congo, Bangladesh, Egypt, Israel, China, Syria, Mozambique, South Africa, India, Senegal, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Saudi Arabia, Kyrgyz, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Belarus.

Topic: Sustainable Development- Disaster Risk Reduction.

The General Assembly, reminding all countries of the recent events of natural disasters in 2017, stresses the importance of awareness of natural disasters and natural hazards,
Recalling IKEA shelters distributing housing [REP: CON] to areas affected by natural disasters,
Taking note of the latest earthquake in Japan and viewing with appreciation of the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the improvement of their infrastructure since then
Deeply disturbed by the lack of attention drawn to victims of trauma and families being separated,
Observing the actions of Japan’s government to teach people about disaster risk reduction,
Noting the usage of cell phone alarms in Hawaii during the past fake alarm bomb threat,

1. Calls upon the UN and NGOs to fund and create shelters for displaced people, including food, clean water, healthcare, and access for disabled people;
2. Encourages developing countries to educate and teach risk reduction procedures to small groups of locals so that they may diffuse the knowledge to the rest of the people thus preventing cultural imperialism;
3. Expresses its hope that all countries that have not already ratified the Sendai Framework as well as the Paris agreement to do so;
4. Calls upon the UN and NGOs to fund and create shelters for displaced people and search groups for those missing through volunteers;
5. Encourages developing countries to educate and teach risk reduction procedures to small groups and then implement specialized drills and education according to the area including basic first aid through volunteers;
6. Expresses its hope that NGOs work to fund the creation and maintenance of alerts and early warning systems through sirens, alarms and cell phone alerts.
**ECOFIN 2**

**RESOLUTION GA/3/ 1.2**

**General Assembly Second Committee**

**Co-sponsors:** Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia Herzegovina, China, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Mexico, Moldova, Mozambique, Netherlands, Kingdom of Norway, Peru, Panama, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, Syria, Sweden, Venezuela.

**Topic:** Sustainable Development- Disaster Risk Reduction.

The General Assembly Third committee,  
Expressing its satisfaction of the 2015-2030 UN adopted Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction,  
Alarmed by the high death rates between 2001-2011 from natural disasters,  
Fully aware the infrastructure needs improvement, for it endangers the lives of citizens,  
Observing that women need to be included in the handling of a crisis,  
Having considered disasters halt the production of agriculture,  
Reaffirming natural hazards are unavoidable but disasters can be prevented,  
Deeply concerned about the destruction natural disasters cause,  
Taking into consideration that people in poverty or low income situations lack supplies to recover from natural disasters,  
Notice with regret that disasters cause deaths, destroy infrastructure and cost a lot to repair damages,  
Taking into account that developing countries lack the basic research and technology to predict natural hazards,  
Recognizing the cost to recover from disasters and repair damages,  

1. Calls upon the establishment of workshops to educate citizens to handle a crisis;  
2. Encourages countries to educate youth for handling disasters;  
3. Emphasizes the importance of educating youth of safety during hazards;  
4. Expressing its need for spreading disaster awareness throughout each country;  
5. Expresses its hopes for countries to have better infrastructure;  
6. Recommends funding and supplies to victims of disasters;  
7. Promotes funding towards the research and prediction of natural hazards;  
8. Supports the communication and planning of when disasters [ADD:PER] strikes [DEL: PER];  
9. Requests for the support of economically stable countries to fund developing and hazard inclined countries;  
10. Further recommends the implementation of crisis drills and improved alarm systems;  
11. Considers better communication through social media and the internet; and [ADD:PER],  
12. Calls upon the building of shelters for victims.
ECOFIN 2
RESOLUTION GA/3/ 2.1
General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Italy, Netherlands, Kingdom of Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Mexico, Saint Lucia, Venezuela, Peru, Panama, Bosnia Herzegovina, Slovakia, Moldova, China, Japan, Congo, Bangladesh, Egypt, Israel, China, Syria, Mozambique, South Africa, India, Senegal, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Saudi Arabia, Kyrgyz, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Belarus.

Topic: Eradication of Poverty.

The General Assembly Third Committee,
Expressing its satisfaction towards the UN adopted 1995 Copenhagen Declaration and the 2016-2030 sustainable development goals;
Taking into account the efforts of private schools to support school in developing countries,
Fully aware that many adults in developing countries are illiterate,
Recognizing the lack of public and personal transportation in developing countries,
Having examined the lack of developed communication systems in developing countries,
Fully believing in the power of gender equality in all countries,
Emphasizing the importance of education of women and diversities in school systems,
Having studied that a country’s GDP is directly linked with the poverty line,
Having considered that agriculture can provide new jobs,
Observing that people in poverty lack basic necessities,
Noting with deep concern the lack of functional and well-maintained infrastructure in developing countries,
Expressing its satisfying for supporting kids in need,
Bearing in mind that many countries are unable to escape poverty,
Keeping in mind the lack of access to clean water,
Noting with regret that people in poverty cannot afford or do not have access to health care,
Noting with deep concern the street violence in Kosovo and many other countries,

1. Recommends that private schools create programs for older students to teach younger students from school that lack the materials for quality education;
2. Draws the attention to developing quality education in schools for adults;
3. Considers expanding access to public and personal transportation mediums through investments from NGOs;
4. Trusts that developing countries will invest in improving quality of communication system;
5. Calls upon education systems to incorporate ideas of gender equality into the curriculum;
6. Further recommends school systems to enroll girls into schools;
7. Encourages countries to support large corporations in order to improve economic growth;
8. Expresses its hope to support agriculture in developing countries;
9. Calls upon countries to create NGO’s to provide basic necessities;
10. Request countries to invest in more stable in infrastructure;
11. Further recommends children to be educated and supported in developing countries;
12. Emphasizes the need to improve the economies in developing countries;
13. Strongly supports the access to clean water by the production of wells;
14. Endorses standard health care and proper vaccines; and,
15. Recommends countries use the lily pad strategy to stop conflict in all countries.
LEGAL I
RESOLUTION 1/1.1
General Assembly Sixth Committee

Co-sponsors: Australia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Finland, Guatemala, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Malaysia, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Turkey and Venezuela.


Taking into account the UN Charter was created in 1945,
Fully aware that the UN may not violate any nations sovereignty,
Bearing in mind that these types of changes are almost definitely inevitable,
Convinced that this is a necessity in order for the UN to thrive,
Deeply concerned that the UN has not been able to resolve the issue,
Proposes that some new revisions must be made and the rules of the UN need to be reformed so that there is an equal division of power;
Calls upon the various states of the general assembly to contribute 2% of their military budgets for the purpose of UN funding.
Further calls upon businesses with a yearly income of $1,000,000 or more to contribute 5% of their income to the UN;
Decides to remain actively engaged in the matter;
Recommends luxury taxes on all non necessities based on the countries revenue;
Proposes that a standard is set beforehand what is considered an acceptable reason for the use of veto;
Expresses its hope to add additional taxes on pollution and unnecessary deforestation;
Strongly supports reelections every 5 years for permanent and non-permanent members;
Recommends adding two representatives from each of the following regions: Oceania, Africa, Asia, Europe, North America and South America to the Security Council;
Further requests 2 vetoes to override a resolution.

1. Calls upon the various states of the general assembly to contribute 2% of their military budgets for the purpose of UN funding.
2. Further calls upon businesses with a yearly income of $1,000,000 or more to contribute 5% of their income to the UN;
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6. Expresses its hope to add additional taxes on pollution and unnecessary deforestation;
7. Strongly supports reelections every 5 years for permanent and non-permanent members;
8. Recommends adding two representatives from each of the following regions: Oceania, Africa, Asia, Europe, North America and South America to the Security Council;
9. Further requests 2 vetoes to override a resolution.
LEGAL 1
RESOLUTION L/1/2.1

General Assembly Sixth Committee
Co-sponsors: Australia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Finland, Guatemala, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mauritius, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Norway, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and The Grenadines, Slovak, Turkey and Venezuela.

Topic: Diplomatic Protection.

Alarmed by the ongoing debate over Diplomatic Protection,
Noting with regret past conflicts created by this issue,
Fully aware of the impact of this issue, that has affected certain countries,
Recalling previous solutions,
Observing that Diplomatic Protection is optional for all countries,

1. Recommends a special committee that decides on certain cases, makes sure a fair trial is given, and reviews the crime at hand;
2. Supports creating clear guidelines such as; every citizen is protected under Diplomatic Protection and countries can’t use Diplomatic Protection to force poor countries to submit to their governments;
3. Deplores that Diplomatic Protection can be used to justify wars or territory expansions, every country has the right to sue nations that have violated the rights of a citizen, and lastly, countries should always Diplomatic Protection on minors;
4. Further invites nations to look back into previous resolutions;
5. Recommends a UN special committee that represents stateless people in matters of Diplomatic Protection;
6. Encourages the UN to create rules and regulations regarding the international law for Diplomatic Protection;
7. Considers that Trust Biases should not interfere with Diplomatic Protection;
8. Draws the attention of the need for the restoration of the power of Diplomatic Protection being abused by countries of great power;
9. Requests Diplomatic Protection to be a human right;
10. Calls upon countries to only use Diplomatic Protection when there are no other options ;
11. Further requests that this committee dedicates money to individuals in need of jobs through loans;
12. Further invites the committee to provide a tutor for an individual who is limited in prominent languages;
13. Calls upon the UN to dedicate a committee to promote the rights of stateless people;
14. Encourages individuals to donate funds to this cause;
15. Taking into consideration that before asking for assistance from your original country you must go through a trial before asking for Diplomatic Protection;
16. Determined to create clear guidelines to this issue (ad);
17. Welcoming the creation of a document with said guidelines (ad);
18. Recommends the countries that the refugees and stateless people live in should help them get jobs and use Diplomatic Protection;(ad)
19. Designates two deadlines: the first to find an employment (ad) and the second to pay back the loan;(ad)
20. Reminds countries(ad) that disabled refugees and stateless people have the same rights as the citizens of the country (Ad);
21. Further requests to improve the relevant international laws to support the Diplomatic Protection for refugees.

LEGAL 1
RESOLUTION L/1/3.1
General Assembly Sixth Committee

Co-sponsors: Australia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Finland, Guatemala, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mauritius, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Slovak, Turkey and Venezuela.

Topic: Security council permanent members and the right to veto.

Deeply believing that the five permanent members do not properly represent the world,
Noting that there have been no resolutions passed regarding this issue,
Understanding that 1.2 billion people live in Africa, yet there is no permanent African, Oceanian or Latin American representatives,
Welcoming a new resolution,

1. Recommends that two vetoes are required for a resolution not to pass;
2. Requests that the permanent members on the UNSC accurately reflects the world;
3. Expresses it’s hope to add more permanent members from Africa, Oceania and Latin America;
4. Encourages reeelections of members with veto power every five years;
5. Further recommends that reelections for non veto countries be held every three years;
6. Further requests that representatives with veto power be reelected by their region.

LEGAL 2
RESOLUTION GA:6/1.1
General Assembly Sixth Committee


Topic: Diplomatic Protection.
Alarmed by the abuse of diplomatic protection and lack of justice,
Believing citizens rights and safety is in danger,
Fully aware of the absence of education on diplomatic protection,
Recognizes the role of the International court of justice for diplomatic protection,
Notes with satisfaction the Vienna Convention of 1961,

1. Calls upon the member states to provide their citizens with education regarding diplomatic protection;
2. Recommends the use of advertisements to bring awareness of diplomatic protection through media;
3. Suggests countries to allow and have the concept of OCI cards;
4. Draws attention to the continuing use of the Calvo Doctrine before diplomatic protection;
5. Encourages more conventions about diplomatic protection similar to the Vienna Convention in 1961;
6. Requests monetary assistance to obtain justice for diplomatic protection mishaps;
7. Takes note of the possible monetary support from IMF or a sponsorship from the World Bank.

**LEGAL 2**
**RESOLUTION GA:6/2.I**
**General Assembly Sixth Committee**

**Co-sponsors:** Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Albania, Kingdom of Belgium, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Burundi, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic Republic of Iceland, Republic of India, State of Israel, Republic of Korea, Republic of Lebanon, Republic of Latvia, Union of the Republic of Myanmar, Republic of Poland, Republic of Rwanda, Russian Federation, Republic of Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Ukraine.

**Topic:** The report of the special committee on the charter of the United Nations and on the strengthening of the role of the organization.

Keeping in mind the success and integrity of the United Nation Charter post world war two,
Also noting the need for a reform of the United Nations Charter to better aid the modern world,
Alarmed by the lack of diversity within the Security Council,
Recognizing that the United Nations does not receive sufficient funds
Realizing that the General Assembly remains ineffective in some situations,
Guided by the founding principles of the United Nations,

1. Suggests the addition of four permanent Security Council members from any underrepresented regions;
2. Expresses the need to add more under represented member states to the body of the Security Council;
3. Encourages the donation of the .5% of the current member states' annual GDP;
4. Proclaims the need to vote on the order of topics to be addressed during meetings of the General Assembly;
5. Takes note of the need to primarily discuss more pressing world wide challenges, during meetings of the General Assembly;
6. Has resolved the less pressing topics should only be voted on once the majority of the member states are present at the General Assembly;

7. Confirming that the concept of the United Nations standing force goes against the founding principles of the United Nations;

8. Reaffirming that the United Nations standing force could threaten the sovereignty of other countries.

LEGAL 2
RESOLUTION GA: 6/3.1
General Assembly Sixth Committee


Topic: Expand the countries in which the United Nations has physical General Assembly meeting locations

Acknowledging that some member states have difficulty traveling to the General Assembly due to the United Nations only having two physical meeting locations,

Feeling the need for more continental representation of the United Nations’ member states,

Emphasizing the great need of expansion of locations for the United Nations General Assembly,

Desiring safe and well represented meeting locations for the General Assembly,

1. Recommends that a General Assembly meeting place be located on every continent;

2. Endorses using safe and well developed countries as hosts;

3. Supporting the rotation of the location of the General Assembly annually;

4. Also notes that in case of extenuating circumstances this regulation will not be put into use;

5. Ensure that the citizens of the host country do not object to the meeting being held in their country;

6. Further suggests that member states do not have any cultural objections to being a host for the General Assembly meetings;

7. Endorses permanent members to allow the construction of United Nations facilities for the General Assembly in their territory;

8. Recommends monetary support from the IMF and the World Bank to finance the construction of these facilities;

9. Suggests that possible host cities and member states that will construct General Assembly meeting places include: Dubai, Brazil, Melbourne, and in the future, South Africa.
SOCHUM
RESOLUTION GA/3/1.1
General Assembly Third Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Albania, Republic of Argentina, People’s Republic of Bangladesh, Kingdom of Bhutan, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Cabo Verde, Republic of Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Czech Republic, Kingdom of Denmark, Kingdom of Denmark (Section B), Dominican Republic, Republic of Ecuador, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of India, Japan (Section B), Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Republic of Madagascar, Federated States of Micronesia, Kingdom of Netherlands (Section B), Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Peru, Romania (Section B), Russian Federation, Republic of Rwanda, Independent State of Samoa, Republic of Serbia, Slovak Republic, Republic of South Africa, Republic of the Sudan, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Kingdom of Sweden, Swiss Confederation, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Ukraine, United States of America, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and Republic of Uzbekistan.

Topic: Social development including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family.

The General Assembly, approving and encouraging the use of electronics and social media in solving this issue by raising awareness,
Deeply disturbed that people with disabilities are isolated and discriminated against by society,
Affirming the concept that people with disabilities should have the option to choose whether or not to participate in specialized classes depending on their disability,
Bearing in mind schools should have specific teachers and/or classes to accommodate those with certain disabilities,
Alarmed by the lack of quality education for people with disabilities,
Aware of people with disabilities having complications with transportation,

1. Supports the creation of an educational website on people with disabilities’ awareness;
2. Recommends organizations to help people with disabilities to get employment opportunities;
3. Encourages businesses to not shut down possible works because of disabilities;
4. Further resolves that schools in need of funding can be funded by other schools or organizations;
5. Supports the creation of an organization to promote disabled people’s rights;
6. Supports creations of collaboration of World Bank and IMF to provide incentive and loans to hire disabled people;
7. Requests a Paralympic sponsorship in which money will be raised and used for campaigns;
8. Considers a marathon, walk for disability which ultimately would help raise funds for disabled people;
9. Recommends partnerships with health care institutions and UNICEF members;
10. Encourages the inclusion of people with disabilities within schools;
11. Draws the attention to meeting the special needs of the individuals;
12. Considers the importance of the needs of both people with mental and physical disabilities;
13. Calls upon physical disability inclusion in physical education;
14. Trusts schools to host separate classes for those with mental and physical disabilities;
15. Designates support groups for people with disabilities;
16. Recommends governments to make laws or guidelines regarding accessible ramps and elevators in transportation systems and buildings;
17. Encourages all public areas to include braille translations;
18. Strongly urges public transitors to give priority to disabled people for the most accessible 2 to 4 rows of public transportation, depending on the size of the vehicle.
SOCHUM
RESOLUTION GA/3/1.2
General Assembly Third Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Albania, Republic of Argentina, People’s Republic of Bangladesh, Kingdom of Bhutan, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Cabo Verde, Republic of Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Czech Republic, Kingdom of Denmark, Kingdom of Denmark (Section B), Dominican Republic, Republic of Ecuador, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of India, Japan (Section B), Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Republic of Madagascar, Federated States of Micronesia, Kingdom of Netherlands (Section B), Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Peru, Romania (Section B), Russian Federation, Republic of Rwanda, Independent State of Samoa, Republic of Serbia, Slovak Republic, Republic of South Africa, Republic of the Sudan, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Kingdom of Sweden, Swiss Confederation, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Ukraine, United States of America, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and Republic of Uzbekistan.

Topic: Rights of indigenous peoples.

The General Assembly, noting with regret the land that has been taken away from indigenous peoples, Deeply concerned that the land that indigenous peoples are living on is becoming unsustainable, Taking into account indigenous groups make up most populations but are excluded and discarded, Noting with deep concern the indigenous population faces obstacles everyday regarding access to simple human rights, Fully aware of the conditions indigenous people are living in, Further recalling indigenous people experience poverty in their everyday lives, Having examined exclusion and isolation of indigenous people from modern day conveniences, Having considered one in three indigenous people living in cities inhabit insecure, unsanitary and polluted areas, Deeply concerned by the lack of accessibility of education and employment for indigenous people, Fully aware of the inconvenient distance between indigenous communities and public services, Noting with deep concern the high rates of suicide within indigenous groups, Acknowledging the fact that indigenous peoples are often isolated in society, Deeply conscious of the fact that native dialects of indigenous persons are many times lost,

1. Further recommends that member states give sustainable land to indigenous peoples;
2. Approves partnership with private institutions or medical facilities to improve the lives of indigenous peoples;
3. Designates the option of education for indigenous peoples;
4. Authorizes insurance for indigenous peoples;
5. Considers having at least one licensed doctor available to every indigenous community;
6. Deplores medical centers and organizations to teach indigenous people modern and advanced procedures;
7. Further requests putting more indigenous delegates in higher places of power in the government and in the UN;
8. Confirms allowing the indigenous people to have more meetings with the governments of the country they live in;
9. Calls upon all schools to have classes on indigenous culture and history;
10. Endorses indigenous-themed after school clubs;
11. Encourages giving scholarships to schools with an indigenous student body;
12. Recommends affirmative action measures to permit the representation of indigenous groups in positions of high level government;
13. Emphasizes the importance of education in regards to the native culture and traditions;
14. Strongly condones workshops to prevent the loss of culture and native language;
15. Supports the indigenous people to have a say in decisions that can affect their land, rights and justice.
16. Recommends that all member states offer more positions in occupation to indigenous persons;
17. Further invites an NGO that would distribute medicine in rural indigenous regions;
18. Encourages tutors and volunteers to teach indigenous children whilst maintaining their identities and cultures;
19. Emphasizes the power of internet by creating a website for donations and purchases, where the funds will go to the indigenous peoples’ needs.
**SPECPOL**  
**DRAFT RESOLUTION GA/4/1.1**  
**General Assembly Fourth Committee**


**Topic:** Effects of Atomic Radiation.

Deeply concerned that we might have a nuclear disaster,  
Concerned about the continuing misuse of nuclear power,  
Having studied that radiation can also be used in positive ways,  
Reaffirming past resolution 71/89 of December 6th, 2016 which calls upon the Scientific Committee (UN-SCEAR) to carry out research on atomic radiation,  
Taking into account that green power is a safe and efficient alternative to nuclear energy, (RUS)  
Keeping in mind that countries can use different energy sources due to their location and the geography of their country,  
Bearing in mind that the world still needs to expand our knowledge about atomic radiation to control atomic power,  
Viewing with appreciation that efforts have been made to improve this matter,  
Announcing that countries led by China will be installing new reactors to burn uranium-238 by 2030,  
Further recommending that nuclear reactors must be kept under safety control,

1. Emphasizes the construction of safer and more effective reactors;  
2. Expresses its hope that one day people all around the world will use nuclear reactors safely;  
3. Calls upon nations to protect nuclear power plants;  
4. Further recommends that we find safer ways to dispose of nuclear waste, like vitrification which is the process of melting nuclear waste with sugar turning it into glass and burying it underground (FIN);  
5. Strongly supports a system that would ensure the reduction of nuclear accidents;  
6. Encourages emergency procedures to be planned and that workers will be well trained for malfunctions;  
7. Recommends countries to use green energy sources such as hydroelectric, solar, nuclear (NOR) and wind;  
8. Further requests that countries that can afford green power use it;  
9. Encourages the use of safety barriers around nuclear source drillings to protect citizens;  
10. Calls upon countries to punish the smuggling of nuclear material, to assure that no nuclear material gets in the wrong hands which could be used to make nuclear weapons;  
11. Calls upon the international community to strengthen safety regulations among nations of nuclear power;  
12. Recommends the reduction of high enriched radiation in nuclear plants and the use of low-enriched radiation instead; and  
13. Highly encourages the elimination of nuclear weapons.
SPECPOL
DRAFT RESOLUTION GA/4/2.1
General Assembly Fourth Committee


Deeply disturbed by the growing population of Palestinian refugees killed in the long-lasting Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Observing that both countries refuse to give up their land because of religious purposes, Noting with regret that the Palestinian refugees can not get jobs, education, healthcare, or housing without citizenship, Alarmed by the harsh conditions and lack of human rights in refugee camps, Concerned about the nearing end of the UNRWA’s mandate, Noting with appreciation the improvement in Palestinian’s quality of life due to the UNRWA’s efforts, Bearing in mind that the UNRWA needs more support, Bearing in mind that refugees are also filling countries and using their resources, Draws attention to the fact that UNRWA is still underfunded, Keeping in mind that the Palestinian refugee camps deal with poverty, over crowdedness, and lack of supplies, Noting with regret that Palestinian refugees have been in camps for over 70 years, Deeply regretting that most Palestinian refugees need jobs and an education, and do not have it, Notes that 20% of the population of Jordan is made up Palestinian refugees, Deeply concerned that many Palestinian refugees die every year because of lack of healthcare,

1. Further requests to increase donations for a good education and healthcare for the Palestinian refugees;
2. Draws attention to the idea of the two-state solution, which is that both Israel and Palestine will become independent states;
3. Encourages Israel to give Palestinians a right to vote;
4. Trusts that Israelis and Palestinians will not cause any more chaos;
5. Further recommends that countries donate to the UNRWA;
6. Expresses its hope for Israel and Palestine to peacefully resolve their conflict;
7. Calls upon member states to dedicate resources for countries in the region to host Palestinian refugees;
8. Strongly condemns the insufficient services and violations of human rights present in many refugee camps;
9. Calls upon corporations and government agencies to create new jobs for the Palestinian refugees;
10. Endorses international food and clothing drives run through charities and UN organizations;
11. Recommends opportunities for refugees such as volunteering at retirement homes or after school activities;
12. Encourages the UNRWA to extend its mandate to 2030;
13. Expresses its hope for countries to give refugees citizenship to lower the refugee population; and
14. Requests that countries do what they can to help refugees. (NOR)
UNGA5TH RESOLUTION GA/5/1.1
General Assembly 5th Committee

Co-sponsors: Czech Republic, Federative Republic of Brazil, Japan, Kingdom of Lesotho, Kingdom of Norway, People’s Republic of Bangladesh, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Republic of India, Republic of Peru, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of the Philippines, Russian Federation, St. Lucia, State of Israel, Swiss Confederation, United Mexican States and United States of America.

Topic: United Nation's Children's Funds.

Fully aware that 19,000 children die each year from causes that can be prevented, Reaffirming the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which encourages member states to create laws for child rights and works for the effectiveness of promoting human rights, Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various United Nations webpages and social media sites, such as Instagram, Snapchat, Facebook and others, Stressing the fact that it is important to engage the world’s people through social media and webpages that showcase UNICEF's work and efforts through facts and statistics so that people will know where their money is going, Emphasizing the need for raising awareness of UNICEF’s work by sharing real life experiences about people that have been directly impacted and helped by UNICEF, Keeping in mind the need for humanitarian aid, in order for children to have access to basic healthcare, education, and clean drinking water,

1. Authorize funding for UNICEF, mainly focused on the well-being and protection of children;
2. Further recommends more developed countries to support people in less developed countries;
3. Calls upon public figures such as the UN Goodwill Ambassador to collaborate with child ambassadors on the basis that they have directly benefited from the actions of UNICEF;
4. Recommends the use of both modern and traditional media to raise awareness on the nature and scope of UNICEF’s contribution to helping young people in the modern era with the use of a public figure’s endorsement;
5. Confirms that all funds will be targeted towards providing children with proper healthcare, education and security with 5% towards advertisements to raise awareness;
6. Proclaims that a minimum of 150 million US dollars should be set aside for the moment in an account with compound interest to allow more funds to accumulate over time, with the ability to be withdrawn or added to when needed;
7. Trusts that member states will contribute 0.2% of their income from exports to UNICEF for supporting children worldwide;
8. Draws attention to the need for basic supplies in order to support Humanitarian Government Aid, through the help of donations and supply depots;
9. Recommends multiple marathons be organized where every dollar raised from participants and sponsors will go towards the goal of bringing Humanitarian Aid to those parts of the world where the situation is worst.
UNGA5TH
Resolution GA/5/1.2
General Assembly Fifth Committee

Co-sponsors: Arab Republic of Egypt, Kingdom of Lesotho, Kingdom of Norway, Kingdom of Sweden, Kyrgyz Republic, People’s Republic of China, Republic of Bangladesh, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Republic of India, Republic of South Africa, Republic of the Philippines, and Swiss Confederation.

Topic: United Nation’s Children’s Funds.

Noting the success of past UNICEF fundraisers,
Stressing the fact that UNICEF is constantly fighting financial battles,
Fully aware that UNICEF needs more money from the general public,

1. Further invites the collaboration of celebrity and child ambassadors to shed light on UNICEF’s goals;
2. Recommends fundraising of specific items, such as school supplies and clothing;
3. Encourages endorsements and sponsorships with companies, athletes, etc…;
4. Draws the attention to children who have benefitted from UNICEF or are struggling in developing countries, and requests them to tell their life stories for the benefit of educating and raising awareness;
5. Approves of using both modern and traditional media to advertise for UNICEF’s needs;
6. Further invites UNICEF beneficiaries to volunteer to spread awareness at events and schools;
7. Reaffirming UNICEF emergency plans and strategies to make sure UNICEF does not waste time in emergency situations;
8. Further requests that UNICEF develops relationships with countries affected by emergency disasters, so they may work together;
9. Strongly suggests that all advertisements and fundraisers be targeted by UNICEF’s regular resource fund.
UNGA5TH
RESOLUTION GA/5/2.1
General Assembly Fifth Committee

Co-sponsors: Arab Republic of Egypt, Czech Republic, Japan, Kingdom of Sweden, Kyrgyz Republic, People’s Republic of Bangladesh, People’s Republic of China, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Republic of India, Republic of Peru, Republic of Rwanda, Russian Federation, St. Lucia, State of Israel, United Mexican States, and United States of America.

Topic: Financing Peacekeeping Missions.

Noting that the UN Peacekeeping Missions are in need of more funds,
Realizing that UNFICYP has not made much progress,
Aware of the number of refugees that are impacted by these peacekeeping missions,
Observing that the UNMIL mission is coming to a close,
Having considered the current stages of budgets of the UN peacekeeping missions UNISFA, UNFICYP, and UNMIL,

1. Disregards point 21 of resolution 71/298, banning funds from being removed from an active peacekeeping mission to fund another mission;
2. Requests that 82% of the funds in each section of UNMIL to be used towards the 100 million US dollar goal;
3. Requests that 18% of the funds in each section of UNISFA be used towards the 100 million US dollar goal;
4. Reminds member states that the peacekeeping mission in Liberia is ending in October 2018, providing 110 million US dollars that subsequently goes towards other peacekeeping operations.
UNGA5TH
RESOLUTION GA/5/2.2
General Assembly Fifth Committee

Co-sponsors: Federative Republic of Brazil, Kingdom of Lesotho, Kingdom of Norway, Kingdom of Sweden, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Republic of India, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of South Africa, and Swiss Confederation.

Topic: Financing Peacekeeping Missions.

Fully believing that peacekeeping missions are integral to the safety of the future, and realizing that civilian happiness and political satisfaction is key to maintaining peace,

Noting with satisfaction the success of previous peacekeeping missions,
Keeping in mind that peacekeeping missions may be necessary in any country, at any time,
Expressing its satisfaction to many countries for supplying the UN peacekeeping missions,
Noting with concern the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions,
Recognizing that the costs of the missions are expenses of the organization to be tolerated by member states,
Deeply conscious of the need for long-term, sustainable sources of monetary support for peacekeeping missions,

1. Calls upon veteran peacekeepers to share their experiences in countries with missions to spread awareness;
2. Recommends prevention of war, in the first place, through working with the UNDP to place political reforms in potentially unstable areas;
3. Draws the attention to maintain the budget of civil services that provide basic human needs;
4. Requests working with the South African Development Community (SADC) on peacekeeping missions to save money and resources;
5. Recommends a new association, cooperating with the UN, solely focused on observing and fundraising for current and future peacekeeping missions;
6. Encourages the closing of the mission in Cyprus (UNFICYP) gradually, and in its place, bring in high level mediators and political missions which are more affordable;
7. Authorizes the reduction of the UNISFA budget by $40,672,800, divided by the following:
   a. Military and Police Personnel - $25,000,000
   b. Official Travel - $72,800
   c. Facilities and Infrastructure - $5,000,000
   d. Ground Transportation - $1,000,000
   e. Air Operations - $3,000,000
   f. Naval Transportation - $600,000
   g. Other Supplies, Services, and Equipment - $6,000,000
8. Approves the reduction of the UNFICYP budget by $8,000,000 divided by the following:
   a. Military and Police Personnel - $3,000,000
   b. Civilian Personnel - $3,000,000
   c. Facilities and Infrastructure - $2,000,000
9. Authorizes the reduction of the UNMIL budget by $53,000,000 divided by the following:
   a. Military and Police Personnel - $17,000,000
   b. Quick Impact Projects - $500,000
   c. Civilian Personnel - $30,000,000
   d. Official Travel - $500,000
   e. Facilities and Infrastructure - $2,000,000
   f. Communications - $1,000,000
   g. Other Supplies, Services, and Equipment - $2,000,000
UNSC
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Co-sponsors: Plurinational State of Bolivia, People’s Republic of China, Arab Republic of Egypt, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Holy See, Republic of Italy, Japan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kingdom of the Netherlands (Section B), Palestine, Russian Federation, Kingdom of Sweden, Ukraine and Oriental republic of Uruguay.

Topic: The Refugee Crisis.

Recognizing the unsafe living conditions under which the Middle Eastern refugees currently live,
Taking into consideration the implications of the refugee youth adopting the violent aspects of their war ravaged life,
Emphasizing the power of the UN’s budget to provide financial assistance to refugee camps in need of resources,
1. Requests member states open their borders to refugees seeking asylum;
2. Encourages nations to set up proper housing and camps for the well being of refugees;
3. Calls upon hospitals to take in injured or sick refugees for no cost;
4. Encourages UN member states to provide financial aid to fund existing camps;
5. Expresses its hopes that member states will use funds to improve living conditions within refugee camps
6. Authorizes the establishment of a Refugee Guidance Center tasked with the responsibility to offer direction for refugees to appropriate countries and to find new jobs;
7. Calls upon all member states to offer more work and educational opportunities for the incoming refugees;
8. Urges fair security checks for refugees entering any nation;
9. Recommends occasional security checks for refugees within member
UNSC
GENERAL ASSEMBLY UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Co-sponsors: Plurinational State of Bolivia, People’s Republic of China, Arab Republic of Egypt, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Holy See, Republic of Italy, Japan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kingdom of the Netherlands (Section B), Palestine, Russian Federation, Republic of Senegal, Kingdom of Sweden, Ukraine and Oriental republic of Uruguay.

Topic: The Situation in Somalia.

Emphasizing the severity of the Situation in Somalia,
Bearing in mind that Al-Shabaab, and other armed milices may try to force or threat peacekeepers out of Somalia,
Keeping in mind that Somalians may feel threatened,
Observing the fact that Somalians have been resistant to peacekeepers in the past,
Confident that necessary action will be taken by the government of neighbouring countries,
Noting with deep concern the possible implications of the fact that many Somali citizens lack access to basic necessities,
Deeply concerned that armed groups such as Al-Shabaab provide a significant amount of jobs to Somali citizens,
Expresses its concern with the country of Somalia and its fragile state,
Recalling past action to stabilize and secure Somalia’s government and economy,
Seeking the support of other member states in the UN,
Confident that the stabilization of Somalia’s government will lead to a merged state,
Taking into account that humanitarian aid was previously removed from Somalia due to conflict with armed groups;

Government reform
1. Emphasizes helping the government regain stable power;
2. Trusts the Somalian people will vote in elections;
3. Further requests the UN monitor the Somalian government;

Peace corps
4. Calls upon NGOs and UN peacekeepers to aid Somalis within Refugee camps;
5. Emphasizes the importance of more humanitarian assistance in Somalia;
6. Authorizes the use of force in extreme cases;
7. Considers the well being of the Somalis;

Humanitarian operative
8. Declares that humanitarian aid will provide jobs to the citizens of Somalia;
9. Trusts that aid groups recognize the risks posed by armed groups in Somalia;
10. Designates aid groups to provide and distribute basic human necessities including food, clean water, education, health care, and shelter;
Media
11. Calls upon all online platforms to raise awareness in relation to the situation in Somalia;
12. Requests that the Red Cross and the UN establish a secure funding platform specialized for Somalia;
13. Encourages the Red Cross and other NGOs to establish a separate branch dedicated to the aid of Somalia and its citizens;

Economy
14. Affirms the use of an employer that will create jobs and stabilize the government;
15. Expresses its hope for all communities to implement agricultural businesses into the economy;
16. Promises the aid and funding of NGO’s to encourage a larger agricultural business;
17. Proclaims that basic resources will be sent to affected families in Somalia to start businesses in their communities;
18. Expresses its hope that this action will be able to put people back on their feet and help make a stable income;

Economy - Arms embargo and trade
19. Recommends reinforcement of the arms embargo in Somalia and Eritrea under UN supervision;
20. Authorizes the UN to conduct an annual inspection on the weapons in Somalia;
21. Encourages nations to establish an international relationship with Somalia through trade;
22. Confirms that Eritrea is the main supplier of armed groups in Somalia;

Charcoal ban
23. Notes that the charcoal ban currently in place in Somalia has obstructed economical development;
24. Declares accordingly that the charcoal ban shall be put into the hands of the federal Government in order to foster economic growth;
25. Declares accordingly that the charcoal ban has hence been lifted on federal Somalia;
26. Further resolves that the information on how to legally sell charcoal that will not fund Al-Shabaab will be freely given;
27. Proclaims that the trade of charcoal will be monitored by the UN;
28. Has resolved that a monthly inspection of the Free Public Market of charcoal will happen to reaffirm that Al-Shabaab is not taking part in it.
Co-sponsors: Plurinational State of Bolivia, Arab Republic of Egypt, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Holy See, Republic of Italy, Japan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kingdom of the Netherlands (Section B), Palestine, Russian Federation, Republic of Senegal, Kingdom of Sweden, Ukraine and Oriental republic of Uruguay.


Affirming that terrorism has affected all countries in varying degrees,
Aware of the fact that the UNSC has focused and made resolutions based on this topic in the past,
Having received points and views on different aspects of terrorism and terrorist organizations,
Emphasising the fact that terrorism is one of the main issues the United Nations Security Council faces today,
Understanding the fact that all member states must act on values related in this resolution for it to pass,

1. Encourages the idea of starting a social media movement to raise awareness of terrorism and its effects;
2. Requests the slogan “see something, say something” is implemented in online platforms for this purpose;
3. Expresses its hopes that users will begin reporting and flagging suspicious or threatening content;
4. Recommends that the people of affected countries are educated in general, cultural, religious, subjects as well as the benefits of peace;
5. Calls upon local Peace Corps to protect educational institutions in areas known for having high terrorist activity;
6. Draws the attention to the fact that many people may not have access to education;
7. Urges nations to take note of the root causes of terrorism and recognise the impact they make;
8. Supports the International Suppression Financing of Terrorism (ISFT) treaty;
9. Authorizes the implementation of an embargo on any weapon supplier of terrorist organizations;
10. Draws the attention to the use of black markets involving weapons within terrorist groups;
11. Requests that all member states conduct background checks on all citizens applying for the ownership of weapons;
12. Encourages the stabilization of the economy to decrease the effects of an arms embargo on member states;
13. Strongly supports any parties who provide assistance in the improvement of the economies of developing nations;
14. Draws attention to the increasing poverty rates as a root cause of terrorism;
15. Further requests governments to take responsibility for the establishment of more jobs for their citizens in order to stabilize their economy.
PRESS CORPS
TERROISM’S THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
MMUN PRESS CORPS
British Broadcasting Company (BBC)
By Ellis Spiezia, United Nations Correspondent

Terrorism is a serious issue and plays a big role in the roadblock between the potential for world peace. Countries with power need to step in and help. The three main issues that fuel the fire of terrorism are guns, the lack of education, and the geography of the groups. First, guns are the main weapons of terrorists and are bought illegally on the black market. Second, people aren’t educated about the world so they develop a hate which can lead to their joining of terrorist organizations. Finally, these terrorist groups within countries have power and are hard to eliminate because they have gotten so large at this point.

To control the guns, one suggestion was to monitor the black market to see where the guns are going to. But, the black market is very hard to monitor. Next, the committee agreed to chip away at terrorist groups using small arms, but what Sweden brought up would take a long time because groups grow everyday. It would take a long time to chip away at groups because of their large size. Finally, the people aren’t educated about the world so they develop a hate so they do these acts of violence. The group that was coming up with these ideas included all of the veto powers. One issue brought up by the bloc was it’s hard to get educators to areas like Somalia.

After viewing the sessions, the resolutions seem promising. When interviewing Sweden, they said, “I hope this resolution will help fix this issue, but that’s wishful thinking.” In this resolution, it seemed to emphasize education as a way to prevent more terrorist recruitment.

Everyone in the committee seemed to be giving ideas. Sweden also said, “I feel like everyone’s voice is being heard.” Hopefully, this resolution will help stop terrorism and help the present world take a step forward in achieving world peace.
PRESS CORPS
THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

MMUN PRESS CORPS
The BBC
By: Adithya Rajesh, United Nations Correspondent

Somalia is in a dire state. They lack the basic human needs for survival. They have problems with terrorists and they are one of the poorest countries in the world. That’s why the delegates who are members of the UN Security Council have been trying to come up with ways to solve this problem.

When we think about terrorism, we usually don’t think about Somalia. But Somalia has the most issues with terrorism in the world. The group that they fear is called Al Sheebab. Al Sheebab steals guns from cargo ships, drives Peacekeepers and humanitarians out of the country, and kill Somalis. The UNSC discussed about how to stop them. They haven’t gotten a resolution passed as this article was written. But one of the ideas was to have armed guards in the country to prevent attacks.

The delegates of the UNSC agreed that humanitarian groups were one of the keys to getting Somalia on the right track. One of the delegates said that the humanitarian groups needed to help Somalis get food, water and jobs. But one of the other delegates said it would be too hard to protect these resources and humanitarians.

The delegates also discussed about how the economy and energy might help Somalia. A big reason for Somalia climate being so dry is because the energy they use comes from charcoal. The delegate representing Italy suggested that they should use green energy. All the other delegates agreed with that. Another delegate brought up that the UN wants Somalian communities to create local businesses. They agreed with the idea as well. The UNSC has not come up with a final agreement at this time. They are expected to soon.

The delegates are hopefully coming up with a resolution and are putting on some final touches during their line by line review. Hopefully, this will help make Somalia a better and safer place.
Terrorism is tearing the world apart piece by piece; a lot of innocent lives have been lost. The nations in the UN Security Council want to prevent terrorism through social media, education, and monitoring of the black market.

The committee members discussed having users police themselves on social media and report or flag any threatening posts by other users, that could promote terrorism. But, the delegate representing the Netherlands had a different idea. Their suggestion was to have unbiased UN officials check the negative flagged content that had been reported. The delegation of Italy disagreed and though that people would not police themselves and report or flag threatening content. But, the BBC hope that the committee will agree on a resolution to solve the problem of terrorism.

The committee was also discussing how education can stop terrorism. Instead of young men turning into terrorists, they could go to school. One of the major reasons why terrorists become terrorists is because they cannot afford food, water, or shelter. When people join a terrorist group, they do not have to worry about food, water, or shelter anymore, one of the delegates said. But if people go to school they can get a job and they can afford to take care of themselves without joining a terrorist group. The committee decided that the government should lower the price of education to prevent terrorism.

The committee also discussed that terrorist groups get guns through the black market. Soldiers sell their guns on the black markets, so they eventually end up in the hands of terrorists. That is why the committee determined that the government should monitor the sale of guns on the black market and who is buying the guns.

Young men should go to school instead of turning into terrorists. Governments should monitor the black market. And citizens should report or flag threatening content on social media. All this would stop terrorism.
Everyday the issue of refugees coming into the Mediterranean region tears families apart, kills many, and will kill many more each day that it continues. This issue is getting worse and affects millions. Countries need to step in and help.

Dangerous factory emissions that travel through the air and are breathed by the refugees is an important part of this issue. Many refugees get sick from factory emissions could cause further medical complications. A delegate from Sweden suggested that the UN ask countries to limit emissions from factories in order to stop the deaths of refugees caused by this.

Refugees need jobs to start a new life and obtain basic needs in the countries they move to. But, there are not enough jobs to support refugees. There already is a job shortage but now refugees flood countries and cannot find a job to help them start a new life. The committee agreed to ask countries to recommend business make and/or find jobs to support refugees.

Finally, transportation is a major issue in the Mediterranean refugee problem. Disec is trying to stop drowning deaths caused by the small boats that refugees take from the Middle East to European countries. The committee decided to ask countries to donate boats to the refugees’ water travel. They also need to walk on land because they do not have access to motor vehicles. The committee decided there were too many people, so cars are unusable.

The main issue with all the solutions stated is that all of them take time and money. Businesses finding and/or making jobs takes time, so does lowering emissions, as well as building or finding boats to donate.

Hopefully this resolution passes and will help refugees start a new life and will help aid in fixing the issue of refugees in the Mediterranean region.
Here, at the United Nations Economic and Financial Committee of the General Assembly (ECOFIN), there is a massive debate on the topic that’s nearly impossible to solve: the eradication of poverty. This is something that has affected the world for centuries. Governments and Parliaments around the world have attempted time and time again to try and solve this issue of international proportions, but to no avail. The main goal for the UN is to help eradicate poverty, ensuring that food would be applicable for people to completely nourish themselves to maintain a healthy lifestyle and other basic needs that will allow for education.

A possible problem that was discussed was about food and water. Some ECOFIN delegates has been making the problem known to the entire committee, and further detailing issues between people in poverty and their lack of food and water. In the Republic of Mozambique, women are the people who travel many miles daily to get food. They travel through harsh conditions that can make them ill, injured, or maybe even perish if the journey is long and treacherous enough. A possible solution, made by the Delegation of Mozambique, was to allow for them to grow their own food. If every household, or every couple of households, could have access to farms, they could be self sufficient and prevent malnourishment.

The question, however, was how the government could fund the creation of these farms, rendering the solution possible, but not completely thought out. However, this would be beneficial to these impoverished people who may not get to eat three meals a day. As far as water goes, the Delegate of Mozambique stated, “reflecting the sun’s heat build water, which cleans the water and makes it safe for those without access to clean water.” This was once again a solution with the exception of not knowing how they would fund the project.

Another issue raised in ECOFIN was about transparency of the government. Transparency of the government is essentially how much information the government withholds or shares with their citizens. Some governments around the world release very little information to its people. Likewise, there are many governments that expel lots of information to its people. A delegate from this committee made aware the point that if the government keeps information from the citizens of their country, then an event could suddenly occur, rendering many people below the poverty line. This delegate found that transparency of the government could be one of the roots of poverty being as catastrophic as it is.

Budgeting was brought into the conversation as well./ One possibility was that 1% of the military budget could go toward the eradication of poverty itself. In response, the Delegation of Kazakhstan said that 1% of the military budget may not be enough to help with the eradication of poverty. It was unclear whether the solution was capable of a follow through, or if it would just have to be tossed out.

To completely nourish the citizens below the poverty line back to full health, one of the delegates from ECOFIN was to set up health stations in rural areas around the world on the international level. The committee, though, never specified whether it was free or not, had the intention of helping people who don’t
have proper healthcare or are below the poverty line. It is uncertain whether it will be put into a final solution, it is still a very well thought out idea that could very much help the impoverished.

Access to education is something that could also benefit someone. Many delegates representing many countries and territories brought up the fact that people in poverty do not get the chance, nor can they afford, a proper education. Some suggested that lowering the cost of education would raise the accessibility of education for those who cannot afford it. Not only could this effect children, but it can also get the adult population to attend a place of education. This is also a well thought out idea, although they still must think of funding.

Social media is the largest and most popular way of communication between people today in this day and age. A possibility of making this issue more known to the world was sponsoring and supporting advertisements that would make people more aware and talk more about this problem the world faces on a daily basis. The goal of the ECOFIN committee could also be to help people think of possible resolutions to this problem that we have had for a long time. ECOFIN still would have to figure out how to pay to sponsor this, but once again would be a great way to International spread the message to the world.

In conclusion, ECOFIN does not have a clear or certain resolution yet. They have come up with an abundance of possible solutions ranging from bringing food closer to those who need it, to internationally spreading a message on social media. Regardless, everyone is thinking of ways to eradicate poverty, but it goes to show how difficult it really can be to be impoverished.
At the United Nations, the Legal Committee thoroughly discussed and debated the topic of Diplomatic Protection. Specifically, regarding refugees flocking to other countries. They focused on how the job markets and global economy would be effected when refugees enter their country; as well as keeping these refugees safe, while also making sure they abide by the laws of the country they seek refuge in. Using Diplomatic Protection, the Legal committee was focusing on helping refugees find a new life for themselves, while protecting the refugees from dangers.

Helping refunds find jobs was a large part of the discussion. One part of the working paper stated: “Further requests that this committee dedicates money to individuals in need of jobs through loans.” This was a statement that came from much debate between the delegates. This quote means that the money would come from the country (it wasn’t clear who, exactly was supplying the money) and would be used to help refugees coming from other countries to find a place of work. They would supply protection and safely to the refugees, as they still, legally, are not considered citizens of said country.

A delegate also raised the issue of paying back loans, which was a factor in the debate. The working paper included a line that said, “Designates two deadlines: the first to find a job, and the second to pay back the loan.” The second half of this quote focuses on the money side of this topic. At one point, a delegate had said that refugees would be allowed to take out loans to find a job. Afterwards, they would have to pay back the loan.

Another major event that was said to occur was the creation of a document with designated guidelines on it for the refugee. Although it was not specific regarding what would go on the document, the document was going to be a necessity. The document was going to enforce the rules, according to the working paper. It said: “Determined to create clear guidelines to this issue…” and “Welcoming the creation of a document with said guidelines.” These two quotes are stating the need for this specific document for the refugees and countries.

This issue can and does effect a lot of people and changes the way we think about refugees. The governments should be helping find jobs, keeping people protected, and creating rules and guidelines, while the refugees should get jobs and pay back loans. The solution created by the Legal committee, although it may not be specific, shows that it has great potential to be effective.
PRESS CORPS
EMPOWERING THOSE IN POVERTY THROUGH EDUCATION
MMUN PRESS CORPS
The Wall Street Journal
By Evelien Stiffler, United Nations Correspondent

At the United Nations, specifically in the Economic and Financial Committee, the issue of eradicating poverty and other development issues is being debated. This issue is an important topic that effects people in poverty around the world. The issues of transparency, social media, budgeting, and volunteering were specifically discussed in the committee. Empowering all citizens, especially those in poverty, is important to increase their chances of success through education.

The issue of transparency in government was discussed in the committee room. Countries discussed the importance of letting the people know what the government is doing. The discussion of promoting transparency in government was brought up to try to prevent corruption in countries. Knowing what the government is doing can help empower the citizens by knowing that the government is helping solve issues and not doing bad things.

The idea of using social media was also presented. Social media is a free and easy way to spread awareness to the world. Countries brought up that a majority of the population uses social media and could help spread awareness worldwide. Social media is a fast and efficient method to getting awareness spread worldwide and a way to empower those who are in poverty.

Budgeting was another issue that was discussed in the committee. Using budgeting could help keep things organized. Keeping things organized can help make things go smoothly and easily. Letting the people know that the money is spent properly can help to know that the money is spent properly can help to give hope. Knowing that money is being spent to help can give those impoverished more motivation. This goes towards the issue of transparency as well.

Countries also discussed the idea of volunteering in educational capacities. Volunteer work can help not only local, but also foreign countries. These ideas of volunteering was presented: starting a food drive, making donation boxes, and starting gardens in schools to give to those in poverty. Giving food is a good start to giving those in poverty hope and a chance to succeed. Volunteering could also help others who are already volunteering by relieving them of the heavy workload. As a delegate from Mozambique said, “Help the people who help the people in poverty.”

Although lots of ideas were discussed, there were no notions on how to do such things. We are unsure of what the final solution will be. We hope that the overall solution will go forth to help those in poverty.
At the United Nations Legal committee, the resolution was being finalized. There was a discussion on refugees and stateless people needing jobs. Some of the clauses in the working paper included ideas such as finding jobs, paying loans, and creating clear guidelines for a governmental solution. The Legal committee focused on Diplomatic Protection and the betterment of refugees and stateless people.

When finalizing the working paper, Legal discussed getting jobs for these individuals. In the resolution, itself, the committee recommended that the country the refugee lives in should help them get a job. If the country the refugee lives in helps them use diplomatic protection to get a job, it can improve their lives.

They discussed the possibility of providing loans to refugees and the countries they live in. The committee requested in their working paper that they allocate funds to those who cannot find jobs. The clause was written as, “Further requests this committee dedicates money to individuals in need of jobs through loans.” Later in the working paper, they discussed a donation of $4,000 USD per refugee. The loan must be paid back within 150 days, saying, “Encourages the country to donate $4,000 to the refugees and stateless people. Those should be paid back in 150 days.”

In the last clauses, they were discussing creating clear guidelines for diplomatic protection. One must go through trial before asking for diplomatic protection from their new home country. They have two deadlines that must be met. The first is to find employment and the second is to pay back the loan. They discussed the clause that read, “Reminds countries that disabled refugees and stateless people have the same rights as citizens.”

The committee was almost finished with their finalized solution. The ideas were good, but there were still some unanswered questions. However, the solution was coming together nicely and there’s hope that the working paper will pass.
The Wall Street Journal had the opportunity to visit the DISEC I committee during the MMUN conference. Today’s topic was reduction of military budgets.

The committee had interesting debates about reducing military budgets. Reductions would be 2% for permanent Security Council members, but that was later changed to 2.5%. For non-permanent member of the security council, they have to reduce their military budgets by 5% This policy is in place if they go over 100 million USD. China and Russia were controlling the main bloc, with al regions but one supporting them. Latin America, on the other hand, was not supporting the China’s and Russia’s resolution by coming up with their own. They wanted to reduce the budget by GDP and size of countries.

Russia and China were controlling the group with all the regions except Latin America. Russia and China gave disincentives towards countries who spend over 100 million USD on their military. If countries do, they will have to be penalized for it. They will have 10 years to cut military spending by 10%. Countries can do it two different ways. They can cut 10% of the budget in one year or cut 1% every year for 10 years.

The delegate from Austria agreed with disagreed with China’s and Russia’s resolution, saying, “what about the countries that are in war, civil war, or threatened by terrorism.” After the delegate of Austria said that, everybody had questions for Russia and China. Russia stood and said, “if anybody has any questions or confusions ask me.” After that, all that the WSJ could see was delegates raising their placards.

The Wall Street Journal was pleased with the resolution from both Russia and China, and the resolution from Latin American. Every delegate that the WSJ interviewed was spilling what was happening which was great. We here at eh Wall Street Journal heard a very interesting quote from the delegate from Equatorial Guinea, “if you want to play war you have to pay for peace.” The means that if countries are going to do something bad, it is going to come back to them with consequences.
PRESS CORPS
THE STOCKPILING AND DESTRUCTION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS
MMUN PRESS CORPS

The Wall Street Journal
By: Sebastian Rodriguez, UN Correspondent

The Wall Street Journal was fortunate enough to visit DISEC I again. Today’s topic at their committee was the stockpiling of chemical weapons and their destruction. Let us explain what the delegates had to say.

There was informal consultation going on in the committee room for 30 minutes. While the WSJ was there, we asked some delegates what their stance on chemical weapons was. One delegate said they were in favor of chemical weapons, “to stop cocaine crops in Colombia and Peru.” The WSJ asked Russia about the topic and the delegate said their position was, “to store them in a safe and friendly environment, which will be in destruction facilities in the Asia part of Russia.”

Walking around the committee, the WSJ heard the delegations from Russian and Equatorial Guinea debating about the USA. Russia was arguing with the other delegate about how the US postponed the destruction of their chemical weapons three times. Russia and Equatorial Guinea continued debating until the delegate from Equatorial Guinea said that Russia had said earlier that they got rid of their chemical weapons but they also said they want to put them in a safe environment, pointing out a lie.

Israel was saying that they were using their chemical weapons for defense against Palestine. Sweden countered saying that, “chemical weapons were illegal during war.” Most other countries asked Israel if they were not at war, would they destroy their chemical weapons. Israel, in response, said that they would keep them because they might need them again.

The Wall Street Journal believes the debates in the DISEC I committee were important to the topic of the stockpiling and destruction of chemical weapons. One group got everyone’s attention and they were connection ideas and passing notes. The debate and topic then started to cool down and everyone became calm.
NYC
MARCH
14th - 17th
UPPER ELEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS
DISEC I

DRAFT RESOLUTION GA/1/2.1
General Assembly First Committee


Topic: Destruction of Chemical Weapons.

Deeply concerned that chemical weapons are still being used and stockpiled after observing their continuous effects,
Noting with satisfaction that most nations are making an effort to eliminate and dispose of chemical weapons with the help of the CWC,
Guided by the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
Endorsing the idea that the OPCW’s membership must increase;

1. Recommends that countries educate their citizens about chemical weapons and agents;
2. Encourages the Security Council to impose sanctions on those nations with chemical weapons;
3. Calls upon countries who have not signed or ratified the CWC to do so;
4. Calls for the OPCW to conduct yearly checks by the joint investigative mechanism to make sure member states are disposing of their chemical weapons;
5. Recommends for the OPCW to create a document for all nations and their leaders to sign that states they do not have chemical weapons;
6. Designates a hot-line for calling about chemical weapons incidents;
7. Requests the creation of chemical weapon free zones;
8. Further requests the creation of an aid service for victims of chemical weapons
9. Encourages governments not to trade with nations that possess chemical weapons;
10. Supports safe disposal of chemical weapons to reduce risks of harming humans and environment;
11. Proclaims that countries that still have chemical weapons should dispose a percentage of them annually;
12. Desiring the knowledge of chemical weapon documents that are not from government organizations.
DISEC I
RESOLUTION GA/1/1.1
General Assembly First Committee


Topic: Reduction of Military Budget.

Concerned that countries are spending too much on their military and forgetting about the people in need, Emphasizing the necessity of reducing military budgets and having heard many member states’ views on the matter, Believing that reducing military budgets as suggested by the UN will lead to a more peaceful world, Encourages countries to use budget goals taking into account their current situation,

1. Call upon countries to create a savings account for excess money originally supposed to be used on their military. Fifty percent of it will be set aside for future conflict while the other fifty percent will be used for domestic issues;
2. Recommends that if countries overspend their budget, they should be encouraged and able to give back the overspent amount to any helping organization or cause;
3. Supports the idea that nations help each other when in need;
4. Reaffirms that countries send unoccupied and or unused weapons to countries being attacked by terrorists;
5. Requests that countries send dismantled weapons to countries who are in need of defense so they can reassemble them;
6. Further recommends that member states reduce their military budget one percent annually until they reach their individual percentage based on the nations’ GDP, population, global status, and affairs;
7. Further proclaims that the money saved from military budget reduction should go towards peace and sustainable development not limited to education, health, shelter, infrastructure, and sustenance.
DIsec 2
Resolution DIsec 2/1.1
General Assembly First Committee


Topic: General and complete disarmament- The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

Taking note controlling small arms and light weapons: tracking and regulating,
Fully believing in strengthening border control,
Taking into account scanning imports and exports,
Desiring countries to enforce a national guard that’s sole purpose is to track and control legal and illegal weapons, while minimizing the use of guns
Having adopted monitoring manufacturing of small arms and light weight weapons,
Suggesting the lowering of the production rate of small arms and light weapons,
Aware of lowering accessibility to small arms,
Realizing the need for control of small arms and light weapons,
Remembering and Strengthening the Arms Trade Treaty of 2013,
Affirming that countries have gun cultures that normalize the use of guns,
Keeping in mind that 90% of all civilian deaths or injuries are caused by these types of weapons,
Noting further that most small arms last for a long time and can still be useable for after 100 years,
Emphasizing that every year 500,000 people die because of Small Arms and Light Weapons (S.A.L.W.S)
Remembering that in the Cold War many countries made weapons and sent them to their allies, and some are still in action against other countries globally
Recalling and observing that the global arms trade has increased by 16% in the last 10 years,
Recognizing the need for the following solutions;

1. Calls upon governments to strengthen borders, ocean security and increase port security in weaker areas;
2. Encourages control of exports and imports of arms;
3. Encourages that nation’s citizens must pass frequent tests maintaining a person’s mental and emotional stability, while allowing for present provisions that work regarding hunting;
4. Considers creating government access to arms manufacturing with standards that are agreed upon by United Nations members;
5. Further requests working towards lowering arms accessibility;
6. Encouraging conventional arms identifying codes;
7. Calls upon nations to identify and control illegal trade routes;
8. Encourages educating on the dangers and laws of S.A.L.W. uses;
9. Further proclaims that background checks should be conducted on anyone purchasing any type of S.A.L.W;
10. Considers decreasing the kinds of S.A.L.W.s available to citizens;
11. Encourages countries to create a legislation based on the international arms trade code;
12. Calls upon all member states to develop cooperative strategies to eradicate the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons.

**DIsec 2**

**RESOLUTION DIsec 2/2.1**

**General Assembly First Committee**

**Co-sponsors:** Republic of Angola, Republic of Austria, Kingdom of Belgium, Republic of Benin, Republic of Botswana, Burkina Faso, Republic of Cabo Verde, Republic of Chad, People’s Republic of China, Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of El Salvador, Republic of France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of Haiti, Holy See, Republic of India, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Principality of Monaco, Romania, Russia Federation, Republic of Serbia, Republic of Slovenia, Syrian Arab Republic, Kingdom of Thailand, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Republic of Turkey, United Mexican States, United States of America, Republic of Uzbekistan, and Republic of Yemen.

**Topic:** Strengthening of Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean Region.

Deeply conscious that the Syrian War has caused over 2.4 million refugees to flee their homes,
Noting with deep concern that the Libyan Civil War has made it easier for people to conduct human trafficking,
Keeping in mind that there are 3 major routes for refugees and migrants, eastern, western and central,
Deeply disturbed that in 2016, over 5,000 refugees died at sea,
Fully aware that the Mediterranean Sea is rising in temperature and depth,
Expecting all member states to know how dangerous wars can be,
Taking into account that most migrants travel to Europe and Asia for better lives,
Emphasizing the importance of different countries working together,
Bearing in mind all the problems please read the following solutions;

1. Calls upon nations for the creation of more refugee camps
2. Encourages the strengthening of pollution laws
3. Supports a treaty to resolve the Syrian Civil War
4. Suggests for the improvement of refugee camps
5. Authorizes aid to be sent to Syria and Turkey
6. Further recommends the construction of refugee highways
7. Supports the development of clean and renewable energy
ECOFIN 1
RESOLUTION 1.1
General Assembly Second Committee


Topic: Disaster Risk Reduction.

Reaffirming with satisfaction the Sendai framework for action,
Recalling the Paris Agreement,
Bearing in mind past UN actions,
Affirming educating everyone equally would reduce the amount of people affected by natural disasters,
Keeping in mind that we need a system to alert citizens of all nations that areas that are at risk of natural disaster,
Realizing that disasters do not just refer to weather but to accidents,
Fully aware that some women and girls have less chance of surviving than men,

1. Further requests countries raise additional funds for disaster response;
2. Calls upon flood proof existing structures;
3. Encourages countries to work against deforestation;
4. Requests donations from other countries for supplies such as food, water, and solar panels;
5. Confirms goal to reduce carbon production and in turn reduce climate change;
6. Supports that if we all reduce our military expenditures; we could spend these funds on helping people in need;
7. Encourages that people get an alert from satellite phones which could also call emergency services;
8. Recommends countries provide educational opportunities and evacuation plans for citizens, that may decrease the risk of death by natural disaster;
9. Encourages countries to not build houses and other structures in known disaster prone areas;
10. Affirms that we need a building code for areas at risk of natural disaster;
11. Further requests that flood water should be filtered and sent to all nations that need it.
ECOFIN I
RESOLUTION 1.2
General Assembly Second Committee


Topic: Eradication of Poverty.

Convinced that we need a food drive for those in poverty,
Approving filter-equipped straws and believing we need to distribute them to those in poverty,
Affirming that countries should invest in education platforms for people in poverty,
Observing that we need hospitals in which global governments will pay doctors,
Having studied that vaccines improve your health and they should be given to those in extreme poverty,
Taking into account that most people in poverty have families,
Deeply concerned that globally 22 thousand children die each day due to poverty,
Taking note that the United Nations is working to make the Sustainable Development Goals a reality by the year 2030,
Expressing its satisfaction of the Earth Summit Conference that was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 about poverty,

1. Proclaims that we should create aquaponics farms to grow crops where the terrain is rough;
2. Emphasizes the importance of increasing actions for education;
3. Calls upon countries to invest in digging wells depending on the country;
4. Encourages countries to open schools for kids that live in rural areas;
5. Recommends countries to replicate the Bolsa familia program;
6. Expresses its hope for countries to use bicycles for poverty to give transportation to people who need it;
7. Recommends that we create a website where people donate to those who need the donation the most;
8. Further invites countries to develop microfinancing companies;
9. Requests countries to create a build-a-house program for those in poverty;
10. Further requests that places such as unused buildings should be turned into homeless shelters;
11. Further recommends the creation of free schools with teachers that are governmentally hired to teach financial skills;
12. Endorses the creation of transportation services;
13. Encourages countries to give resources to those who need them;
14. Recommends the raising of minimum wage in some countries.
ECOFIN 2
RESOLUTION GA/2/1.1
General Assembly Second Committee


Topic: Disaster Risk Reduction.

Taking note of the fact that climate change increases the intensity and frequency of natural disasters around the world,
Noting with approval the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction,
Recognizing the SDGs (sustainable developmental goals) that many countries hope to reach by 2030, especially SDG 11 on sustainable cities,
Noting with deep concern those without basic needs in many countries,
Having considered the money and lives that have been lost to disasters in the past few decades,
Acknowledging the connection between poverty and the devastating effects of natural disasters around the world,
Keeping in mind that most nations do not have the resources to manage disasters;

1. Encourages countries to plant native plants around bodies of water and unused fields to prevent flooding and other natural disasters;
2. Encourages UN agencies to send educators to nations for the purpose of educating civilians, especially women and children of all ages on how to react to an emergency or natural disaster;
3. Calls upon member states to implement emergency systems like D.A.R.T (Deep-Ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis) and other devices for on land earthquakes;
4. Calling upon the fact that we should establish connected emergency shelters equipped with blankets, food, and other necessary supplies.
5. Calls upon countries to create international disaster related websites to inform people of possible resolutions.
6. Requests that disaster relief ships are constructed to travel to nations and islands in need carrying food, water, and other necessities they might need.
7. Implement gray water systems to collect rainwater in countries.
8. Also expressing our hope to have 100% recycled water bottles that can get refilled by using a desalination plant in coastal areas.
9. Encourage meetings with multiple stake-holders on disaster risk reduction;
10. Recommends that countries reinforce commercial and residential infrastructure;
11. Further requests the need for volcanic eruption prediction technology with early warning technology to alert citizens to know when to evacuate.
12. Calls upon the international community to fund the solutions listed.
ECOFIN 2
RESOLUTION GA/2/2.1
General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, Great Britain, Macedonia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United States of America, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Topic: Eradication of Poverty and other developing issues.

Observing that worldwide 22,000 children die each day and more than 800 million people live on less than $1.25 a day due to the effects of poverty,

Alarmed of the effects of poverty in many nations and the effects on the country’s economy

Keeping in mind that poverty can cause lack of social mobility, poor health, malnutrition, behavioral emotional issues, and other serious problems,

Viewing with appreciation for SDG 1, which is an end to poverty in all its forms everywhere,

Expressing its concern for those living under the poverty line in many nations,

Recognizing all resolutions that have been drafted for the purpose of the eradication of poverty,

1. Expresses its hope that seeding banks and agricultural trade open in poorer countries; this would allow people to trade in their beds and vegetables for other kinds,
2. Encourages countries to help citizens in poverty Financial aid, and giving sufficient minimum wages,
3. Endorses an organization to be created that trains people in poverty to become teachers;
4. Authorizes access to clean water and sanitation by funds and collecting and filtering precipitation;
5. Recommends the creation of an organization to give children who live in poverty, the supplies they need to attend school.
6. Requests that organizations establish programs that export and sell handmade goods from countries in poverty;
7. Stressing the importance for universal heath insurance as well as free vaccinations and lowering medicine prices;
8. Further encourages nations to use food stamp programs to end malnutrition;
9. Suggests that countries build skilled acquisition centers,
10. Strongly requests that women and men get paid equally,
11. Emphasizes the need for additional residential infrastructure,
12. Further invites governments to hire public works personnel to ensure that civilians have jobs
13. Drawing the attention to the International Labor Organization (I.L.O.) to teach civilians how to plant, grow, and harvest crops in unused fields to create food and jobs.
14. Further recommends a housing program coupled with a education program
15. Requests upon all member states to fund the eradication of poverty and recommends that member states consult with UN GA5TH.
LEGAL
Resolution L1/1.1
General Assembly Sixth Committee

Co-sponsors: Australia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Finland, Guatemala, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Malaysia, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Turkey and Venezuela.


Taking into account the UN Charter was created in 1945,
Fully aware that the UN may not violate any nations sovereignty,
Bearing in mind that these types of changes are almost definitely inevitable,
Convinced that this is a necessity in order for the UN to thrive,
Deeply concerned that the UN has not been able to resolve the issue,

1. Proposes that some new revisions must be made and the rules of the UN need to be reformed so that there is an equal division of power;
2. Calls upon the various states of the general assembly to contribute 2% of their military budgets for the purpose of UN funding.
3. Further calls upon businesses with a yearly income of $1,000,000 or more to contribute 5% of their income to the UN;
4. Decides to remain actively engaged in the matter;
5. Recommends luxury taxes on all non necessities based on the countries revenue;
6. Proposes that a standard is set beforehand what is considered an acceptable reason for the use of veto;
7. Expresses its hope to add additional taxes on pollution and unnecessary deforestation;
8. Strongly supports reelectons every 5 years for permanent and non-permanent members;
9. Recommends adding two representatives from each of the following regions: Oceania, Africa, Asia, Europe, North America and South America to the Security Council;
10. Further requests 2 vetoes to override a resolution.
LEGAL
RESOLUTION L/1/2.1
General Assembly Sixth Committee

Co-sponsors: Australia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Finland, Guatemala, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mauritius, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Norway, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and The Grenadines, Slovak, Turkey and Venezuela.

Topic: Diplomatic Protection.

Alarmed by the ongoing debate over Diplomatic Protection,
Noting with regret past conflicts created by this issue,
Fully aware of the impact of this issue, that has affected certain countries,
Recalling previous solutions,
Observing that Diplomatic Protection is optional for all countries,

1. Recommends a special committee that decides on certain cases, makes sure a fair trial is given, and reviews the crime at hand;
2. Supports creating clear guidelines such as; every citizen is protected under Diplomatic Protection and countries can’t use Diplomatic Protection to force poor countries to submit to their governments;
3. Deplores that Diplomatic Protection can be used to justify wars or territory expansions, every country has the right to sue nations that have violated the rights of a citizen, and lastly, countries should always apply Diplomatic Protection on minors;
4. Further invites nations to look back into previous resolutions;
5. Recommends a UN special committee that represents stateless people in matters of Diplomatic Protection;
6. Encourages the UN to create rules and regulations regarding the international law for Diplomatic Protection;
7. Considers that Trust Biases should not interfere with Diplomatic Protection;
8. Draws the attention of the need for the restoration of the power of Diplomatic Protection being abused by countries of great power;
9. Requests Diplomatic Protection to be a human right;
10. Calls upon countries to only use Diplomatic Protection when there are no other options;
11. Further requests that this committee dedicates money to individuals in need of jobs through loans;
12. Further invites the committee to provide a tutor for an individual who is limited in prominent languages;
13. Calls upon the UN to dedicate a committee to promote the rights of stateless people;
14. Encourages individuals to donate funds to this cause;
15. Taking into consideration that before asking for assistance from your original country you must go through a trial before asking for Diplomatic Protection;
16. Determined to create clear guidelines to this issue (ad);
17. Welcoming the creation of a document with said guidelines (ad);
18. Recommends the countries that the refugees and stateless people live in should help them get jobs and use Diplomatic Protection; (ad)
19. Designates two deadlines: the first to find an employment (ad) and the second to pay back the loan; (ad)
20. Reminds countries (ad) that disabled refugees and stateless people have the same rights as the citizens of the country (Ad);
21. Further requests to improve the relevant international laws to support the Diplomatic Protection for refugees.
LEGAL

RESOLUTION L/1/3.1

General Assembly Sixth Committee

Co-sponsors: Australia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Finland, Guatemala, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mauritius, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Slovak, Turkey and Venezuela.

Topic: Security council permanent members and the right to veto.

Deeply believing that the five permanent members do not properly represent the world,
Noting that there have been no resolutions passed regarding this issue,
Understanding that 1.2 billion people live in Africa, yet there is no permanent African, Oceanian or Latin American representatives,
Welcoming a new resolution,

1. Recommends that two vetoes are required for a resolution not to pass;
2. Requests that the permanent members on the UNSC accurately reflects the world;
3. Expresses it’s hope to add more permanent members from Africa, Oceania and Latin America;
4. Encourages reelections of members with veto power every five years;
5. Further recommends that reelections for non veto countries be held every three years;
6. Further requests that representatives with veto power be reelected by their region.
LEGAL
Resolution LEGAL/6/1.1
General Assembly Sixth Committee


Topic: Diplomatic Protection.

Remembering that Diplomatic Protection was founded on the idea that citizens should be provided with safety abroad,
Knowing that there is not yet an official United Nations convention on the subject of Diplomatic Protection,
Fully aware that citizens’ rights are being ignored, abused, and violated,
Noting with regret that Diplomatic Protection has been used to justify wars and invasions,
Reinforcing the belief that Diplomatic Protection, when used correctly, is important in order to uphold human rights,
Remembering its resolution 62/67,
Concerned about the lack of citizens’ education pertaining to this issue,
Understanding the need for strict international regulations on Diplomatic Protection in order to prevent the abuse of less developed countries,
Understanding also the need for these rights to be extended to refugees and stateless people,

1. Heavily encourages the forming of a convention that will solidify the laws pertaining to Diplomatic Protection with the following points:
   a. Expresses hope that states educate their citizens on their rights provided by Diplomatic Protection, through state-sponsored courses, verbal listing of citizens’ rights on state borders and airplanes, or the listing of rights on signs and passports,
   b. Reaffirms that The International Court of Justice has the right to intervene when it believes that Diplomatic Protection is being used irresponsibly,
   c. Proclaims that Diplomatic Protection is not a valid reason for an invasion for another sovereign state,
   d. Reminds member states that Diplomatic Protection should be extended to aid refugees and stateless persons,

2. Supports member states that use other tools besides Diplomatic Protection;
3. Strongly affirms the right of the member states to choose when to use Diplomatic Protection; and
4. Trusts that member states will use Diplomatic Protection responsibly.
LEGAL
Resolution LEGAL/6/2.1
General Assembly Sixth Committee


Noting that there are many improvements that should be made in order to increase the strength, equality, and efficiency of the United Nations,
Recognizing the need for reform within many United Nations councils and committees,
Emphasizing the need for Security Council reform, particularly with regards to the five permanent members and their power,
Additionally, emphasizing the reform of peace keeping operations,
Concerned with the lack of human rights for all persons globally,

1. Urges the United Nations to reform the Security Council, particularly:
   a. New additions to the permanent Security Council members, emphasizing South Africa and the four members of the G4 resolution,
   b. A change to the veto system stating that two vetoes are needed to successfully overturn resolutions,
   c. Encouragement to give veto power to developing countries,
   d. Further encouragement that states with veto power be required to supply a fraction of the expenses for the Peace-keeping Force,
   e. Recommends a thirty-year minimum of United Nations membership in order to apply for a permanent seat on the Security Council,
   f. Recommends that the Security Council have meetings twice a year to discuss more recent issues;
2. Strongly encourages the United Nations to split the Peace-keeping Forces into three separate units, with resources provided by the Permanent Member States:
   a. A unit to provide help to people affected by natural disasters,
   b. A unit to protect people from terrorist groups and unlawful violence with regards to refugees,
   c. A unit to prevent economic crises in developing countries;
3. Ensures member states that the peace keeping force will not be used to seek violence under any circumstances;
4. Encourages governments to fund the education and the work of peace keeping forces from their own countries;
5. Encourages an inspection agency to monitor the budget of the United Nations ensuring better safety of the world;
6. Recommends the updating of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to reflect 21st century issues of human beings; and
7. Strengthens the United Nations by solving multiple issues pertaining to it and its operations.
SOCHUM I
RESOLUTION 2.1
General Assembly Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee


**Topic:** Rights of indigenous peoples.

The General Assembly,
Reminding all nations of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,
Reaffirms its resolution A/RES/76/178, which recognizes “the value and the diversity of the culture and the form of social organization of indigenous peoples.”
Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs),
Deeply concerned that there are more than three-hundred-and-fifty million indigenous people in the world, yet their needs are not being met, and with the following solutions we hope their needs will be met,

1. Calls upon countries to teach citizens of that country to value and respect indigenous culture, history, and land rights;
2. Requests that countries provide adequate healthcare and schools for indigenous people;
3. Strongly urges that countries raise awareness about the rights of indigenous peoples using television programs, newspaper articles, and other media;
4. Requests that countries collaborate to fund a project that employs indigenous people to build and maintain local gardens in their communities, allowing them to use their knowledge about plants, and also help provide food for those living in poverty;
5. Recommends that Member States provide job training to indigenous peoples to provide them with equal employment opportunities;
6. Encourages countries to establish and enforce consequential laws regarding the rights of indigenous peoples;
7. Invites countries to teach indigenous citizens the language and culture of the dominant group while taking care not to extinguish the cultures and languages of the indigenous groups; and
8. Trusts that all countries will protect the ecosystem and ownership of the property of indigenous peoples.
SOCHUM I

RESOLUTION 1.1
General Assembly Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee


Topic: Social development including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family.

General Assembly,
Reminding all nations of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which affirms and recognizes that all people are equal, including those who are disabled,
Reaffirming its resolution A/RES/71/16, which recognizes the need for disabled people to be integrated into all activities of society,
Noting with satisfaction the past actions of the UN and Non-Governmental Organizations that made efforts to end this world discrimination against persons with disabilities,
Deeply concerned that most of the UN and Non-Governmental Organization efforts have not been put into action in several countries and believes that, with the following solutions, they can become actions,

1. Requests countries to make a job in the government focusing completely on the disabled to allow disabled people not only be a part of society, but feel accepted in society;
2. Calls upon countries to create a law that requires companies to also offer disabled people acceptable, equal jobs and pay;
3. Urges countries to collaborate in helping disabled people in less fortunate countries;
4. Suggests countries create laws to make places more accessible for disabled people, such as wheelchair ramps;
5. Strongly urges countries to provide better equipment to ensure that places are safe for disabled people, and that they can easily evacuate in case of an emergency;
6. Urges countries to write newsletters that raise awareness of the issues disabled people face;
7. Encourages countries to fund disabled people’s needs and desires;
8. Encourages countries to implement strict policies on disabled people’s rights; and
9. Recommends that Member States increase infrastructure accessibility to allow disabled people to have access to adequate health care, housing, education, and employment.
SOCHUM 2

DRAFT RESOLUTION GA/3/1.1
General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Social development including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family.

Alarmed by the mistreatment of disabled persons,
Affirming the protection of human rights,
Noting with regret the prejudice against disabled persons by the society,
Noting with approval the work of the United Nations to help disabled persons,

1. Encourages the promotion and creation of jobs for disabled persons;
2. Supports the construction of buildings accessible for disabled persons;
3. Further requests the creation of medical/educational facilities with therapists and specialised doctors for disabled persons;
4. Strongly condemns the use of derogatory terms to describe disabled persons;
5. Emphasises the importance of education for disabled persons that is made specifically for them;
6. Calls upon the governments to provide affordable, accessible transportation for disabled persons;
7. Suggests taking a portion of tax revenue by governments to help disabled persons;
8. Endorses the education of society to not dislike or hate disabled persons;
9. Encourages teachers to raise awareness of disabled persons and motivates students to spend time with them;
10. Recommends that disabled persons have the opportunity to be involved in decision-making processes about policies and programmes, including those directly concerning them.
SOCHUM I
DRAFT RESOLUTION GA/3/2.1
General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Rights of indigenous peoples.

Deeply concerned by the violence and discrimination towards indigenous peoples,
Noting with regret the prejudice by the society against indigenous peoples,
Guided by the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,
Emphasising the need for a resolution such as this,

1. Encourages early childhood education access for indigenous peoples;
2. Endorses giving indigenous peoples designated land;
3. Supports inclusion of incorporating indigenous peoples in modern day society;
4. Further recommends the allowance of freedom and culture;
5. Calls upon equal healthcare, education, and other basic services;
6. Requests equal rights for indigenous peoples;
7. Further requests freedom of religion for indigenous peoples;
8. Supports the inclusion of indigenous peoples in decision making;
9. Strongly recommends the education of society about indigenous peoples;
10. Encourages people to celebrate indigenous peoples’ holidays to let them know we support them;
11. Expresses hope to put indigenous peoples out of poverty.
**SPECPOL**

**RESOLUTION GA/4/1.1**

General Assembly Fourth Committee


**Topic:** Effects of Atomic Radiation.

Deeply concerned about past (CHA) nuclear disasters in areas with high populations,
Taking into account past nuclear meltdowns that have happened, nuclear energy has proven to be a questionable form of energy,
Keeping in mind that people are still being harmed by residual radiation at the Chernobyl and Fukushima disaster sites,
Alarmed by the fact that about 30 people were killed by the Chernobyl accident and 220,000 persons had to be moved so their chances of thyroid cancer would be lessened,
Having considered it takes 703.8 million years to reduce Uranium-235 radiation by half,
Bearing in mind that radiation in some cases is very useful, such as in medicine and energy production,
Deeply concerned by the dumping of radioactive waste around the world that is making all life dead or very sick,
Further recalling that atomic radiation has caused cancer and hurt many people,
Recalling resolution 913 from December 3rd, 1955, which establishes UNSCEAR,
Noting with satisfaction the treaties between neighboring countries regarding nuclear energy,
Recalling that the containment of nuclear waste is one of the biggest global issues with having safe nuclear energy,
Recognizing that nuclear disasters have happened in the past,
Encouraging all countries to only use nuclear energy for good purposes,

1. Noting further that we should designate places to dispose of nuclear waste on site or find ways to re-use it safely;
2. Affirming to regulate studies of human exposure and collect, report, and share the data;
3. Declaring that all member states follow the safety procedures for nuclear reactors;
4. Encourages partners to fulfill their individual responsibilities of nuclear safety;
5. Emphasizes the need for member states to fund the IAEA and other atomic regulatory agencies;
6. Encourages countries to educate citizens about nuclear energy;
7. Calls upon cities near nuclear power plants to take extra safety precautions and have emergency plans in case of an accident;
8. Declares that there should be a peaceful nuclear power treaty between all countries;
9. Requests that countries monitor the amount of radiation in waterways;  
10. Recommends that countries regulate nuclear power plants;  
11. Further recommends that countries ensure they have the money and resources to run a safe nuclear power plant before they build them with radiation resistant walls;  
12. Further requests that nuclear power plants get regular inspections so that governments can make sure that safety standards are up to date, and all reactors are safe;  
13. Encourages other member states to join the IAEA;  
14. Declaring that there should be limits on how much nuclear materials countries can import based on their needs.

**SPECPOL**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION GA/4/2.1**

**General Assembly Fourth Committee**


**Topic:** United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

Alarmed that there are approximately 7 million Palestinian refugees around the world,  
Reminding all nations of the importance of the Universal declaration of human rights, which recognizes inherent dignity, equality, and basic human rights for all people,  
Recognizing that there are refugee crisis happening all over the world,  
Fully aware of the fact that 30% of Palestinian refugees are without an international identity,  
Seeking the additional help of the UN to fund UNRWA to manage their debt,  
Expressing serious concern that Palestinian refugees have had basic needs taken away like food, water, and human rights such as freedom,  
Deeply concerned by the fact that many refugees do not get proper education or healthcare,  
Taking note that Palestine has been fighting to become a nation for over 70 years,  
Alarmed by the fact that after about 70 years the Palestinian refugee crisis has not been resolved,  
Recognizing the UNRWA efforts in supporting the Palestinian refugees,  
Reviewing past treaties signed by the UNHCR and conventions for refugees in Geneva, Switzerland,  
Bearing in mind that without the support of the USA for UNRWA the number of Palestinian refugees could increase to 15 million soon,  
Realizing the increase of the number of refugees over the last decade,
Recalling the 30 stranded refugees of Al-Tanf refugee camp that were brought to Chile, Deeply concerned about the issue of statelessness and discrimination that many Palestinian refugees face, Keeping in mind the support given to refugees, 

1. Calls upon all nations to donate funds for increasing literacy rates in refugee camps; 
2. Recommends for refugee camps to create a safe sustainable environment for the residents; 
3. Encourages member states to reaffirm to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and its effects on Palestinian refugees; 
4. Encourages UNRWA and UNHCR to empower women in refugee camps; 
5. Calls upon refugee camps to ensure that all refugees are provided with adequate healthcare; 
6. Encourages developed countries to give larger donations to UNRWA; 
7. Recommends that countries accepting refugees register them with UNRWA; 
8. Encourages all member states to fund the UNRWA and UNHCR if they are not already funding; 
9. Recommends member states to provide sustainable clean water sources; 
10. Strongly urges member states to offer relief camps for refugees; 
11. Recommends that countries work together to help refugees; 
12. Further invites to create economic collaborations between Israel and Palestine; 
13. Requests countries to give the Palestinian refugees documentations, human rights, and jobs; 
14. Calls upon member states with large militaries to donate some of their military budget or donate a piece of land (ABJ) for Palestinian refugees to settle; 
15. Further requests countries to continue interventions addressing the root causes of abuse or neglect of Palestinian refugees; 
16. Further recommends that refugees should be transferred to resourceful areas; 
17. Encourages to set a time limit for negotiations of all countries; 
18. Encourages to gather the General Assembly annually to discuss ways to help refugees; 
19. Establishes a stable and effectively specialized agency for the settlement of refugees under the UN committees; 
20. Recommends that Jerusalem be shared between Israel and Palestine (Holy See).
UNGA5TH
DRAFT RESOLUTION GA/5/2.I
General Assembly Fifth Committee


Topic: Agenda Item 150, 153, and 158 - Financing Peacekeeping Missions.

Bearing in mind that the world is in need of a new peacekeeping mission, which requires $100 million in funds, Recalling that the first mission was formed in 1948 and was very successful, and now the world needs more missions to continue peace and security, Fully aware that there is not currently any Non Governmental Organizations helping conflicts, so many governments donate to fund peacekeeping missions,

1. Expresses its hope that in the future Cyprus and Abyei missions will be stable and secure like the UNMIL;
2. Notes the fact that UNMIL will be coming to the end of its mandate soon;
3. Trusts that Liberia will be able to function without having to depend on UN forces and will continue to retain peace on their own;
4. Expresses its hope that Greece and Turkey will continue to have peaceful discussions and decide on an agreement for the land and resources in the Cyprus area;
5. Keeps in mind that developed and undeveloped countries cannot contribute the same amount of money and funds should be taken out of missions accordingly;
6. Requests to finish the UNMIL mission and remove $100 million, leaving $10 million until 6 months after the mandated period is over and the remaining money that is not used or needed will go to the Abyei and Cyprus missions;
7. Further recommends that an emergency fund tab is made so peacekeeping missions can continue;
8. Confirms that the UNMIL mission is closing, with hopes that the money will be put to good use;
9. Notes Liberia’s wishes to be peaceful and independent and would like to give them that opportunity;
10. Designates member states to help negotiate peace agreements between war-torn countries;
11. Further requests that mission budgets should not exceed $1 billion so that more countries can receive assistance;
12. Encourages the use of brand sponsors to help publicise and fund peacekeeping missions;
13. Further recommends having meetings at regular intervals for the sole purpose of determining the progress of peacekeeping missions;
14. Requests that after an agreed upon time, peacekeeping missions may be taken over by national or local organisations to save UN resources.
UNSC
RESOLUTION UNSC/1.1
United Nations Security Council


**Topic:** Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.

The Security Council,

Aware of the thousands of deaths caused by terrorism,
Reminds that no religion, ethnic group or nationality should be associated with terrorism,
Convinced terrorism will eventually be stopped,
Strongly condemning terrorists who force children of a young age to execute terrorist attacks,
Guided by the United Nations 2006 counter-terrorism strategy,
Expressing its appreciation to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism that punishes countries for funding terrorism,
Acknowledging that terrorism can create many refugees,
Bearing in mind that terrorist groups are located internationally, and that not all of them are from the same country or from the same continent,
Fully aware that terrorist groups would be less of a threat without money and materials,

1. Emphasizes the need for education so there are more choices to a life than terrorism;
2. Endorses the importance of giving those in poverty the resources to fulfill their fundamental needs;
3. Deplores violation of human rights particularly when children are forced to participate in armed combat;
4. Declares that all people be given economic opportunities, especially those in poverty so that they may have a steady income so that they do not resort to terrorism;
5. Expresses its hope for the end of poverty which will lead to a terrorism free society;
6. Emphasizes the need to end the flow of money to terrorist groups possibly by freezing the bank accounts of terrorists;
7. Supports the need to put gun laws in place so that people under the age of 21 do not acquire firearms;
8. Calls upon the government to contribute to a global fund, which would help public property be rebuilt after terrorist attacks.
UNSC

RESOLUTION UNSC/2.1
United Nations Security Council


Topic: The Situation in Somalia.

The Security Council,
Alarmed by the amount of poverty in Somalia,
Bearing in mind the many breaches of human rights,
Recognizing the illicit trade of charcoal in Somalia, despite the UN’s 2012 charcoal ban,
Noting the low pay of Somali soldiers forcing them to sell weapons on the black market,
Shocked by the amount of refugees that flee Somalia,
Convinced Somalia will eventually have a stable government,
Keeping in mind the amount of international extremists that influence Somali terrorist groups,

Recognizing the amount of illicit fishing done on the coast of Somalia,
Alarmed by Somalia’s unstable government, especially by Al Shabbab’s reign,
Recognizing the people of Somalia’s fear caused by the situation,
Aware of Somalia’s ongoing civil war, and guided by the UN’s continuous mission to end the war in Somalia,
Keeping in mind the unemployment of Somalia’s citizens,
Expressing its hope for piracy prevention on ships,

1. Emphasizes the need for an educational system that teaches useful skills to Somalis, especially children;
2. Recommends humanitarian jobs such as aqua-ponic farming and agricultural farming for Somali citizens;
3. Requests that small water filters be provided to the citizens of Somalia;
4. Further requests a donation website that funds the expenses of the aid given to Somali citizens;
5. Invites international donors and NGO’s to provide safe-houses and shelters with emergency supplies and medical equipment to provide humanitarian assistance and help give support for Somali citizens and those in danger;
6. Calls upon states, NGO’s and international donors to provide better education for the public;
7. Calls upon citizens to donate to the UN trust fund regarding the current situation in Somalia.
NYC
MARCH
14TH - 17TH
MIDDLE SCHOOL RESOLUTIONS
DISEC I
RESOLUTION 1.1
General Assembly First Committee

Co-sponsors: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Central African Republic, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Denmark, United Kingdom, Jamaica, Kuwait, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Panama, Qatar, Russia and Saudi Arabia.

Topic: Reduction of Military Budgets.

Recalling the previous international law, in particular the resolutions passed by the UN committee, UN GA 5 in the year of 2015 and 2016,
Noticing that some member states are faced with military pressure which may constitute an increase in military spending,
Re-emphasizing the Sustainable Development Goals put forward by the UN,
Noting with deep concern that the amount of money spent on the military is much greater than that spent on projects and organizations that promote peace:

1. The UN strongly urges member states that spend more than $20 billion on their military to reduce their military spending by 10% over the course of five years;
2. Calls upon member states to use the money reduced to reach the Sustainable Development;
3. Goals, redistribute the budget to any causes of concern within their own nation, and increase the budget for UN peace keeping.
**DISEC I**

**RESOLUTION 2.1**

**First Committee: Disarmament and International Security**

**Co-sponsors:** Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Central African Republic, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Denmark, United Kingdom, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Jamaica, Kuwait, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Panama, Qatar, Russia and Saudi Arabia.


Recalling the resolutions passed by the General Assembly on the subject of chemical weapons in particular resolution 72-43 and the Convention on prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Acknowledging the destruction and inhumane suffering that chemical weapons cause,

Further appealing for international cooperation in exchange for scientific and technological information,

Noting with deep concern the danger of the production and use of chemical weapons conducted by non-states actors, especially terrorists,

Emphasizing that the current definition of chemical weapons is out of date since the use of Agent Orange,

Recognizing that the function of chemical weapons is self-defense and some nations may need extra protection to feel comfortable and safe,

Recognizing also an investment mechanism is needed for both fundraising and sharing of technological and scientific information,

Recalling DISEC I’s Draft Resolution 1.1 on the Reduction of Military Budgets:

1. Defines “chemical weapon” as “a weapon of mass destruction that uses the toxic properties of chemicals to cause injury or death as well as harm to the environment”;
2. Urges all CWC signatories to impose sanctions against member states that stockpile or produce chemical weapons;
3. Strongly encourages all member states to destroy all stockpiled chemical weapons and to stop the production of chemical weapons;
4. Urges member states to educate their nations on the negative effects of chemical weapons;
5. Establishes a chemical weapons protection alliance for member states who have ratified the chemical weapons convention;
6. States that in the case of war, members of the CWC are protected with conventional weapons rather than chemical weapons, larger and more developed counties should aid smaller and less developed countries who cannot afford to destroy their chemical weapons and countries with a military budget considered too high by the Draft Resolution 1.1 are encouraged to destroy chemical weapons in their own countries as well as less developed countries using their excess budget;
7. Has resolved to set up an investment fund in order to: A) raise funds for the destruction of weapons (especially in developing countries), B) raise funds for research on a cleaner and cheaper method of the destruction of chemical weapons;
8. Encourages stricter laws on the buying and selling of chemicals used to make weapons;
9. Supports the sharing of chemical technology for peaceful use.
DISEC 2
RESOLUTION 1.1
General Assembly First Committee


Topic: Strengthening of Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean Region.

Alarmed that 85,000 refugees crossed the Mediterranean in 2017,
Concerned by the increasing pollution, warming climate and rising sea levels in the Mediterranean,
Disturbed that out of 35,000 refugees, only 7,000 are accepted into EU countries,
Noting with deep regret that in 2016 over 5,000 refugees died while crossing the Mediterranean Sea,
Fully aware that in September of 2017, only one rescue boat organization remained in the Mediterranean,
Taking into account that the Mediterranean Sea is used to smuggle illegal drugs and weapons that cause violence and criminal activity,
Believing that stabilizing the Mediterranean will solve the refugee crisis,
Aware that black markets provide unsafe rafts and fake passports to willing and desperate refugees:

1. Strongly suggests that countries with stable economies accept larger numbers of refugees from countries with conflict and environmental issues;
2. Strongly encourages countries not to deport refugees;
3. Recommends that UN member states provide safe rescue boats with trackers for refugees;
4. Requests that UN peacekeepers be placed along the borders of the Mediterranean;
5. Calls upon all countries to assist the UN in creating safe zones in willing countries;
6. Emphasizes the need to educate the population living along the Mediterranean about climate change and pollution;
7. Designates the UN to hold a summit to discuss the growing environmental issues in the Mediterranean;
8. Supports the creation of a non-profit UN organization that strives to gradually eliminate pollution in the Mediterranean;
9. Recommends frequent border checks on imports/exports and the enforcement of border laws to prevent illegal migration and smuggling of weapons and drugs;
10. Calls for the education of children on current environmental issues in the Mediterranean;
11. Endorses rehabilitation centers for refugees once they cross the Mediterranean;
12. Encourages the education of countries on how to create a sustainable economy that does not damage the environment of the Mediterranean.
DISEC 2
RESOLUTION 1.2
General Assembly First Committee


Topic: The illicit trade of small arms & weapons.

Disturbed by the fact that half a million people die from small arms each year,
Deeply concerned that 875 million illicit small arms and light weapons are traded per year,
Alarmed that there is enough ammunition in the world to kill everyone twice,
Bearing in mind that small arms and light weapons don’t perish over time,
Aware that the value of small arms trade has doubled since 2006, and that the biggest weapons makers sales increased almost 40% over the last 15 years.
Having examined the illicit trade of small arms in all of its aspects, the committee has affirmed that changes need to be made;
Emphasizing that guns need to be regulated to provide safety for civilians,
Fully aware of the mass homicides and suicides related to small arms in many countries,
Strongly condemning organizations that manufacture and sell guns for personal gain and government profit,
Deeply disturbed by the actions of many gun-bearers who have abused their privilege to own guns,

1. Endorses a UN summit meeting discussing the illicit trade of small arms;
2. Requests to monitor all small arms with trackers installed in the hardware and register all guns with assigned serial numbers;
3. Encourages moderation of guns produced each year by companies and governments;
4. Further recommends stricter gun legislations, including more extensive background checks;
5. Supports taxation of firearms, and their imports and exports;
6. Proclaims that licenses should be required and annually renewed in order to buy and sell small arms and ammunition;
7. Encourages the prohibition of gun attachments and implementation of gun locks;
8. Calls upon countries to pay attention to the amount of arms exported;
9. Emphasizes that countries should educate young citizens about gun safety;
10. Recommends having a national gun registry;
11. Strongly suggests an international buying age for firearms is 21 years old;
12. Further requests an increase in the price of ammunition internationally;
13. Emphasizes that people with serious mental illnesses or a history of violence should not be permitted to purchase a firearm.
ECOFIN 1
RESOLUTION GA/2/1.1
General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Afghanistan, Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, United Kingdom, Japan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Netherlands, New Zealand, Palau, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Zimbabwe.

Topic: Eradication of Poverty and Other Development Issues.

Alarmed by the effects of poverty on our world,
Reaffirming our commitment to the Sustainable Developmental Goals,
Deeply concerned by the 800 million people living below the poverty line,
The General Assembly,

1. Recommends that the wages of educators are raised, and teachers are trained to help the less fortunate and provide employment for adults and future generations;
2. Supports the idea of co-ed schooling to provide an equal opportunity of education for those of all ages;
3. Further supports the help of organizations through giving the impoverished access to clean water and knowledge of purification;
4. Suggests the use of rain water harvesting wells, Jerry cans, and other water technology for humanitarian purposes;
5. Emphasizes the construction of homeless shelters with community gardens, soup kitchens, and cafeterias;
6. Requests that countries in poverty reduce healthcare expenses, and train citizens as healthcare practitioners;
7. Further recommends the implementation of bikes at homeless shelters for transportation with applicable security, and the use of trains and buses in areas where bikes are an inadequate option;
8. Seeks to work with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to build more sustainable housing, and improve current housing;
9. Proposes that donor countries dedicate 0.004 percent of their Gross Domestic Product and send useful resources such as surplus food and additional water to developing or struggling countries;
10. Confirms that employment can be given to people at schools, fields of transportation, and homeless shelters to increase employment rates.
ECOFIN I
RESOLUTION GA/2/2.1
General Assembly Second Committee

**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Argentina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Honduras, Hungary, India, Korea, Kuwait, Lithuania, Mexico, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Russia, USA, and Vietnam.

**Topic:** Eradication of Poverty and Other Developmental Issues.

Alarmed by the percentage of people suffering from poverty throughout the world,
Noting with deep concern that education is not easily accessible in many parts of the world,
Recognizing that the children in poverty are more likely to stay under the poverty line for the majority of their lives:

1. Endorses the idea of raising minimum wage for the purpose of well-being;
2. Encourages countries to build public facilities such as community gardens, food banks, wells, and shelters;
3. Supports the idea of public and accessible education of good quality for all people;
4. Strongly suggests that countries cut back on military budgets and use the saved money for the purpose of eradicating poverty;
5. Further recommends that all countries should be engaged in micro-financing and micro-credit;
6. Expresses its hope to replace unused land with work places;
7. Endorses the work of non-profit organizations to raise money and awareness to combat poverty;
8. Recommends countries to build more stable and less expensive houses by using low cost and environmentally friendly materials such as ECO bricks;
9. Draws attention to the fact that child labor must be eradicated in all forms and manners;
10. Strongly advises countries to focus on transportation and education due to the problem of inaccessibility in some countries;
11. Further invites countries to create and endorse small businesses which will increase job opportunities for people, regardless of race, gender or religion;
12. Encourages countries to create and implement social inclusion and work for welfare strategies which will grant citizens equal opportunities;
13. Recommends countries to form NGO’s which will educate unemployed adults.
ECOFIN 2
RESOLUTION GA/2/2.1
General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Afghanistan, Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, United Kingdom, Japan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Netherlands, New Zealand, Palau, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Zimbabwe.

Topic: Sustainable Development: Disaster Risk Reduction.

Deeply disturbed by the 68,000 lives lost per year due to natural disasters,
Aware that many countries are not taking the necessary measures to protect themselves,
Willing to take action to create a safer environment,
Fully believing that changes can be made,

1. Emphasizes the need for equal education of children and adults regarding natural disaster safety;
2. Encourages the building of shelters for the people who have been harmed by these disasters;
3. Recommends the practice of nation-wide safety drills and training of relief teams;
4. Recommends that evacuation routes are accessible to all during situations of natural hazards;
5. Calls upon other countries to donate food, technology, and medicinal aid to those affected by disasters;
6. Requests that safe housing is provided for temporary relief;
7. Supports the building of water barriers to help reduce flooding and water born illnesses;
8. Believes that strong infrastructure should be put into place to help prevent and minimize damage and that safe and thorough building codes should be implemented;
9. Ensures that infrastructure such as underground powerlines and energy efficient technology will be put in place to lessen the effects of these hazards;
10. Invites coastal countries to build artificial reefs to act as barriers, and implement artificial rivers and lakes to reduce the risk of landslides;
11. Further encourages the use of sea trenches around coastal regions to re-direct the impact of tsunamis and other water-related hazards;
12. Further supports implementing early warning systems such as water-measuring buoys, tornado sirens, and other technology;
13. Expresses its hope that the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction’s Safe Schools and Hospitals program will be expanded globally;
14. Suggests that people who are severely affected by natural disasters are given a discount on healthcare;
15. Advises countries to acknowledge climate change and the connection it has to natural hazards and disasters as well as put efforts forward to combat it.
ECOFIN 2
RESOLUTION GA/2/I.1
General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Canada, Botswana, Albania, Korea, Philippines, Denmark, India, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Hungary, Mexico, Lithuania, Rwanda, Qatar, USA, Vietnam, Russia.

Topic: Sustainable Development - Disaster Risk Reduction.

Alarmed by the number of deaths caused by natural disasters every year,
In full support of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction,
Confident in the Sustainable Development Goals, what they have achieved, and what they plan to achieve,
Deeply concerned that not enough is being done to reduce the results of a disaster,

1. Encourages UN Members States to build stronger infrastructure and reinforce current structures;
2. Endorses the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction;
3. Further recommends that countries improve their education by having drills and practices on disaster risk reduction on how to act during or after a disaster for the youth, adults, and elderly, and disabled;
4. Calls for countries to work together to divert natural disasters by combining specific skill sets to act in accordance to natural disasters;
5. Emphasizes the importance of countries encouraging citizens to respect the environment by actions such as cutting down less trees and reducing the amount of carbon pollution in order to avoid man-made disasters;
6. Supports the creation of new technical resources that can predict natural disasters;
7. Calls upon the UN to endorse the need for more jobs in underdeveloped countries as first responders to natural disasters;
8. Encourages the UN to call upon provide first-responders to provide medical attention, supplies and basic human necessities those affected by natural the disasters;
9. Further recommending that all UN Member states create an accessible emergency hotline for damage and injuries caused by natural disasters and other sources;
10. Requests that developed countries provide support for countries that are underdeveloped by providing funds, guidelines, and assistance;
11. Further requests that the UN supplies basic necessities, and to builds shelters and evacuation centers to relocate people before, during, and after a natural hazard occurs;
12. Supports the idea of spreading information through all media, radio, and personal devices as a warning for natural disasters;
13. Encourages countries to create backup power sources;
14. Expresses the United Nations hope to give special attention those that are disabled or handicapped;
15. Endorses further research in existing disaster management and risk reduction practices;
16. Strongly affirms the implementation of more detailed systems and guidelines concerning preparation and response for natural disasters.
LEGAL

RESOLUTION GA/6/2.2

General Assembly Sixth Committee


Realizing that the UN was originally created for peace keeping,
Taking note of the fact that there are no permanent members on the Security Council from two of our largest continents: Africa and South America,
Recognizing that the basis of the UN is its charter,
Pointing out that the UN was formed after World War II and that the world is very different today,
Aware of the fact that the five permanent Security Council members have control over most of the UN:

1. Establishing an assessment system on IP computers and the security system of cameras to improve efficiency;
2. Suggests that the current fifteen members be increased to twenty-five;
3. Calls upon six of these new seats to be permanent and the rest to be rotating non-permanent;
4. Suggests that the new six permanent members consist of one African country, one Island Nation, Brazil, Japan, India, and Germany;
5. Confirms that all current and new permanent members will have veto power;
6. Proposes that all countries with veto power will have restricted use, such as the country must give a good reason to use veto power, and to veto, two permanent members have to agree or five non-permanent members;
7. Affirming that the Security Council should be reformed and modernized
8. Bring the UN to become more aware to the problems of, over used and misused veto powers;
9. Do not destroy all veto powers otherwise the five permanent member countries will get angry and the UN will lose balance.
LEGAL
RESOLUTION GA/6/1.1
General Assembly Sixth Committee


Topic: Diplomatic Protection: Diplomatic Protection is the right of every country to protect its citizens even when they are abroad.

Rethinking in 1758, Emmerich de Vattel, a Swiss philosopher stated, “Whoever ill treats a citizen indirectly injures the state, which must protect that citizen,”

Remembering in December 2007, the General Assembly passed a resolution that outlined the articles they proposed to define Diplomatic Protection,

Expressing appreciation about how Diplomatic Protection has been used on previous cases, such as the Barcelona Traction Case

Noting with approval the way Omar Khadr used Diplomatic Protection to defend himself and sue Canada, Observing the efforts and success of resolutions A/res71/142, A/62/451, A/res/62/67, and others in re-voting the past success of Diplomatic Protection, and establishing further boundaries

Acknowledging the problem of Diplomatic Protection in resolutions 843(1766), 76(312), and 2002.5.13,

Fully aware that Diplomatic Protection cannot be the excuse for a murder

Noting and convinced that Diplomatic Protection can be improved,

Realizing that all citizens do have Diplomatic Protection but not all governments choose to use it:

1. Recommending that reform is necessary to better organize Diplomatic Protection;
2. Affirming that codification is suggested to fully understand the laws enforced in this complex issue;
3. Bearing in mind within thirty days the offender should have already gone to trial unless the date was expanded;
4. Having adopted the idea for a peace treaty to keep the newly reformed laws;
5. Endorses diplomatic protection as a human right;
6. The means of Diplomatic Protection are diplomatic action or other means of peaceful settlement;
7. Diplomatic Protection is different from that of the Diplomatic immunity;
8. Diplomatic Protection services help their citizens negotiate with the local government and requests the international compensation;
9. Diplomatic protection shouldn’t be abused and shouldn’t be some countries excuse of plundering illegal benefits abroad;
10. Expresses gratitude towards the members of the UN for their participation in working towards eliminating slavery once and for all;
11. Agrees to create a convention on Diplomatic Protection to raise awareness;
12. Suggests that we broadcast to raise awareness in all ways possible;
13. Affirms restrictions of Diplomatic Protection to prevent any sinister uses of this important tool to invade other countries;
14. Recommits to the Calvo Doctrine so Diplomatic Protection does not create violence;
15. Agrees that different countries should confer with each other about how they can protect their citizens;
16. Agrees to create an NGO charity within the convention to help countries;
17. Countries should talk to their citizens about what they should do when they are abroad.
SOCHUM
RESOLUTION GA/3/2.1
General Assembly Third Committee

Co-sponsors: Consensus.

Fully aware of racial discriminatory job bias,
Keeping in mind that indigenous peoples are not given many job opportunities,
Observing that indigenous people do not have equal pay,
Alarmed that indigenous people have low employment rates,
Concerned that many countries do not have anti-discriminatory laws,
Recalling past forced cultural assimilation,
Realizing that indigenous peoples have the right to their own culture, language, and religions,
Affirming the history of indigenous people will be preserved,
Noting with regret the lack of knowledge people hold of indigenous peoples’ culture,
Recognizing the free will of indigenous people to accept or decline any aid provided to them,
Noting with regret the human rights violations committed against indigenous people,
Reaffirming the declaration of the rights of indigenous people adopted by the UN in 2014,
Expressing its concern about discrimination against people of indigenous heritage,
Deeply conscious of the loss of indigenous identity,
Fully believing in fair and equal representation in court,

1. Recommends all member states give their indigenous people a full and enriching education if desired;
2. Encourages schools to work towards preventing discrimination against indigenous people;
3. Emphasizes the need for group based education for indigenous people;
4. Recommends all member states give their indigenous people the same status and access to public services as its non-indigenous people have;
5. Further recommends that all non-indigenous people are educated on the (denmark) culture, lifestyle, and history of the indigenous people in their country;
6. Strongly recommends all member states inform their indigenous people of their basic rights;
7. Urges all member states to work on integrating their indigenous groups’ into society while maintaining each indigenous groups’ unique culture;
8. Trusts that efforts to discourage discrimination against indigenous people are implemented;
9. Encourages all member states to provide mental and physical healthcare to their indigenous people;
10. Suggests member states make more efforts to conserve indigenous lands;
11. Encourages member states to implement pro-poor income growth to aid indigenous people with jobs;
12. Further encourages governments to lower taxes on indigenous people with low incomes;
13. Reminds that opportunities for employment outside of indigenous cultures is optional for indigenous peoples;
14. Encourages the preservation of indigenous cultures, religions, and histories;
15. Endorses the spreading and advertisement of success stories of indigenous people;
16. Recommends voluntary speakers of indigenous heritage to speak of their culture and problems;
17. Recommends governments to include education about biopiracy;
18. Calling upon the government to work with the indigenous population to best serve their needs;
19. Recommends professional doctors to be provided as well as proper medication for indigenous people;
20. Expresses its hope for quality medical facilities for indigenous people;
21. Further invites member states to have a conference annually about the rights of indigenous people;
22. Supports the idea of specifically tailored therapists for the indigenous population;
23. Emphasizes the need for accessible hospitals.

SOCHUM
RESOLUTION GA/3/1.1
General Assembly Third Committee

This resolution passes by consensus.

Realizing that one-seventh of the world’s population has disabilities,
Deeply regretting that many people with disabilities are not fully included in society,
Concerned that people with disabilities do not have equal opportunities in society,
Alarmed that ½ billion people with disabilities do not have access to healthcare,
Deeply disturbed by the fact that people with disabilities are 4 times more likely to be mistreated than people without a disability,
Taking into consideration that mental and physical disabilities differ when being treated,
Concerned by the fact that wheelchairs are not accessible to 60 million people who need wheelchairs,
Noting with regret that in 2015; the rate of unemployment of people with disabilities was 10.7% while the rate of those without a disability was almost half as much,-
Alarmed by the fact that persons with disabilities labor force partnership rate fell from 39.3% to 35.5% in 2015,
Alarmed by the lack of awareness of the issue regarding persons with disabilities to the public,
Concerned by the shortage of people with disabilities involved in promoting the issue,
Having considered the issue of legal protection in regards to people with disabilities,
Deeply concerned about people with disabilities ability to participate in social engagements:

1. Recommends the general public volunteers their time to help people with disabilities;
2. Promotes the use of sign language and other forms of communication used by persons with disabilities;
3. Encourages volunteers to spread awareness about persons with disabilities in communities;
4. Requests a voluntary fund for medication to be made and transported to and for people with mental disabilities;
5. Supports making public transportation more accessible to people with disabilities;
6. Further invites member states to provide financial aid to people with disabilities;
7. Emphasizes government support for organizations helping people with disabilities;
8. Promotes the increased study of mental, physical and other forms of disabilities;
9. Further promotes the people with disabilities to study independently;
10. Urges the use of anti-discriminatory rules in schooling;
11. Invites experienced teachers to educate students on the topic of disabilities;
12. Promotes the idea of sports centers for people with disabilities;
13. Calls upon the UN to create a board made up of people with disabilities;
14. Recommends professional therapists globally meet to discuss a variety of ways to help improve the lives of people with disabilities;
15. Encourages member states to provide programs to educate and help families of people with disabilities;
16. Requests that public facilities keep citizens with disabilities in mind as well as transportation needs;
17. Emphasizes the need for improved homes for the elderly with disabilities and the occasional personal assistance;
18. Expresses its hope that this resolution can change the ability of people with disabilities to access healthcare;
19. Further recommends companies are given tax incentives when they employ a person with a disability;
20. Requests that companies are obliged a certain amount or percentage of people with disabilities that they must have in their workplace;
21. Draws attention to the low amount of infrastructures for people with disabilities in workplaces;
22. Calls upon a decrease in discrimination in the workplace;
23. Emphasizes the use of media and campaigns to promote the issue regarding people with disabilities;
24. Encourages the involvement of persons with disabilities to spread awareness of the dilemma;
25. Strongly supports treaties that protect people with disabilities from abuse in the workplace, school, home, or other social settings;
26. Further requests creating protection centers that offer support for people with disabilities;
27. Further invites the government to support making public spaces more accessible for people with disabilities;
28. Fully believing that using other methods of communication would allow people with disabilities live their lives to the fullest potential;
29. Welcoming the idea of street crossing with local assistance.
SPECPOL
Resolution GA/4/1.1
General Assembly Fourth Committee


Topic: The Effects of Atomic Radiation.

Alarmed by the lack of safety in nuclear power plants,
Expecting more nuclear accidents to occur if not regulated properly,
Recognizing the significance of educating the general population and future generations regarding atomic radiation,
Noting with regret the death toll and effects of past nuclear accidents such as Chernobyl and Fukushima,
Keeping in mind the clean and relatively affordable energy provided by nuclear reactors,
Noting with appreciation the efforts made by countries and organizations to reduce nuclear accidents:

1. Requests that increased safety measures be implemented in nuclear power plants; included but not limited to state funded safety checks monthly and unprofessional checks daily;
2. Encourages member states to donate money and resources to a safety fund for cleaning up nuclear accidents. The amount each country pays will be based on their GDP;
3. Requests member states to research and implement safer nuclear power plant options such as innovative and/or renewable power plants;
4. Encourages member states to research beneficial uses for atomic radiation, such as medical purposes;
5. Proposes an international fund for citizens who have been inhibited by nuclear reactors;
6. Recommends education and practice drills for communities living in the vicinity of nuclear reactors, and citizens should receive potassium iodide tablets in the case of a nuclear accident;
7. Requests advanced safety measures be implemented near areas prone to natural disasters;
8. Strongly suggests that member states and organizations that do not follow safety standards shall shut down their nuclear power plants;
9. Supports IAEA led inspections before a nuclear reactor is permitted to open, as well as monthly check-ups;
10. Supports the work of organizations to prevent and prepare for accidents;
11. Requests that the safety of workers and civilians take top priority.
SPECPOL
Resolution GA/4/2.1
General Assembly Fourth Committee


Fully aware of the struggles Palestinian refugees have faced,
Alarmed by the vast amount of Palestinian refugees,
Taking into account current efforts made by member states and organizations to aid Palestinian refugees,
Noting the effects of a previous severe lack of funding to aid organizations of the UNRWA,
Desiring a permanent place of residence for Palestinian refugees,
Seeking help from member states and organizations to aid Palestinian refugees,
In appreciation of the vital work done by the UNRWA for Palestinian refugees in terms of education,
Noting with appreciation the efficient efforts of nation-funded campaigns such as Healthy Living Healthy Spaces,
Alarmed by the fact that this crisis has remained active for 70 years,
Acknowledging that upwards of 5.3 million Palestinians have been registered as refugees in need of humanitarian assistance under the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees in the Near East,
Recalling its resolution 194 (III) passed on 11 December, 1948, and all its subsequent resolutions,
Reaffirming the importance of providing humanitarian assistance by the global community to Palestinian refugees,
Recognizing the significance of continued and generous financial support from the UNRWA’s donors,
Deeply concerned about the profound repercussions of underfunding, such as the lack of education and healthcare,
Taking into account the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development Goals, which aim to eradicate poverty and increase the standard of living,
Viewing with appreciation that the donors and host countries mobilize rapidly and efficiently in response to refugees,
Expressing its appreciation for the international organizations that have voluntarily contributed significantly to ending the continuing refugee crisis,
Considering the tireless effort and effective work made by the UNRWA a great contribution to the achievement of full human rights and dignity:
1. Encourages member states and organizations to begin or continue funding the UNRWA;
2. Emphasizes the need for basic human rights for Palestinian refugees;
3. Calls upon member states to provide aid, support, and a pathway towards citizenship to all Palestinian refugees;
4. Recommends that permanent housing be built for Palestinian refugees in areas away from conflict;
5. Authorizes the UNRWA to provide healthcare for Palestinian refugees;
6. Approves of refugees being permitted into member states globally;
7. Strongly recommends that member states offer Palestinian refugees opportunities to practice their occupations;
8. Requests all countries of this committee near the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to allow the UNRWA to implement the educational programs it offers to aid the assimilation of Palestinian refugees;
9. Emphasizes the significance of educating Palestinian refugees to end the cycle of poverty and give refugees the ability to speak out;
10. Expresses its hope that more countries will be open to refugees and give most of the refugees citizenship as well as empowering them with the same rights as its own citizens so as to reduce statelessness and the inequality of human rights;
11. Strongly encourages member states to donate funds for expanding and improving the current educational programs;
12. Calls upon member states and organizations to persuade local and international media sources to reveal the situation of Palestinians in a fair and transparent manner;
13. Emphasizes the significance of the sanitation of Palestinian refugee camps with both basic sanitation, and sanitation of the water supply;
14. Encourages member states to support microfinance and offer Palestinian refugees vocational training, so as to achieve a higher standard of living.
UNGA5TH

RESOLUTION GA/5/1.1

General Assembly Fifth Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Albania, Republic of Argentina, Republic of Belarus, Belize, Kingdom of Cambodia, People’s Republic of China, Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Fiji, Republic of France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, Republic of Korea, State of Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Republic of Panama, Russian Federation, Republic of Seychelles, United States of America, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.


Noting with regret that children who live in poverty, are not receiving enough help,
Alarmed by the percentage of children dying of poverty everyday,
Deeply concerned by the percentage of people that live in poverty,
Reaffirming Sustainable Development Goals to end poverty in all its forms everywhere:

1. Seeking the need for the schools to educate youth on diseases in the area so as to better ensure their health and safety;
2. Designate a list of funding that prioritizes developing countries’ needs based on the severity of their problems, such as natural disasters, conflict, poverty, and/or lack of necessary resources;
3. Further proclaims that each country is encouraged to increase their funding for UNICEF based on the country’s GDP to reach the goal of raising 80 million USD for UNICEF;
4. Considers that steps taken could include receiving donations of unused school materials to give to children who are lacking in those specific resources;
5. Notes that it would be most cost efficient to use recycled and/or reused materials in the production of the merchandise for UNICEF;
6. Suggest that, to ensure further cost efficiency, volunteers deliver this merchandise to the countries, based on their needs and position on the list (operative clause one);
7. Notes that Regular Resources needs more funding and proposes to direct a portion of the funds received from merchandise to the Regular Resources budget;
8. Further recommends that this goal is reached through advertising of successful projects achieved with the support of the Regular Resources fund.

UNGA5TH

Resolution GA/5/2.1

General Assembly Fifth Committee

Co-Sponsors: Republic of Albania, Republic of Argentina, Republic of Belarus, Belize, Kingdom of Cambodia, People’s Republic of China, Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Fiji, Republic of France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, Republic of Korea, State of Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic...
Republic, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Russian Federation, Republic of Seychelles, United States of America, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

**Topic:** Financing Peacekeeping Missions.

Alarmed by the $600 million (USD) budget cut to United Nations Peacekeeping in the past year, Fully aware that United Nations Peacekeeping is essential to improving the quality of life in heavily conflicted areas Noting with approval the success of The United Nations Mission in Liberia, Realizing that the United Nations Peacekeeping missions need to be funded to the proper degree, Reminds member states of the importance of United Nations Peacekeeping missions, particularly the United Nations Interim Force for Abyei and the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus:

1. Proclaims the deduction of $20 million (USD) from The Military and Police Personnel Costs from the United Nations Interim Force for Abyei;
2. Calls for the reduction of half of a million (USD) from the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus’ Military and Police Personnel Costs;
3. Further proclaims the subtraction of $10 million (USD) from The Military and Police Personnel Costs budget from the United Nations Mission in Liberia;
4. Confirms the removal of $33 million (USD) from the United Nations Interim Force for Abyei, $4 million (USD) from the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, and $63 million (USD) from the United Nations Mission in Liberia;
5. Designates the $100 million (USD) collected overall, will go into a new United Nations Peacekeeping Mission; 6. Authorizes the United Nations Security Council to mandate a United Nations Peacekeeping Mission in Syria using the presented funding below:

**Funding for UNSMIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Military and Personnel Costs</td>
<td>$30,000,000 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Personnel Costs</td>
<td>$20,000,000 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities and Infrastructure</td>
<td>$8,000,000 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>$10,000,000 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>$6,000,000 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>$9,000,000 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Supplies</td>
<td>$10,000,000 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Funds</td>
<td>$7,000,000 USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$100,000,000 USD</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NYC
FEBRUARY
21ST - 24TH
MIDDLE SCHOOL PRESS CORPS EDITORIALS
PRESS CORPS

LATIN AMERICA AND THE REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

Buenos Aires Herald

By Jaime Isaac Autea, United Nations Correspondent

Reduction of Military Budgets has been an issue in the Disarmament and International Committee for a long time and has now been turned into a topic for the committee to debate. Questions such as how much the budget should be reduced and where the money will go to are often asked in these committee sessions involving the topic. Countries believe that their military budgets shall be decreased over time and should be used for other needs, such as the eradication of poverty and to give some of the money to the UN and less fortunate countries.

Regarding this topic, the goals of the Republic of Argentina are to limit the military budget to more than 0.5% and less than an estimate of 5%-8% of the country’s budget. If the budget is more than 8%, the remains can be given to countries with less than 0.5%. If the country does not want to give their budget to another country, that country can use the excess budget for issues in their own country such as poverty. Argentina does not only aim to reduce their budget but to also control it.

A country near Argentina known as the Plurinational State of Bolivia, also in the Latin American region, has a handful of operatives, or draft resolutions to sponsor. This consists of the recommending to all member states to reduce their military budget by 2% in the next 10 years, to designate all countries to maintain a balanced rate of military spending and to call upon the UN to help member states to reduce conflict. Bolivia is joined by Belize and the Bahamas in the list of sponsors. Bolivia also sponsored another group of operatives. These operatives include the allowance of countries to raise the military budget only in times of conflict.

The Republic of Panama also has a handful of ideas to sponsor. These operatives are mostly also sponsored by Bolivia. Urging all nations decrease their military budget annually, increasing budget for UN peacekeeping missions and to help developing countries and to appeal all member states to focus their budget on education, poverty and health care. Other resolutions of Panama are to encourage all member states to reduce their military expenditures by 2.5% and to call upon countries to use money to no longer be used for military forces to promote peace.

Military budgets can potentially be decreased to be used for other issues the countries face and promote peace by the subtracting of budget used to buy these weapons to inflict fear on countries and its civilians. Many countries agree on the Reduction of Military Budget over time to be used for issues as important or more important than the budget of the military. This allows the country to improve itself in other positions and to promote peace at the same time.
THE SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSS SOLUTIONS TO COUNTER TERRORISM

The question of how to counteract terrorism has been a widely debated issue in the Security Council. Over the course of the committee meeting, many positions and opinions have been voiced.

One of the main solutions suggested by many of the delegations is the prevention of further recruitment into terrorist organizations via reform. Suggested methods were putting more schools in the area, teaching children about religion so as not to confuse it with terrorism (United States of America). Also, providing a better healthcare system. However, the main issue with the proposed solution would be funding. Many of the big delegations have said that they would invest money into the countries. The Republic of Peru has suggested to take caution as “We should not have the countries become dependent on the funds, as they will eventually run out.”

Another topic of discussion would be on sending troops to nation states in need of protection. A group of nation states agree with the suggestion. The main reason being that some of the nation states that are being terrorized may not have enough resources to protect their people. The Republic of France has disagreed to send troops as it may backfire and hurt civilians. The Republic of Korea has also added to the statement saying that it may cause fear amongst the population. Lastly, the Republic of Cote d’Ivoire because “we can solve the problem with peace and education.”

In closing, this topic is very important and has multiple perspectives on how to solve it. We hope that the committee can reach a consensus and that it helps contribute to keeping the peace.

ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN SOUTH AMERICA AND IN SOME PARTS OF THE WORLD

Poverty has been a current issue in the world and the Eradication of Poverty has been turned a topic in the Economic and Financial Committee of the General Assembly, also known as ECOFIN of the MMUN. Many in the committee believe that education and more houses is important in the process of eradicating poverty. Some also thought that more job applications and raising the wage of workers are other solutions to end poverty.

The Federative Republic of Brazil has chosen shelter as a way to eradicate poverty. Using their natural resources and providing services such as food and water services can help Brazil solve this issue. Brazil believes that building more schools and giving more education will help the population receive more jobs with a raised income to get money used for needs. This can potentially help Brazil out of poverty.
The United Mexican States, commonly known simply as Mexico, has proposed to use micro financing and free education on how to deal with finance is a solution to dealing with poverty. Mexico believe that setting up facilities to teach financially by making fundraisers to set up these facilities. Brazil argued that the fundraiser may not make too much money to eradicate poverty, but Mexico think that the World Bank can support their fundraiser. Mexico also think that Eco Bricks, stuffed plastic bottles can be used for materials to build houses and facilities.

The United States of America have resolutions to create more jobs, provide services such as food, water and cheaper, better healthcare and to support non-governmental organizations to prevent poverty. Albania believe that helping other countries with lower income, essentially countries helping other countries, is a solution to poverty. South Korea believe that developing stronger education to increase the probability of job applications is their solution to the eradication of poverty. Saudi Arabia also have a similar resolution.

Based on these observations, many countries rely on education on finance and providing services to eradicate poverty. The Eradication of Poverty can lead to equal rights, social inclusion and the proper growth of children living under these harsh conditions.

PRESS CORPS
THE TOPIC OF POVERTY AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES IN ECOFIN

Buenos Aires Herald
By Alyssa Karina R. Mercado

The Economic and Financial committee of the General Assembly has been an important part of the UN for many years. Many delegations come together to discuss issues concerning economic growth and development. In today’s ECOFIN conference, the delegates discussed the issue of Poverty and other Developmental Problems. Many delegations have expressed concern for the increase of poverty. They have also been worried by the fact that there are not enough jobs, and the minimum wage being too low.

Many suggestions were given regarding the eradication of poverty and for providing aid to homeless people. One of the many suggestions provided was from the Republic of Albania, they said to increase the minimum wage and to create more jobs. The United States of America has said to support other countries by giving water, food, sanitation, and “cheaper, better healthcare.” The Kingdom of Denmark had similar ideas to help other countries such as, giving financial advice and some funding. One of the suggestions that have brought some concern was implementing an increase of food banks for the poor and the homeless. Hungary has stated that most food banks are local and do not give out food to those with no address. The delegation has called for a potential change in how the food banks food. One of the delegations have proposed a solution to these concerns. By giving anyone in the area access and participate in an honor system. Trusting that people asking are actually poor or homeless.

A topic of interest, has been if poverty ties into other developmental issues. The Republic of the Philippines has said that living conditions, and a lack of proper infrastructure, has contributed to worsening the situation. However, it seems that the infrastructure problem is because the country does not have enough
money to improve it. The Republic of Korea has stated that a lack of technology, and not being able to meet basic needs; are also connected to poverty. As the republic of Korea said, “It’s a mix of all these issues that make the situation so bad”.

In conclusion, the issue of Poverty and Other developmental problems is a heavily discussed topic that many delegations have noted to be real and very serious. It is a complicated problem with many factors that tie into each other. It may have more than one solution. We hope that all delegations can reach a consensus and help the world, one step at a time.

PRESS CORPS

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

The Cape Times

By Claire Prindiville

Disaster risk reduction is a major problem. Disaster happen all over the world, and nobody can avoid them. They happen to the rich and the poor, the educated and the illiterate, but especially the poor and the illiterate.

In the ECOFIN 2 room there were 41 delegates working in one room on the same topic disaster risk reduction, and all coming up with a combined resolution. The draft of some of the resolutions are listed below:

1. “Build stronger infrastructures and reinforce structures;”
2. “Further recommends that countries improve their education by having drills and practice on disasters risk reduction and how to act during or after a disaster;”
3. “Calls for countries to work together to prevent natural disasters by coming specific skill sets to act in accordance to natural disasters;”
4. “Emphasize that need to protect the environment to avoid man-made disasters;”
5. “Approves the eradication of need technical resources that predicts natural disasters”
6. “Further recommends that all UN members states create an assemble emergency hot line, including damage and injuries from natural disasters;”
7. “Requires the high-income countries support countries that have trouble economically, by providing, funds, guidelines, and assistance;”
8. “Further requests that the Un helps the countries to create shelters in relocate in during or before a natural disaster hits, including basic necessities and supplies;”
9. “Supports the idea of spreading information through media and digital devices concerning natural disasters as a warning;”
10. “Encourages countries to create back-up power sources; and strode;”
11. “Strongly affirms the implantation of stricter systems and guideline concerning preparation and response for natural disasters.”
The Kingdom of Denmark strongly thought that “Calls for countries to work together to prevent natural disasters by coming specific skill sets to act in accordance to natural disasters;” was the best resolution because he thought that all of the countries were working together and that makes a better result.

–Kingdom of Denmark.

United Mexican States thought that a good resolution would have been “getting basic needs, recovers, responses, preparation, education, for the public evacuation centers”. Then the Russian Federation ask “how will you pay for all of this?” The United Mexican States responded “by fundraisers and the government.” Then Canada prospers the idea of “enhanced disasters, indication, and to know how to protect themselves with education,” the Republic of Lithuania agreed with Canadas idea, and the Republic of Korea agrees. That resolution wasn’t on the final draft.

A group of delegates thought that “not enough is to being done to reduce the risk of the disaster is what it was before.” That idea was quick shot down.

Those were just a few ideas to have disaster risk reduction reduced all around the world.

**PRESS CORPS**

**ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN THE 21ST CENTURY**

_The Cape Times_

_By Ruby Verrett_

“The gap between people having to do with money; that’s poverty” said a delegate from New Zealand. Within one of the three capital cities of South Africa, poverty levels are rising from the excess number of people coming to Cape Town because of the water crisis, the water crisis is causing more people to move to Cape Town because of it’s larger water supply which is raising the poverty levels due to the amount of water being used quicker, I think by listening to other countries proposals South Africa could adopt new ways to preserve the water supply and end this crisis. During the committee meetings on the day of the 15th I went around to the two separate ECOFIN rooms and asked certain countries and leading delegates who were writing the resolutions what they thought South Africa could do to relive or possibly even resolve their crisis. One of the first delegates I talked to was representing Singapore. The delegate from Singapore said that in Singapore the economy is so high and poverty levels are so low because when someone losses their job the government helps support the individual or family as much as it can. When I asked a delegate from the UK who was one of the main people constructing the resolution in ECOFIN 1. This delegate was from the UK and was really giving me a lot of feedback. This delegate thought that some things south Africa could do to lower the poverty levels is to construct homeless shelters that have community gardens for a source of food for the people, to make soup kitchens, and to provide jobs. Earlier while sitting in on the discussion Laos mentioned that to better improve shelters they wanted to put health care centers in [the shelters] so that not just the jobless or the homeless can be benefited but also the surrounding community. In conclusion these countries and many more had some amazing ideas to solve one of the world’s biggest problems, even though funding was a debate I really think that so many countries across the world could implement some of these strategies and greatly improve the lives of their citizens.
The SOCHUM committee was discussing how to increase the right and how to spread. Some of the things that the committee worked on was education, land, health care, and other.

One of the main topics that came up a lot was the topic of education. The educations would reduce bullying and harassment of the indigenous people. Some of the ideas were programs to the history of the indigenous people. They need to educate people on anti-bulling and anti-harassment. They were also think about building museums recognizing the indigenous peoples culture. Lastly they would like to teach non-indigenous people about the indigenous people and what they did for us.

One topic that was often brought up was land. The committee had an idea to work with the government to protect the indigenous land. Another thought was that the indigenous people wanted to pass more laws in their favor. Also, the indigenous people don’t have fair living conditions, so they should get better conditions. Most of the indigenous people are being forced for interrogation in their home countries.

Another topic that came up was health care. Health Care consists of many topics, but I will only be talking about a few. The first one is quality claims, sometimes there are not always enough, and that could be a problem. Many people don’t have accesses to vaccinations, which could be a problem for many people. A lot of the indigenous people also don’t have access to clean water and hospitable.

Those are the three main topics that the indigenous people face each day, and hope that a resolution will be found.

From 1948 to 1994 the country of South Africa went through a period of legalized segregation called apartheid. Apartheid started when the British and Dutch started to colonize South Africa and brought slaves into the country then South Africa turned into a republic which lead to the National Party being created. When the national party was elected, it implemented apartheid. Apartheid ended when Nelson Mandela was nominated president and resolved apartheid with the Mahlabatini Declaration.

Today, the SOCHUM committee was discussing rights of indigenous people. This topic relates to my country of South Africa because once upon a time the indigenous people in South Africa had little to rights at all. Some of the suggested solutions from the delegates that were put into a draft resolution were to give
indigenous people equal rights in court, to provide them with communication between the people and govern-ment, to spread awareness about bullying and abuse that face these minority groups, to enforce stricter laws on hunting and building on indigenous land, to educate others on the groups of indigenous people, to provide better & faster health care, and to create options for integration but not force integration on the individuals. The goals you just read were just some of tons the delegates were talking about and debating on.

Cape Times hope that this resolution will pass because there were so many amazing idea’s the wonderful delegates were creating even though all of the ideas didn’t make it on the resolution they were all wonderful. If this resolution passes or is even adopted I think it could help so many people and really make a difference in the world.

PRESS CORPS
Libyan Herald
Bailey Baldivia, Press Corps

In this day and age, in the country of Libya, indigenous groups live in relative peace. However in the past, some of these indigenous groups have been oppressed. An example of one of these groups would be the Amazigh. These people are a non-Arab minority group and also known as Libyan-Berbers.

The Amazigh people were heavily oppressed during the regime of Muammar Gaddafi. During the regime, the group was prohibited from practicing their culture. This was due to the regime declaring itself part of the Arab nation. These people had been oppressed through many means. Even small things like speaking the Amazigh language could be punishable by death. The lingering effects of the oppression still lingers even after the end of the Gaddafi regime. The Libyan government has not done much to give any substantial rights to the Amazigh.

The problem of oppression for the Amazigh has seen a slow change in recent years. In July 2012, the Libyan General National Congress (GNC) elected a small amount of Amazigh to serve in their congress. The GNC drafted a new constitution for Libya that is obligated, under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), to provide rights for not only the Amazigh, but all minority groups that inhabit Libya.

The rights of the Amazigh people have yet to be followed through. Even if the United Nations cannot force a country to adopt a new constitution, there is at least a congress in that country that is trying to do so for the betterment of indigenous people. If these groups were to stay in the dark as just minorities, their culture would eventually die out. Spreading awareness about these people can help them be remembered for them and their culture. People can spread awareness through many means. In this generation, the use of social media and the internet has been rooted into its culture. Using these tools to spread awareness will be a good and beneficial act. There is still a light of hope for these people that may flicker at times but it has not been put out yet.
PRESS CORPS  

LACK OF EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS OF THE PHILIPPINES  

Libyan Herald  
Bailey Baldivia, United Nations Correspondent  

In most rural or provincial areas of the Philippines, education can be hard to come by at times. There are not many schools in those areas for reasons such as how remote the place may be or lack of funding from the government. Another reason as to why some children cannot go to school in these areas is because of poverty. Some families may not have the funds to send their children to school or get a form of education. This issue leads to thousands of children being illiterate. These children lack the awareness and knowledge of breaking out of their situation.

At the MMUN NYC Conference of 2018, in an interview with the delegate of the United Mexican States about their opinion as a Filipino on the lack of education in rural areas of the Philippines, they stated that education should be free for all children. The delegate explained that rural areas in the country experience much poverty. The delegate told the writer that they were saddened at the fact that these children are not able to receive an education.

This topic brings up the possible ways to eradicate poverty. One way that the delegate that the United Mexican States suggested was to create more funds for housing and infrastructure for the poor so that they may have better shelter. Another way would be to have outreach programs that would send supplies and resources to those in need. Things such as textbooks or clothes can be donated to children who do not have much of these.

In the Philippines, funds for people in poverty do not always reach them as many government officials are corrupt and instead keep the money for themselves. In the past, this has happened many times and people in poverty are still recovering from this even to this day. Providing aid and education to these people will be able to help them to become more successful in their lives by giving them what they need. Through education, children will be able to learn more about their world and how to better it by helping others who lack education.

PRESS CORPS  

PEACE TREATY IDEAS IN MILITARY BUDGETING  

Palestine News Network, United Nations Correspondent  
By Quinn Smith  

Lower military budgets can create peace and tranquility, allowing countries to focus on other problems, such as poverty.

One of the main draft resolutions made inside the DISEC topic A room started with very few cosponsors; Afghanistan, Russia, Netherlands, Qatar and Burkina Faso, of course many more have joined. The original draft stated; more developed countries should donate/help other developing countries that are one need;
over the next ten years only five percent or lower should be allowed to be spent (exceptions were made for countries still developing) on military budget; Exceptions will be made for countries that actually need the money, such as if there is a lot of terrorism or they have close to no ways of protecting themselves; Money should be used to help provide for those lacking basic needs and services; get countries together and create peace treaties to show loyalty and create tranquility.

The Commonwealth of the Bahamas doesn’t quite disagree or agree with the majority, but would like the draft to be more specific. “Give countries opportunities to do what they want with money.” Was stated by Russia. The Bahamas slightly disagrees with this and believes that when a country is going to donate money the country receiving the donation should say what they are using it for and how they are going to use this, as the Bahamas thinks that terrorists could emerge or countries could buy weapons. However, they do agree with the fact that countries should join together to help benefit the greater good.

Panama presented an idea of a peace project; This is the idea that countries should come together to fix world problems, sort of like the United Nations, such as weapons, wars, terrorism, budgeting for military, etc. Algeria suggested that in order to start peace all the rulers (presidents, kings, queens, etc) should be in a room together to talk, they believe that this will help connect countries together and create peace treaties.

Belize suggested that countries slowly reduce military budgeting, as many countries might need to adjust, Afghanistan added that countries lose their stability when something is taken away too fast. Belize also suggested that poverty is a cause of terrorism, with this idea they added that countries should build bonds to help create peace so we can focus on people in need of education, shelter, sanitation, food etc.

The state of Kuwait also agrees with lowering military budgeting, but they are in no position to do so. Although they Currently cannot do anything they are trying to create a peace treaty with the United Nations. By doing so they can have their opinions and solutions heard, since currently they are not being recognized.

“You can’t force nations to go along with us.” Said by the Delegation of the United Kingdoms. The United Kingdom disagrees with the majority of delegates for the belief that people won’t go through with this idea, although they do wish to lower budgeting and use the extra money to store weapons, then donate the leftovers to countries in need. The United Kingdom believes a fault in the majority’s plan, is the fact that smaller countries are more likely to get terrorized. Although they don’t completely agree with the majority they would like to make peace treaties and join together, but they are going to make sure their voice is heard.

Although many countries don’t quite agree yet, they all seem to have the same basic idea of reducing military budgets, donate extra money to countries in need and create peace and tranquility throughout the countries.
PRESS CORPS
THE MILITARY BUDGET CAN HAVE A BIG EFFECT ON CITIZENS
Palestine News Network (PNN)
By Eliza Nelson, United Nations Correspondent

It is crucial to understand the reduction of military budget and how it affects the people. Many nations are debating whether it would help or hinder them to reduce the budget of their military. The reduction of the military’s budget in any given place could easily have a positive effect on the citizens in the region in more ways than one.

Many delegates have suggested that the money cut from the military could be spent on helping ensuring peace, eradicating poverty, providing relief for countries in need, providing accessible and quality education, security, health and welfare, and many more causes. A vast majority of delegates want to use the money to help citizens of their own country or other countries. One of the delegates representing Cambodia says that “the money should be put into projects that help the community”. Armenia wants to “put money eradicating poverty and helping other countries”. Panama has already abolished the military so the delegates of Panama noted that other nations cutting some of their budget would promote a feeling of peace and safety in Panama. Many delegates from many places, including Botswana and Russia, would like to put the money towards whatever needs it the most at the time.

Many delegates are interested in a system to manage the military’s budget to ensure that the designated funds are going into things that benefit the citizen. The representative for the UK was particularly keen on the idea that we should “reduce industrial budgets”. They felt countries should work to cut down the production and purchasing of weapons because they think this will hinder the acts of many terrorist groups and keep innocent citizens safe. Austria proposed that there was an “organization created to manage the funds. They could decide where the money would go... because the UN couldn’t manage everything”.

Instead of setting a certain number for the military budget, many delegates wish to lower the budget by a certain percent. These percentages range from Panama’s recommended 2.5%, to Botswana’s, 5% to Kuwait’s recommendation of lowering the budget by 15%. A popular suggestion was to have places with a higher budget reduce their budget before countries with smaller budgets. This is provide smaller countries with a sense of ease, so they don’t have the threat of getting attacked when they are weakest looming over them. Austria is one of the delegates that wants to reduce the budget gradually. They think it should be reduced over the course of five through ten years in order to “allow member states to adjust to their budget”.

Some delegates are also interested in raising the military budget during times of conflict. They feel the money is going to the right place as long as the money is being used to benefit the citizens. Being able to protect your nation is important, but if the military is to heavily funded, money that could have been used in a better way is wasted.

Many people were concerned that if they wrote a resolution they would have no way of enforcing it. In response to this issue Afghanistan proposed that “people writing [the resolution] should come up with an incentive to join instead of a way to enforce it”. After hearing this, a draft resolution that was cosponsored
by Algeria, Bolivia, and Kuwait included a peace treaty with other countries as an incentive to support their resolution. Incentives often work better than punishments, so many think this was a wise decision.

Many delegations and drafts focused on the five countries with the highest military budget. They felt that taking care of the biggest problem first would be the most helpful. Although this is a good approach, it caused some delegates (from places like Kuwait, Bolivia, and Algeria) to start their own draft. A representative from Algeria said they left the drafted resolution they were cosponsoring and started their own because they want to focus on everyone and “include little countries that aren’t known”. While focusing where the problem is the worst is a good strategy, inclusion is necessary to provide benefits for all people.

One draft resolution supported by a number of people including Botswana, wants all member states to report their military budget annually. This is because many places keep their citizens in the dark about what their money is being used for. This omission can be dangerous. At PNN we think that people have the right to be informed and wish to give them the power of knowledge.

Understanding different military budgets and the ways it can help or hurt its citizens is important. Learning about the pros and the cons of the reduction of the military’s budget will help people make informed decisions about what they do or not want and if they think the funds could be better spent elsewhere.

PRESS CORPS
POVERTY SOLUTIONS OF THE WORLD
Palestine News Network
By Quinn Smith

Many impoverished nations lack basic needs or services. In the committee ECOFIN topic B, the countries discuss solutions on how to eradicate poverty and other developmental issues.

Lithuania believes that the committee should focus on education, because when children grow up in poverty, without education, they do not have the knowledge to create a better life for themselves. The delegates representing Lithuania also believe that if someone works hard enough they should be paid by the government, since minimum wage is low. Another solution they gave to this problem was to raise minimum wage. Another idea these delegates gave for the unemployed was to encourage more businesses, because when small business’s are made, many more jobs open up. Lithuania believes that everyone deserves good quality food, shelter, water, etc, in order to do so, their solution is to allow access to homeless shelters, create food banks, and wells.

The United States of America believes that everyone deserves to be aware of natural disaster warnings so that they can reach those in need. They provide training, create jobs, give free education and provide other services to help those in poverty. Although many people are still in poverty, The United States of America signs contracts to help support other countries. The united states is also one of the permanent members of the United Nations, here the United States joins with many other countries to help solve social problems.
Denmark helps those facing this problem by giving others tips on how they are fighting poverty. They currently donate funds and raise taxes for the wealthy, so that they can give back money for the poor. Their belief is that they should create more job opportunities for those still in need.

Albania believes that they should raise their minimum wage, since currently two dollars a day is allowed, and create more job opportunities because currently jobs are very limited for those under the poverty line. In order to fix this, Albania believes that they should create more business's, educate more people, and make wells to help those without assured access to water.

"Developing countries don’t have the ability to go to College." This was stated by Canada. Canada believes in creating more opportunities for people to study and learn, they also believe that the president or ruler of a country should reduce taxes and create more job opportunities. Other statement given by Canada was, “We can build some villages for the homeless people.” With this they added that they wanted to offer better food for those in poverty.

A solution that Panama suggested, was to get teachers to come teach those who cannot afford a good education.

Most of the people living in Mexico live either below or on the poverty line. Mexico believes that if they create temporary educational situations, food, water, and shelter, people can learn how to create a better life/work opportunity for themselves. Mexico also found a way to compact trash and create a solid temporary shelter.

In Kuwait, the government says there are only two percent, of the population, in poverty, But there are actually more people under the poverty line. Their solution is a bit different than many other countries beliefs, they believe that they should find important exports, like oil, create solar farms and create a better agricultural farming area. A “Starting pack,” said by Kuwait, is their idea of teaching and showing guidance but not just giving what people need. Another solution to help this work is to include “portable homes,” since people need an address/zip code to get a job, Hungary also shared this view.

Many countries agree with the idea of creating a better opportunity, for those below the poverty line, to work, get good quality food/water and have a decent education. The countries gave many ideas on how to help solve this issue, the main one was to create shelters and places for people to get education. By giving these solutions, many of the countries could create a way they believe could benefit those in poverty.
PRESS CORPS

SHARING SOLUTIONS FOR THE TOTAL ERADICATION OF POVERTY CAN BE CRUCIAL

Palestine News Network (PNN)
Eliza Nelson, United Nations Correspondent

The solutions for global poverty and other developmental issues, like building shelters and providing adequate education and training, need to be accessible to everyone. Many delegates in ECOFIN I were very interested in programs that would help people get jobs or education so they would be eligible for jobs. The delegates were also very interested in ways to provide shelter for those in need, as well as other basic human needs.

Several delegates were not only focused on getting quality education, but also on getting the materials needed for quality education. The delegate representing Canada stated that “some people can get books or pencils… and help them learn”. The representative for Brazil suggested that “outside shelters we can have schools”. This idea is important because it promotes education alongside with housing. Focusing on getting both education and the supplies for education is a helpful and realistic approach.

Delegates also expressed their concern about getting quality education on both basic things and ways to manage your money. The United Mexican States took a particular interest in the idea that it would be beneficial to start teaching children at a young age how to finance and manage their money. They thought that if they could incorporate money management into the curriculum at schools it will reduce the amount of people that find themselves in poverty. Programs like this could be extremely helpful to those that do or have struggled with money and money management. It would be important to expand these classes to all areas.

Delegates representing Korea came up with an idea similar to foreign exchange students, but with teachers. They thought that if they could get teachers with a good education to go to less fortunate places in need of quality education, it would result in a more educated youth. Having more children able to make opportunities for themselves and people around them will result in a more informed nation as well as reducing the rate of people in poverty. They were able to share this idea and many delegates, including the delegates representing Viet nam, were very receptive to it and expressed their support for it.

Very many delegates also noted that to eradicate poverty, equality was necessary. They noted that racism, sexism, and many other forms of discrimination were very present in education. The representative from Albania said “I agree with educating kids and women”. They stressed the importance gender equality. This does not give all people a fair chance to make themselves the life they deserve. Eradicating poverty and getting rid of discrimination are very connected, even if many people do not realize it.

Housing (or lack of housing) is another very important part of poverty that the delegates were focusing on. Some delegates had very interesting and creative solutions. Delegates from Brazil suggested turning abandoned houses into housing for the homeless. The delegates representing the United Mexican States were talking about a program called eco bricks. They said you “stuff plastic” into molds “until they are rock hard”. They can then be used for building. This is a great idea because it not only provides buildings for schools,
homes, and indigenous people, but it is also a very eco-friendly solution. They said that this program is very integrated into schools and they’ve learned a lot. They wish to expand this program to other parts of the world to help others in need.

There are also many organizations that help eradicate poverty. Brazil mentioned a program called Bolsa Familia which “supports families… and gives them food and water and to have an education”. Figuring out how to make organizations like this world wide will help globally eradicate all developmental issues. A representative for Hungary said that “Hungary is for the work for welfare program”. These programs give people further incentives to work. They have communal work stations for people looking for work. People looking for help from this organization have to apply. Hungary was interested in expanding this program to help of the countries.

Many delegations expressed their wishes to eradicate poverty world wide. They wanted to come up with solutions for everyone, not just themselves. Feeling the need to help all people and all places and not just your own, is necessary, because above everything we are human.

PRESS CORPS
DISABLED OR ENABLED IN THE UN
The Economist
By Liz Long and Jude Wolf, United Nations Correspondents

“The disability is not in the person - it is in the society which does not allow the person to enjoy equal rights,” quotes the General Assembly. Persons with disabilities struggle with being treated equally, it is usually overlooked even though it is an issue worldwide. The problems often being, being discriminated against, being denied basic rights, not having fair opportunities to education, and not being employed to pay for their basic needs and to be able to get adequate healthcare for their disabilities.

The Montessori Model United Nations is inspiring youth to create a better world, by hosting a variety of committees that are focusing on the different problems around the world. The Social, Humanitarian and Culture committee is featuring the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Exactly 34 delegations around the world participated in this committee. The countries that the delegates acquired, ranges from developed countries to 3rd world countries, this is vital to see the perspectives of the issue from a diverse standpoint.

Many countries believe that education is the first issue that needs to be solved. People with disabilities are segregated into their own schools and not integrated with enabled kids their own age, which prohibits the children at regular schools to see the view of the disadvantage and learn that it is not a bad thing. These kids with disabilities, are not offered the same opportunities and access to education as most children. We should be focusing on the youth that are disabled and start a new generation that fixes these discriminatory issues head on.

Spreading awareness is a solution that is easy enough to overcome, summarizes a majority of the delegates, by the more developed countries stepping in and letting their civilians recognizing the disadvantage
that a disability can cause. If you are in a developing country, such as Afghanistan, the problems are worse and much more difficult to solve, and many people around the world are unaware that the issue even exists.

Simply educating children about the issues that people with disabilities have is an easy way to spread awareness and make more people feel more inclusive, and that they can make a difference. For example integrating the schools, and having classes that teach about disabilities. A counter argument that occurred was that spreading awareness through technology was a cheap and easy way to go. Korea was one of the countries that spoke up and said “Promoting awareness via social media” would be an efficient way to reach to communities around the globe. On the other side of the spectrum many countries denied this solution, saying their countries cannot access technology affordably, and it is only applicable to the more fortunate areas.

The problem of unequal treatment of the disabled versus the enabled persons has been going on for decades, but only now has it come out of the closet. Promoting awareness can be the start to ending the discrimination, but even with that we are no where near the finale that awaits us in the future of the disabled and enabled. How long will it be until this struggle prevails into equality? It is a question that is yet to be answered.

**WILL ERADICATION OF POVERTY SOLVE ALL OF OUR ISSUES?**

*The Economist*

*By Liz Long and Jude Wolf, United Nations Correspondents*

Poverty is an issue that effects all countries. To solve this issue, spreading awareness will simply not be enough. The solutions to really eradicate poverty are still trying to be found, and children around the world have come together to try to solve many issues like these. Flooding, education, equality with genders, taxes, and shelters; all of these are issues that have caused poverty and there are many more with these. The organization is called the Montessori Model United Nations (MMUN), and it has been going on for more then 12 years now.

Flooding and other natural disasters come in account with poverty when homes get destroyed and people lose all that they have worked to gain. The delegates that were representing Bulgaria said that they were building homes that would be placed away from ravines to avoid flooding. There are little solutions like that to solve poverty issues caused by natural disasters, but these solutions are no where near enough to stop the path that we are on for the impoverished.

Education plays an important part of poverty, because without an education it is very difficult to find a job to pay for the resources you need, which can lead to people being impoverished. It is even more important to make sure your kids are educated, so they can grow up to have a job. It is a nasty cycle that will keep going on if education isn’t equally distributed around the world, especially to the people struggling with poverty now. This is why a many delegates are fighting for cheaper and easier access to a good education. One delegation representing Canada, brought up an interesting idea; If they gave a small amount of starter money from the government to the impoverished, they could start a small business, and make money for themselves, and employ others. It would probably start out small, they could buy a produce animal, such as a chicken, and sell the eggs, and begin to work their way up to a larger small business.
You might think the developed countries, such as China could lend a hand and increase taxes in their region, and give that money to the impoverished to help homeless shelters, housing, and etc. But a developing country, Peru, was saying “No, [developed countries] are trash, and selfish.” Summarizing that most countries are trying to solve their own issues before others. That being said, if everyone works together, then problems world wide can start to eradicate.

Women are not treated equally, and that is a fact that everyone is aware of in some way. Women are not as educated as men in many countries and that can lead to poverty, but that can mean that they can’t get a job and support their family. That is a huge problem because many women are domestically abused and if they do not have money to get out of that situation they have to live with that abuse, and no one should have to do that.

A huge solution that many countries decided on was using the large amount of money military funding has, and give that to the impoverished for affordable housing and more. Zimbabwe is already stepping up and hosting organizations, and having volunteers teach classes about poverty, and how it effects our world today.

The chair of one of the committees in MMUN was watching all the delegates work at the end of their gathering and said, “I’m so impressed with the motivation and the level of independence and intelligence in my committee room. Delegates worked diligently to come up with solutions for both of our topics and actually ended up finishing two hours early!” Poverty is a major issue, and the fact that these children are coming together to try to begin to solve this issue is unbelievable. When or how it will end? No one knows, and we have yet to find out.
CHICAGO
APRIL
4TH - 6TH
UPPER ELEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS
SOCHUM
RESOLUTION GA/3/1.1
General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Social Development including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, aging, and disabled persons and the family.

The General Assembly,
Reminding all member states of resolutions of the Human Rights Council and of the Economic and Social Council and the need for full application and implementation for person’s with disabilities,
Noting the Resolution A/71/165 addressing inclusive development for Persons with Disabilities,
Fully believing that more education is needed to educate member states and citizens about the disabled and their rights,
Noting the challenges of achieving affordable healthcare for individuals with disabilities for whom healthcare can be more expensive and the needs of the healthcare be more extensive,
Having considered the need for some type of free emergency shelter for people with disabilities,
Noting further the need for an initiative to create a program that helps raise money or channel funds for raising awareness for public service messages to raise awareness on issues people with disabilities face daily;
Noting with regret that equal rights for individuals with disabilities are still being recognized in many areas within member states,
Expressing its concern that people with disabilities still need accommodations to achieve accessibility to public places,
Guided by the hope that there can be more training of teachers who teach people with disabilities (PWD),
Realizing the continuing need for school transportation for Persons with Disabilities:

1. Supports developing and assisting school programs which hope to raise awareness of bullying upon individuals with disabilities;
2. Endorses policies in schools which implement strict anti-bullying policies as part of a greater awareness toward individuals with disabilities and their challenges;
3. Emphasizes that the need still exists for creating more accessible entry ways into public places for wheelchairs, greater accessibility on playgrounds, common spaces in schools, and in public areas in communities;
4. Takes note of the need for more funding programs directed at installing elevators in schools;
5. Endorsing the training of more teachers who specialize in the needs of disabled people;
6. Affirms additional training for school nurses involving the special needs of disabled students;
7. Authorizes funds to help provide braille on signs and books in schools and public places;
8. Has resolved to help schools provide wheelchairs, hearing aids, medicine, and glasses for those unable to acquire their own;
9. Authorizes funding to assist in the construction of, or modifications to, buildings to achieve the goal of having greater access to buildings for people with disabilities;

10. Encourages member states to design transportation that is more accessible for people with disabilities.

11. Draws attention to the idea of helping and encouraging people with disabilities to get good jobs so they can support themselves and feel like they are included in society;

12. Further recommends member states train councilors in local communities to help address the needs of disabled students or persons;

13. Further recommends free or reduced cost programs which increase access to attorneys for disabled persons in communities;

14. People with disabilities have the right to a good education and the need to feel welcomed and included in their communities.

SOCHUM

RESOLUTION GA/3/2.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Co-Sponsors: People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria, Australia, Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Republic of Burundi, Republic of Chile, People’s Republic of China, Union of Comoros, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Finland, Republic of Haiti, United Mexican States, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Topic: Rights of Indigenous People.

The General Assembly, recalling the Declaration of Human Rights and the implementation document encouraging engagement of indigenous peoples as an outcome of the plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, at both the regional and global levels, realizing the problems for indigenous peoples, member states are working toward a resolution to create positive solutions,

Taking into account that indigenous religions should be kept preserved and respected,

Expressing the hope that laws could be drafted by the governments of member states that protect indigenous people,

Taking into account that indigenous people have lived on the land for thousands of years before the settlers,

Alarmed by the number of natives marginalized each year,

Emphasizing the importance of treating indigenous people with respect as equal members within a community,

Expressing appreciation to countries that try to respect their indigenous people,

Having devoted attention to the indigenous people and their rights, member states are deeply concerned about the hatred and discrimination against indigenous people:

1. Encourages countries to give back the indigenous people’s land without charging them;

2. Requests that the citizens of member states study the way that indigenous people live and feel to create better understanding of the indigenous culture;

3. Calls upon member states to have holidays to celebrate their indigenous people;

4. Recommends schools, medicare, and shelters be available at a low cost;
5. Calls upon member states to hire counselors to help the indigenous people with drug and alcohol addiction, and suicide prevention;
6. Further recommends that member states create and enforce laws that protect their countries indigenous people;
7. Calls upon member states to start a fund that will support indigenous people;
8. Strongly recommends all laws to promote equality between indigenous people and non-indigenous people;
9. Reaffirms the importance for better access to healthcare for the indigenous;
10. Expresses its hope that non-indigenous people will be educated about the indigenous;
11. Encouraging that every six months a doctor and dentist visit the homes of indigenous people for a check up;
12. Recommends emergency camps be set up for indigenous peoples with shelter, food, and clean water;
13. Further invites member states to check on indigenous peoples to make sure they have all the necessary resources;
14. Supports indigenous peoples to have there own police force;
15. Urging countries to give indigenous peoples credit for all the work and research they have done;
16. Calls upon member states to respect indigenous peoples religions, language, doctors, law enforcement, and government;
17. Encourages lessons on how to make water filters from straw so the natives may make them and filter water to protect themselves from sickness;
18. Recommends that member states work with the indigenous people to preserve indigenous culture;
19. Calls upon member states to include indigenous culture in their museums.
CHICAGO

APRIL

4TH - 6TH

MIDDLE SCHOOL RESOLUTIONS
SOCHUM

RESOLUTION GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Social development including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, aging, disabled persons, and the family.

Deeply disturbed by the number of disabled people who face daily discrimination,
Having examined the complex economic and social problems this topic presents,
Aware of the challenges that disabled people face when applying for a job,
Noticing that people with disabilities are denied their rights to education,
Understanding that not every country has the adequate resources to provide for disabled persons,
Draws attention to the situation that disabled persons face, concerning healthcare:

1. Authorizes the creation of the United Nations Economic Social Development Organization (UNESDO):
   a. UNESDO is a global organization seeking to further develop the social and economic rights of disabled persons;
   b. Continuing the improvement of this topic, UNESDO reaches out to the community for volunteers;
   c. Promotes and spreads awareness with large business corporations;
   d. UNESDO will use the help of disabled people in the local community that they are working in (ITA).
2. Encourages businesses and public spaces to create an accessible environment for people with physical disabilities by creating easier points of access such as ramps and other helpful features;
3. Calls upon the General Assembly to further discuss this topic in the future;
4. Recommends that businesses take into account the specific needs of disabled employees;
5. Further requests people to have no prejudice towards disabled persons;
6. Encourages countries to create volunteer-based schooling for persons with disabilities;
7. Supports the right for disabled persons to have access to the general education system;
8. Requests countries to implement laws that limit the inflation of healthcare prices for disabled persons;
9. Communicates with local governments to put forth UNESDO’s plans into action;
10. Raises awareness in schools for disabled people around the world;
11. Endorses the International Day of People with Disabilities (December 3rd) and raises awareness through UNESDO.
SOCHUM
Resolution GA/3/2.1
General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Rights of Indigenous People.

Keeping in mind that indigenous peoples face daily, racial, and cultural discrimination,
Alarmed by the disproportionate incarceration rates of indigenous people,
Recognizing the dying cultures of the many indigenous groups around the world,
Taking note of indigenous peoples being denied basic human rights,
Deeply disturbed by the amount of land and resources that have been taken away from indigenous peoples,
Noting with regret the lack of education that indigenous groups/peoples receive,
Fully alarmed by the lack of acceptance towards indigenous peoples’ cultures,
Emphasizing the minimal amount of local, cultural education available for all,
Acknowledging the miniscule attention towards lingual education provided for indigenous students,
Deeply concerned by the absence of physical safety towards indigenous people,
Recalling the past actions of the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous People,
Aware of the global situation regarding indigenous peoples:

1. Calls upon governments to form substantial financial aid programs for indigenous peoples;
2. Encourages governments to promote equality and pass anti-discrimination laws regarding indigenous peoples;
3. Calls upon the UN Security Council to discuss the physical safety of indigenous people;
4. Requests that electronic language learning sites and book companies create indigenous languages in their systems and create dictionaries in the languages of local indigenous people;
5. Encourages countries to educate students about the cultures of nearby indigenous groups;
6. Deplores violent discrimination and genocide against indigenous groups;
7. Strongly encourages countries to create laws concerning the human rights of indigenous peoples;
8. Endorses an international summit regarding the rights of indigenous peoples;
9. Suggests that countries provide land reparations for indigenous peoples.
**SPECPOL**

**RESOLUTION SPECPOL/4/1.1**

**Co-Sponsors:** Czech Republic, Ecuador, Republic of Paraguay, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Republic of Singapore, Republic of Slovenia, Kingdom of Sweden.

**Topic:** The Effects of Atomic Energy.

Further recalling the events of Chernobyl and Fukushima, 
Fully believing in the funding towards research of radiological monitoring systems, 
Recalling the Convention of Nuclear Safety and encouraging more countries to sign the document, 
Emphasizing the spread of nuclear safety programs in countries, 
Expressing satisfaction and encouragement towards Sweden’s goal of having 100% efficiency by 2040:

1. Encourages the widespread use of radiological monitoring systems; 
2. Emphasizes the delivery of necessary aid to countries impacted by ionizing radiation; 
3. Fully supports the funding for research towards better energy efficiency of reactors that are currently in place; 
4. Calls upon nuclear radiation safety programs to enforce stricter regulations to protect atomic facilities; 
5. Reaffirms the use of radiation for medicinal purposes; 
6. Recommends the reduced funding towards radiological testing of countries with little or no atomic reactors.

**SPECPOL**

**RESOLUTION SPECPOL/4/2.1**

**Co-Sponsors:** Czech Republic, Ecuador, Republic of Paraguay, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Republic of Singapore, Republic of Slovenia, Kingdom of Sweden.

**Topic:** United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

Expressing satisfaction towards the work done by the UNRWA and encourages countries to join and fund this organization, 
Recognizing the fundraising done by countries to improve the living conditions of Palestinian refugees, 
Viewing with appreciation the effectiveness of document A/72/PV.66, which supports the idea of assistance for Palestinian refugees and Palestinian’s rights to their land, 
Emphasizing the need of the addition and renovation of Palestinian refugee camps, 
Taking into account the use of free education for Palestinian refugees in order for them to create a better future:

1. Calls upon business owners to hire more Palestinian refugees so that they may support their families; 
2. Emphasizes the need for more countries to speak out against Israel’s harsh mistreatment of Palestinians; 
3. Recommends that Palestine and Israel be separated into two states; 
4. Encourages other countries to consider the use of Paraguay’s resettlement policy, which enables Palestinian refugees to become self-sufficient;
5. Supports the usage of air-lifting to transport vital aid to Palestinian refugee camps;
6. Further requests that the UNRWA and supporting countries provide free education to Palestinian refugees.

**SPECPOL**

**RESOLUTION SPECPOL/4/3.1**

**Co-Sponsors:** Czech Republic, Ecuador, Republic of Paraguay, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Republic of Singapore, Republic of Slovenia, Kingdom of Sweden.

**Topic:** Cybersecurity.

Alarmed by the increased lack of cybersecurity internationally,
Seeking to spread awareness of cybersecurity towards citizens, corporations, and governments,
Emphasizing the appreciation of current funds toward cybersecurity NGO firms,
Recognizing the significance of current UN cybersecurity resolutions, one being Resolution 57/239, which suggests that people be aware of cybersecurity threats,
Noting with regret the economic backlash caused by previous cyber attacks:

1. Recommends that countries provide their citizens with more effective cybersecurity software;
2. Emphasizes the need for a United Nations International Cybersecurity Committee to combat the threat of hacking;
3. Fully supports the act of countries sharing their counter strategies and knowledge of cybersecurity either with other countries or the International Cyber Security Committee;
4. Requests that countries come together to encourage the safe use of data sharing by monitoring suspicious websites;
5. Calls for the UN International Cybersecurity Committee to create guidelines of what defines suspicious websites and data;
6. Calls upon more funding to be directed towards national and NGO cybersecurity programs so that they may produce more accurate reports of their country’s cybersecurity capabilities;
7. Encourages large data sharing corporations to help monitor the usage and sharing of data for cybersecurity threats.
SPECPOL
RESOLUTION SPECPOL/4/4.1

Co-Sponsors: Czech Republic, Ecuador, Republic of Paraguay, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Republic of Singapore, Republic of Slovenia, Kingdom of Sweden.

Topic: Eradication of Poverty and Other Development Issues.

Noting with deep concern the ever-growing population of people in extreme poverty, recognizing the effectiveness of Singapore’s ComCare welfare program, which allows the poor to work on becoming self-reliant because of government funding,

Confident in the effectiveness of Ecuador’s plan of breaking poverty into the following subtopics: ending hunger, equality education, and developing a financial system,

Guided by the successfulness of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which allowed people without jobs to learn a skill that they could then use in the future,

Viewing with appreciation of the current treaties and agreements such as the Copenhagen and Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing that, due to gender norms, women are forced to collect water in areas of the world with non-efficient irrigation systems,

Taking into account that 1.3 billion women do not have a bank account, and also that women usually get paid less money than men,

Having heard that where there is little money, it is more common to send boys to school than girls,

Acknowledging the fact that educating women is very important, and can help prevent them from being more likely to die in natural disasters than men,

Keeping in mind the fact that, in developing states, women are 23% less likely to be online, and cannot afford an electronic device to have access to the internet:

1. Requests countries integrate ComCare into their solution to poverty, and periodically check in with the people under ComCare to track their progress in ultimately becoming self-reliant;
2. Reaffirms the need in spreading awareness and raising funds for extreme poverty;
3. Calls upon large franchises to teach necessary skills needed to work higher paying jobs to people in extreme poverty;
4. Fully supports countries to work with NGO’s to end extreme poverty;
5. Encourages countries to use Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) giving those living in poverty valuable skills and job opportunities;
6. Endorses the use of spreading awareness, via television commercials to show the effects poverty has on peoples’ lives;
7. Supports Ecuador’s goal to end poverty by breaking the problem into smaller subtopics, in hopes that other countries will use this plan to end poverty for good,
8. Requests that NGO’s spread awareness about how important it is for girls to go to school just as much as boys;
9. Calls upon NGOs, the United Nations, and governments of countries with individuals in poverty to provide higher paying jobs to support women in extreme poverty;
10. Recommends that NGOs place water pumps closer to where individuals live.
UNSC
RESOLUTION UNSC/1.1
United Nations Security Council

Co-sponsors: Russia, Egypt, Mali, Senegal, Italy and Sweden.


Desiring trust between governments and the citizens of the counties in areas with a large terrorist presence, Aware of the pressing need to protect communities from terrorism, Recognizing the need for further education on the topic of terrorism as well as terrorism prevention, Seeking an increase in security within specific countries where terrorism is a major problem or threat, Fully aware the United Nations has neglected to create a specific definition for terrorism, Recognizing previous United Nations resolutions and the need for a long-term solution in terms of terrorism, Deeply concerned with the massive amount of funding and resources terrorist groups receive, Having considered further possible occurring violence of presently peaceful terrorist organizations:

1. Takes note of the possibility of direct terrorist action against the United Nations in response to the actions concerning this resolution;
2. Authorizes the protection of citizens prior to terrorist attacks;
3. Encourages the creation of job opportunities with the intention of providing an alternative life to terrorism;
4. Recommends the creation of a specialized committee to work on the issue of threats to international peace as well as maintaining the effectiveness of this agenda;
   a. Funding for the specialized committee coming from but not limited to NGOs and civilian donations.
5. Requests the countries in need of assistance fighting terrorists to call upon the UN for military support;
6. Reminds the UN that they are partnering with the governments in order to eradicate terrorism in specified countries;
7. Calls upon NGOs and countries participating in the UN to help increase the standard of living in points of origin of terrorist groups;
8. Requests the distribution of peacekeepers into countries heavily effected by terrorism to maintain order;
9. Reaffirms that peacekeepers and other military forces will be gradually removed from the countries they are deployed in:
   a. Peacekeepers and military forces will be removed over the course of ten years and/or when stability is reached.
10. Encourages the United Nations to determine and publish a universal definition for the word terrorism (determined by a simple majority vote) including but not limited to;
   a. What constitutes a potentially dangerous terrorist;
   b. Specific characteristics that would deem a party "terrorist". 
UNSC
RESOLUTION UNSC/1.2
United Nations Security Council

Co-sponsors: Egypt, Italy, Russia, Senegal, Sweden, and Mali.

Topic: The Situation in Somalia.

Deeply concerned with the amount of deaths and illnesses in the people, crops, and animals of Somalia due to drought,
Fully aware of past UN actions and the need for a long term solution, Aware of terrorist groups recruiting and killing innocent people in Somalia,
Having considered the millions of people dependent on humanitarian aid and livelihood assistance,
Deeply disturbed by the abuse of people caused by militant groups in Somalia, Alarmed by the lack of government and control in Somalia,
Approving the use of military force to stabilize Somalia,
Desiring more powerful and effective leadership in Somalia,
Expecting Somalia to become stable enough to control its own country,
Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty and political independence of Somalia, Confident that the rebuilding of infrastructure would benefit the economy of Somalia:

1. Strongly condemns militant groups disrupting normal life of Somali citizens by a) Stealing precious resources supplied by the UN:
   a. Overthrowing local governments.
2. Recommends NGOs supply food, water, and other resources to Somalia;
3. Encourages Russia to use military efforts with the objective of stabilizing Somalia in hopes of strengthening their governments and economy;
4. Emphasizing the partnership between Somalia, Russia, and the United Nations;
5. Encourages the education of Somali citizens including but not limited to education on the importance of having a strong and stable government;
6. Further recommends the creation of additional refugee camps in areas surrounding Somalia;
7. Encourages action to be taken regarding the drought in order to improve health for citizens and natural life.
ROME

MAY

1st - 4th

UPPER ELEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS
DISEC I
RESOLUTION DISEC/1/1.1
General Assembly First Committee


Topic: Reduction of Military Budgets.

Deeply alarmed by the traumatic effects of increased military spending,
Alarmed by the fact that there are poor people in rural areas who are affected by increased military budgets,
Deeply concerned about smaller developing countries with little food and water because of the unnecessary amount spent on the rising military,
Conscious about countries spending a large amount of money on military budgets for their individual countries’ advantage, and not in the interest of the entire world,
Observing that countries do not have much trust in each other,
Concerned about countries signing treaties but not following them,
Being aware that not all countries submit their military budgets to the UN,
Having examined how to solve the increase of military spending,
Convinced that countries should unite to end this issue:

1. Requests that organizations encourage countries to commit to submit their annual military budget to organizations like SIPRI (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute), the UN, and others such as NGOs, so they can advise on the countries’ spending;
2. Proposes NGO’s to use social media and the news to educate people who do not know about the problem of high military budgets in the world;
3. Further recommends more events like the Olympics to gain trust and friendship between countries and reduce tensions;
4. Further invites organizations to convince governments to spend a portion of their military budget on economic development, such as health and education;
5. Strongly encourages the building of trust and alliances between countries through the organization of summits;
6. Requests that army members are retrained to do other jobs during the time that they are not fighting wars;
7. Proposes that staff from NGO’s go to educate people without access to social media about the problem of high military spending;
8. Encourages countries to create a campaign to show the good things that come out of low military budgets;
9. Further requests to extend the UN Peace Building fund;
10. Calls upon countries to spend money on food, water, and education first and see what is left for the military budget;
11. Declares if military budgets are not reduced, the committee hopes that the public and the countries pressure them.
DISEC 1
RESOLUTION DISEC/1/2.1
General Assembly First Committee


Topic: Chemical Weapons.

Deeply concerned of the danger and cruelty of the use of chemical weapons,
Fully aware that some countries stockpile deadly chemical weapons,
Conscious that some countries do not have the money to dispose or destroy chemical weapons safely in an environmentally friendly way,
Having considered there is technology that is not advanced enough to dispose of chemical weapons safely yet,
Keeping in mind that some countries have not signed the Geneva Protocol, the CWC (Chemical Weapons Convention), and the OPCW (Organization of the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons),
Deeply concerned that some of society is not fully aware of the threat of chemical weapons,
Taking into consideration that some countries have signed treaties connected to the abolishment of chemical weapons but are not following them,
Convinced that countries have not collaborated enough with each other to dispose of chemical weapons:

1. Calls upon rich countries to carefully provide enough money for the countries who have chemical weapons but do not have enough money to safely destroy them;
2. Further invites people from organizations to research the effects of chemical weapons disposal and what effect this will have on marine life and the environment so we can act on this;
3. Requests that countries research safe technologies to destroy chemical weapons, and that scientists and experts attend a yearly summit to share knowledge and technology on how to disarm chemical weapons safely;
4. Affirming that more countries should join the Chemical Weapons Convention;
5. Encourages research in how to detect chemical weapons;
6. Supports additional summits to discuss the effects of chemical weapons;
7. Recommends more collaboration between countries to coordinate with successful actions;
8. Considers the use of the media to let people know about the problem;
9. Requests to promote peace and disarmament education programs and other organizations;
10. Further requests more foreign aid for developing countries who have signed the Geneva Protocol, the CWC, and the OPCW;
11. Endorses the sanctioning of the countries that are developing and stockpiling of chemical weapons;
12. Emphasizing the need of additional checkpoints at countries’ borders where types of liquid and powder are checked carefully for any dangerous chemicals;
13. Recommends keeping records on chemical weapons’ development, research, and disposal;
14. Requests the creation of a committee within the OPCW to monitor for chemical weapons factories which would alert countries of the exact position of a chemical weapons factory and its productions, with an immediate alert and response system.
**DISEC 2**

**RESOLUTION GA/1.2/1.1**

*General Assembly First Committee*

**Co-sponsors:** Canada, Central African Republic, Republic of Djibouti, Republic of Honduras, Kingdom of Lesotho, Kingdom of Morocco, Kingdom of Norway, Republic of Paraguay, Republic of Poland, Republic of Rwanda, Kingdom of Spain, Kingdom of Swaziland.

**Topic:** General and complete disarmament: The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.

The General Assembly, fully aware of the extent of the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons (SALWs), noting with regret the prevalence of illegal activities committed using SALWs, emphasizes the occurrence of gun and small arm misuse, which endangers citizens and results in fatalities:

1. Endorses the implementation of educational programs for children under the age of 18 in developed and underdeveloped countries concerning SALW gun safety and awareness as an addition to the existing curriculum;
2. Providing meals to encourage the attendance within gun safety and awareness programs;
3. Educating volunteers, UN field workers, and teachers on the issue of SALWs and violence caused through their use, allowing them to then transfer this knowledge to students in undeveloped areas, also allowing them to pass on this knowledge to local educators;
4. Expands the school’s curriculum to recognize and educate the youth of the dangers of SALWs violence in developed areas;
5. Calls for Expansion of the Arms Trade Treaty to include all import, export, explosives and technology transfers;
6. Suggests there be a standardized rate of imports and exports of SALWs;
7. Encourages neighboring countries to come to an agreement on the reduction of illegal SALW trade;
8. Encourages specific ages to acquire SALWs between neighboring countries;
9. Requests imports and exports within nations to prevent illegal smuggling, including stringent control on baggage checks;
10. Calls for extracurricular programs, such as sport activities, to prevent the youth from being a part of illegal SALW activities and illicit trade by providing meals at the end of sessions to increase attendance and temptation to participate within the activities and reduce economic impact and personal spending on nutritional needs;
11. Encourages nations to revoke SALW licenses if there is an illegal use/acquisition of a SALW and to suspend licenses with inquiry into the actions of the perpetrator;
12. Emphasizes the necessity of regularly renewing SALWs licenses and implementing background checks on applicants and license holders regularly.
**DISEC 2**

**RESOLUTION GA/1.2/2.1**

*General Assembly First Committee*

**Co-sponsors:** Canada, Central African Republic, Republic of Djibouti, Republic of Honduras, Kingdom of Lesotho, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Paraguay, Republic of Poland, Republic of Rwanda, Kingdom of Spain, Kingdom of Swaziland.

**Topic:** Strengthening of Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean Region.

Aware of the refugee crisis, wars, and terrorism within the area,

Bearing in mind the terrorist threats and safety concerns within the area,

Noting with deep concern the lack of communication between Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East

Deeply conscious of the financial aid required to accommodate refugees originating from North Africa and the Middle East,

Aware of the environmental implications, such as pollution in the Mediterranean, affecting marine life and coastal health,

Fully alarmed of the tensions and military activities occurring in these regions,

Seeking Mediterranean/European countries to communicate their economic, social, cultural, political and environmental needs and perspectives in regard to security and cooperation,

Expressing the concern on the general development of Mediterranean, Middle East and North African nations,

Recognizing the need to tackle illegal migration, extensive pollution, minimal safety and human rights violations,

Draws attention to the need for sanitary, hygienic and sustainable living conditions, emphasizing this need at coastlines and refugee camps:

1. Calls upon countries in the Mediterranean region to implement pollution control and encourages clean up and rescue programs to prevent fatalities and pollution;
2. Calling for Mediterranean nations to implement these rescue teams along their coastlines;
3. Recommends implementing airfare taxes for tourists and discouraging non-environmental friendly travel to prevent pollution;
4. Recommends taxation on heavily CO₂-emitting transportation in the Mediterranean area;
5. Acquires financial aid from refugee funds, NGOs and financially-stable countries in and around the Mediterranean region;
6. Encourages nations to aid the UNHCR and/or accept asylum seekers themselves;
7. Evaluates countries who accept/want to accept refugees through the UNHCR and advises the amount of refugees a country should accept;
8. Requests the collected funds to be used for both basic human needs such as nutrition, clean water, shelter as well as rehabilitation;
9. Encourages the integration of refugees into society through the help of volunteer programs and organizing language and basic living lessons to prevent the exclusion of refugees.
SOCHUM
RESOLUTION GA/3/2.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Co-sponsors: Commonwealth of Australia, Barbados, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Federative Republic of Brazil, People’s Republic of China, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Cyprus, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Iraq, Ireland, Republic of Italy, Japan, State of Kuwait, Mongolia, Negara Brunei Darussalam, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Republic of Poland, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Uganda, United States of America, Republic of Zimbabwe.

Topic: Agenda Item 65: Rights of Indigenous People.

The General Assembly, calling to the forefront the challenges that have been faced by and continue to be challenges for, Indigenous peoples, and noting that attention continues to bring improvement regarding these areas of concern, remains, Deeply concerned that indigenous people’s (IP) culture is soon to be lost, Aware of the rights that IP have on their land, Recalling IP right to have their issues taken into account, Noting with deep concern the fact that many IP don’t have access to healthcare:

1. Draws the attention to teach all children indigenous languages from their community as an optional after school program;
2. Encourages IP to sell and show on display indigenous cultural items, as a way to obtain economical compensation and to raise awareness for their cultural reality;
3. Recommends lawyers to represent IP in court for free and in exchange for their work attorneys could be given tax incentives;
4. Approves organizations involving IP to share indigenous and modern medicine as a way to exchange knowledge in that field;
5. Encourages schools to include both IP and non IP in the same school in order to enhance the community bonding and better understanding of both realities;
6. Emphasizes that IP should have access to medical care and education;
7. Calls upon inspections to promote improvement of the job conditions in which IP work.
SPECPOL
RESOLUTION GA/4/1.1
General Assembly Fourth Committee


Topic: Effects of Atomic Radiation.

Deeply concerned about peoples health and how the UN can help,
Bearing in mind the disastrous effects of ionizing radiation from all sources,
Fully alarmed by the number of nuclear disasters that have occurred over the years despite the presence of previous UN resolutions,
Deeply conscious of the success of the Treaty of no Proliferation Nuclear Weapons (NTP):

1. Encourages countries to implement safety containers around reactors that may prove faulty, so that in the case there was an accident, the danger would be contained;
2. Recommends countries to develop and distribute computer simulations to test nuclear operations;
3. Calls for the United Nations Scientific Committee Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) to further investigate ionizing radiation in ways such as but not limited to:
   a. Testing the properties and scaling of all the impacts of nuclear bombs and warheads;
   b. Increasing safety levels in nuclear facilities in way such as but not limited to
   c. Wearing full body suits with additional protective gear suitable for exposure to ionizing radiation;
   d. Investigating ways to prevent radioactive contamination from spreading to previously uncontaminated areas;
   e. Enhancing the effectiveness of treatment for radiation born deseases.
4. Proposes that countries make an effort to move to renewable energy sources for civil use and reduce the number of nuclear power stations by 50% in fifteen years, ideal energy sources include but are not limited to:
   a. wind power;
   b. solar energy;
   c. geothermal energy;
   d. hydroelectric power;
   e. tidal energy.
5. Reminds the general assembly of the dangers ionizing radiation poses, so citizens can make wise decisions about using the power of ionizing radiation;
6. Deplores on a radical scale that all facilitates hosting radioactivity are conveniently maintained and are surrounded by concrete of at least 1 meter thickness.
SPECPOL

RESOLUTION GA/4/1.1

General Assembly Fourth Committee


Topic: Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

Recalling its resolution 181 of 1947,
Guided by the growing number of Palestinian refugees in the Near East and elsewhere in the world,
Emphasizing the need for radical global cooperation,
Desiring eternal peace between the State of Palestine and the State of Israel,
Alarmed by the growing population of Palestinian refugees at risk,
Taking note of the fact that Palestinians lack basic skills such as reading and writing, and the UN recommends to creating workshops covering skills such as but not limited to:
• Sewing
• Cooking
• Cleaning

1. Encourages the UNRWA to mix Palestinian and Israeli students in schools so that (ad. ROY) they have the opportunity to grow up together to promote peace;
2. Emphasizes the need for all relevant governments to support and give Palestinian refugees their basic rights as human beings;
3. Requests all countries to implement programs to welcome Palestinian refugees in ways such as but not limited to:
   a. Providing Protection/safety;
   b. Welcoming Refugees into communities;
   c. Providing Education;
   d. Providing Shelter;
   e. Providing Jobs;
   f. Providing Basic amenities;
   g. Providing Health Services.
4. Observes how beneficial NGO’s have been, and currently are, to all refugees, including Palestinian refugees, in the past and how they can continue to be so;
5. Takes note of other conflicts that have been resolved by both parties agreeing on peace;
6. Further requests countries to integrate education on the topic of Palestinian refugees into their curricula;
7. Expresses its appreciation for people who help refugees that are not provided with their basic human rights;
8. Implores that countries donate 0.25 % of their military budgets to the UNRWA for the sustainable lifestyle of Palestinian refugees;
9. Encourages all member states to allow refugees in their territories;
10. Recommends that the UNRWA puts a further 0.5% of their budget to education for Palestinian refugees;
11. Supports the idea of making creating treaties dedicated to Palestinian lifestyle such as but not limited to:
   a. Religion;
   b. Culture;
   c. Personality.
12. Affirms the idea of making progress to decrease the population of Palestinian refugees;
13. Further recommends offering living facilities (including food and shelter) to Palestinians;
14. Calls upon the UN Security Council to place sanctions on Israel for not complying with the 1947 UN Treaty on Israel-Palestine;
15. Invites facilities with excess amenities to donate it to refugee camps where possible.
UNSC
RESOLUTION 1.1
United Nation Security Council


Topic: Threats to International peace and security caused by terrorist acts.

Aware of security is needed for cell phone accounts,
Keeping in mind that people are making illegal passports,
Deeply concerned that there are terrorist to attacks happening,
Deeply concerned that many people do not have proper health care,
Bearing in mind that social media is a way for terrorist to gain information or recruit individuals,
Alarmed by the amount of people who starve because they do not have enough money due to jobs with unfair wages,
Recognizing that not all people can afford education:

1. Recommends that social media is accessible to the police and security intelligence services;
2. Urges to fundraise more money for charities that help poor people so they do not become terrorist;
3. Requests that countries improve border security so no terrorist can get to another country;
4. Recommends that countries increase the amount of security cameras in public areas incase of terrorist acts;
5. Requests that countries start using illegal passport detectors and fundraise for countries that cannot afford them;
6. Recommends everyone should have a password protection for cell phones;
7. Expresses its hope that the UN will provide money or medical professionals for people that do not have health care.
UNSC
RESOLUTION 2.1
United Nation Security Council


Topic: The Situation in Somalia.

Recognizing that there is a great need for better education in Somalia,
Deeply concerned that charcoal is being produced and sold in Somalia illegally supporting terrorist groups,
Noting with deep concern that Somalia does not produce enough energy to heat the homes of their citizens,
Alarmed by the illegal smuggling of charcoal, weapons and fish in Somalia,
Deeply concerned by the great need of jobs and education for Somalian citizens which leads to the increase of piracy,
Alarmed by the great amount of terrorist groups in Somalia such as Al-shabaad and the Taliban causing hundred of thousands of Somalian to flee
Affirming that Somalia does not have the means to make changes,
Deeply disturbed that Somalia does not have a stable government or sufficient security:

1. Requests the UN to provide funds to Somali schools on a yearly basis;
2. Encourages the Somalian government to take advantage of the charcoal production to improve their economy;
3. Requests the UN to provide funding to ensure heating systems or blankets to Somalia;
4. Calls upon the collaboration of the UN and Somalian government to stop the smuggling of illegal weapons, charcoal and fish into the country;
5. Further invites the UN, the African Union or other countries to provide support to strengthen the security of Somalia by improving their border control and implementing a security camera system;
6. Encourages the Somalian government to create new jobs for their citizens hoping it will ensure more stability and less piracy.
ROME
MAY
1ST - 4TH
MIDDLE SCHOOL RESOLUTIONS
ECOFIN
RESOLUTION 1.0
General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Bosnia & Herzegovina, Republic of Djibouti, Republic of Honduras, Kingdom of Lesotho, Republic of Malta, United Mexican States, Republic of Peru, Kingdom of Morocco, Kingdom of Norway, Republic of Portugal, Kingdom of Swaziland, and Kingdom of Spain.

Topic: Sustainable Development - Disaster Risk Reduction.

The General Assembly, informing all nations of the importance of disaster risk reduction, believes that international cooperation is essential for all the solutions below, reaffirming the importance of support to other nations, in particular, for those developing countries suffering from natural disasters:

1. Encourages an increase in education in schools (teaching people how to act in case of a natural disaster);
2. Emphasises the importance of sending professional engineers to developing countries that are suffering from natural disasters to create infrastructures in the local area;
3. Requests for meteorologists and technology to be sent into developing countries to give information to predict and warn the citizens in case of a natural disaster;
4. Calls for the creation of desalination plants in developing countries plagued by drought involving chemical engineers and making it as cheap as possible;
5. Recommends creating an on-line platform (database) that allows people to register and report their position and status;
6. Encourages the creation of more foundations to encourage people to donate money to help the victims of a natural disaster;
7. Further requests an increase in the workforce in order to help communities in their quick recovery; and
8. Considers communicating the risk of a disaster by sirens.
SOCHUM

RESOLUTION SOCHUM /1/ 1.1

General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Social development including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family.

The General Assembly Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Council, Guided by the 1975 UNGA declaration on the rights of disabled communities, which encourages nations to have awareness about issues concerning those with disabilities, Viewing with appreciation previous efforts such as the world program action concerning disabled persons of 1982, Noting with satisfaction the UN convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities, which was signed by 175 nations, and ratified by 170 nations, Fully alarmed by the obstacles and discrimination faced by people with disabilities:

1. Calls upon countries to promote inclusive activities such as adapted sports;
2. Emphasizes the need for equal education for all persons;
3. Encourages awareness and acceptance in education systems of all individuals regardless of their abilities;
4. Considers amending education systems to further include persons with disabilities by providing them with necessary facilities;
5. Encourages the creation and development of NGO’s that create specialized programs for people with disabilities;
6. Recommends countries to implement accessible infrastructures such as sign posts, buildings, transportation, and other forms of facilities in public areas;
7. Emphasizes the need for legislation for the protection of the rights of the people with disabilities;
8. Calls upon countries to set up ministries which enforce and protect this legislation;
9. Notes that each country should have an active representation of persons with disability in governments;
10. Calls upon countries to help integrate persons with disabilities into the workforce, through forms such as education;
11. Encourages countries who are able to exchange medical resources that people with disabilities may need;
12. Calls upon member states to promote people with disabilities in public media (movies, TV, social media platforms, etc.) without any form of discrimination or a biased opinion;
13. Encourages the world’s governments to strongly consider creating an international fund to raise money, resources, etc.
SOCHUM
RESOLUTION SOCHUM/1/2.1
General Assembly Third Committee


Topic: Rights of indigenous peoples.

The General Assembly Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Council, Recognizing indigenous people as humans with the same rights as all others, Taking into consideration the resolution adopted by the GA on the 19th of December, 2016, regarding the Rights of Indigenous People, Keeping in mind that 5% of the world is as indigenous, which translates to 370 million people, Referring to article 14 of UNDRIP, regarding to the education of indigenous people, Bearing in mind article 26 of UNDRIP clearly stating the right to own use, develop and control traditional land and resources, Noting with satisfaction the advancements in the rights of indigenous peoples, from behalf of the UN member states, Deeply concerned that indigenous people are almost three times poorer than non-indigenous people, Fully aware of the lack of respect for the rights of indigenous people:

1. Reminds all member states that indigenous peoples deserve property rights that are equal to other citizens’ if possible;
2. Calls upon countries to respect indigenous groups that have been recognized by the UN;
3. Trusts that all member states fully respect the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for the indigenous peoples;
4. Strongly condemns countries who do not grant the appropriate human rights of indigenous peoples;
5. Further recommends countries to give access to education to all indigenous people;
6. Encourages nations to promote the official language of their respective country to the indigenous people;
7.Requests countries to allow indigenous tribes to establish and run their own local government;
8. Supports countries that allow indigenous peoples to make their own decisions;
9. Reminds nations of their citizens’ rights to practice cultural beliefs;
10. Encourages the UN to create an official list of ethnic groups and their locations available in the public records;
11. Endorses the creation of NGO’s which can help facilitate the needs of indigenous peoples:
   a. Notes that these NGO’s would be financed by an international fund which will raise money, resources, etc.
UNSC
RESOLUTION UNSC/1.1
United Nation Security Council

Co-Sponsors: Bolivia, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Italy, France, Japan, Kazakhstan, Palestine, Russia, Senegal, Sweden, Uruguay, and United Kingdom.

Topic: Threats to International Peace and Security by terrorist acts.

The Security Council, recognizing the efforts of all participating states tackling the issue of international terrorism would like to acknowledge the worldwide struggle for maintaining international peace, Expressing concern that terrorism poses a major threat to both developed and developing nations, Recognizing the detrimental effects of inadequate education imposing harmful ideologies, Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty of states and national values with regard for human rights, Noting the economic instability and wide disparities of many developing nations, Recalling all previous resolutions and statements regarding the issue of terrorism and combatting it in the years of: 2001, 2010, 2013, 2016, and 2017, Stressing the need for all states to participate on regional, national, and international levels, Reaffirming the importance of taking pre-emptive measures in the event of terrorist attacks, Acknowledging the vital contributions that informed communities bequeath in preventing terrorism:

1. Encourages individual nations to limit the ability of the populace to purchase and utilize weapons, particularly firearms, by:
   a. Requesting that governments to either add or amend laws concerning gun control.
2. Emphasizes the need to control informal markets and fiscal affairs;
3. Takes note of inadequate border control and proposes these forces be further strengthened:
   a. Through adding military personnel with improved training;
   b. Through improving identification methods:
      • Approving the utilization of technology for identifying faux documents and undocumented individuals.
4. Expresses the importance of education and its benefits:
   a. Through creating more attainable job opportunities;
   b. Decreasing the susceptibility of the population to fall victim to terrorist ideology.
5. Supports the implementation of undercover personnel in terrorism-riddled territories in order to:
   a. Expose terrorist affairs;
   b. Detain terrorists in order to question in accordance with the United Nations’ interrogation regulations;
   c. Staunch the terrorists’ weapon flow;
   d. Create an international database, which all states of the United Nations may contribute to consistently, of known members of terrorist organizations and their known associates.
6. Expresses its hope that technology may be utilized in a way which enhances government abilities to investigate terrorist organizations:
   a. By recalling sub-clause 5d, which authorizes the combination of international intelligence.
7. Encourages states and NGOs to allocate funds to the educational budgets of developing nations, recalling clause 4.
LEGAL

RESOLUTION LEGAL/6/1.1

General Assembly Sixth Committee


Topic: Diplomatic Protection.

Remembering that Diplomatic Protection was founded on the idea that citizens should be provided with safety abroad,
Knowing that there is not yet an official United Nations convention on the subject of Diplomatic Protection,
Fully aware that citizens’ rights are being ignored, abused, and violated,
Noting with regret that Diplomatic Protection has been used to justify wars and invasions,
Reinforcing the belief that Diplomatic Protection, when used correctly, is important in order to uphold human rights,
Remembering its resolution 62/67,
Concerned about the lack of citizens’ education pertaining to this issue,
Understanding the need for strict international regulations on Diplomatic Protection in order to prevent the abuse of less developed countries,

Understanding also the need for these rights to be extended to refugees and stateless people:

1. Heavily encourages the forming of a convention that will solidify the laws pertaining to Diplomatic Protection with the following points:
   a. Expresses hope that states educate their citizens on their rights provided by Diplomatic Protection, through state-sponsored courses, verbal listing of citizens’ rights on state borders and airplanes, or the listing of rights on signs and passports;
   b. Reaffirms that The International Court of Justice has the right to intervene when it believes that Diplomatic Protection is being used irresponsibly;
   c. Proclaims that Diplomatic Protection is not a valid reason for an invasion for another sovereign state;
   d. Reminds member states that Diplomatic Protection should be extended to aid refugees and stateless persons;
2. Supports member states that use other tools besides Diplomatic Protection;
3. Strongly affirms the right of the member states to choose when to use Diplomatic Protection;
4. Trusts that member states will use Diplomatic Protection responsibly.
LEGAL

RESOLUTION LEGAL/6/2.
General Assembly Third Committee


Noting that there are many improvements that should be made in order to increase the strength, equality, and efficiency of the United Nations,
Recognizing the need for reform within many United Nations councils and committees
Emphasizing the need for Security Council reform, particularly with regards to the five permanent members and their power,
Additionally, emphasizing the reform of peace keeping operations,
Concerned with the lack of human rights for all persons globally;

1. Urges the United Nations to reform the Security Council, particularly:
   a. New additions to the permanent Security Council members, emphasizing South Africa and the four members of the G4 resolution;
   b. A change to the veto system stating that two vetoes are needed to successfully overturn resolutions;
   c. Encouragement to give veto power to developing countries;
   d. Further encouragement that states with veto power be required to supply a fraction of the expenses for the Peace-keeping Force;
   e. Recommends a thirty-year minimum of United Nations membership in order to apply for a permanent seat on the Security Council;
   f. Recommends that the Security Council have meetings twice a year to discuss more recent issues.

2. Strongly encourages the United Nations to split the Peace-keeping Forces into three separate units, with resources provided by the Permanent Member States:
   a. A unit to provide help to people affected by natural disasters;
   b. A unit to protect people from terrorist groups and unlawful violence with regards to refugees;
   c. A unit to prevent economic crises in developing countries.

3. Ensures member states that the peace keeping force will not be used to seek violence under any circumstances;
4. Encourages governments to fund the education and the work of peace keeping forces from their own countries;
5. Encourages an inspection agency to monitor the budget of the United Nations ensuring better safety of the world;
6. Recommends the updating of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to reflect 21st century issues of human beings;
7. Strengthens the United Nations by solving multiple issues pertaining to it and its operations.
UNSC

RESOLUTION UNSC/ 2.1
United Nation Security Council

Co-Sponsors: Bolivia, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Palestine, Russia, Senegal, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

Topic: The Situation in Somalia.

The Security Council, recognizing its purpose to promote peace and security globally, aims to assist the failed state of Somalia by providing humanitarian aid to all those in need in the country, and stabilizing the federal government,

Recalling MS UNSC Resolution 1.1, which aims to eradicate terrorism,
Expressing deep concerns for the internally and externally displaced persons in Somalia,
Noting with deep concern the corruption prevalent in the federal government,
Alarmed by the dominion terrorist groups express in the region,
Deeply conscious of the piracy in Somali waters that has negatively affected the country’s economy,
Aware of the current humanitarian assistance being given to the populace,
Expressing concern for the lack of NGO humanitarian aid,
Further deploring the inadequate gun control in the country,
Expressing concern for the lack of peacekeeping forces,
Deeply conscious of the need of border control to help internally displaced persons,
Taking into consideration the charcoal ban which has negatively impacted the country’s economy,
Seeking to implement these suggestions in order to promote peace and international security:

1. Urges AMISOM and other NGOs to further improve factors such as but not limited to:
   a. Infrastructure in the peaceful regions of Somalia;
   b. Agricultural programs to decrease crop failures.
2. Considers the creation of a more efficient weapon legalization process through:
   a. Implementing a national database of all weapon holders with access provided to the United Nations;
   b. Emphasizes the need to utilize technology to identify faux documents during vetting.
3. Improving tracking techniques to locate the main illegal trade routes:
   a. Authorizing the utilization of technology for this purpose;
   b. Permitting the implementation of undercover personnel to prevent the use of these trade routes.
4. Expresses its hope for the General Assembly to legalize charcoal exports for the Somali Federal Government to take control of:
   a. Restarting and assisting the Somali economy;
   b. Improving international trade relations.
5. Encourages peacekeepers possessing additional aid to sustain and stabilize the situation in Somalia;
6. Further recommends more developed nations to provide military aid:
   a. Encouraging nations to send armed ships to zone Somali waters for the prevention of piracy and illegal fishing.
7. Endorses the stationing of military forces around terrorist riddled territories:
   a. Restricting their supply sources in a manner that does not place the civilians’ lives at risk.
8. Emphasizes the need to improve living conditions in refugee camps such as but not limited to:
   a. Sanitary facilities;
   b. Providing adequate nutrition.
9. Further recommends the implementation of legal advisors from developed nations to begin to stabilize
   the Somali Federal Government and make its functions more efficient:
   a. By providing consul to Somali officials;
   b. By monitoring future elections of 2020 – 2021:
      • Through stressing the implementation of the ‘one man – one vote’ policy.
10. Encourages the Somali government to alleviate the burdens hindering Somali advancement by:
    a. Distributing power among political officials equally;
    b. Assisting the United Nations Development Program in order to establish a dependable judiciary system;
    c. Encouraging social integrity among each individual and the sovereignty of their views.
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MMUN is currently seeking volunteers for the next conference season! Volunteers and interns assist with Conference- Services on site at the MMUN conference venues. Our events are one-of-a-kind, and it takes the dynamic support of many local volunteers and interns to help us make these conferences life-changing experiences for young people.

MMUN Volunteers and Interns (also known as “MMUN angels”) have the opportunity to interact with participants from around the world and serve as role models for youths ages 8 through 15. Volunteers also help us make the MMUN experience welcoming, fun, and remarkable.

Who should apply:

Must be 17 or older and have previous MMUN or Model UN experience. Adults with experience working with children or facilitating conference events are also encouraged to apply.

Learn more: [https://montessori-mun.org/mmun-volunteer-program/](https://montessori-mun.org/mmun-volunteer-program/)
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