



**United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

**Sponsors:** Federal Republic of Nigeria, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Mauritius, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kingdom of Norway, Republic of India, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Italy, Republic of Philippines, Republic of Iran, Kingdom of Spain, Republic of Zimbabwe and Republic of Burundi

**Signatories:** Peru, Paraguay, Belgium, Pakistan, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Korea, Senegal, Rwanda, Canada, Brazil, Greece, Nigeria, Lithuania, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Colombia, Tanzania, France, Australia, Poland, China, Haiti, France, Cyprus, Poland, Qatar, Chad, Venezuela, and Sri Lanka

**Topic:** “Protection against products harmful to health and the environment”

The United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization, emphasizing the fact that World Heritage sites are in danger,

Bearing in mind that Carbon dioxide is being emitted into the air,

Taking into account that many people in industrialized nations own cars and other vehicles,

Aware of the fact that public transportation is available in every country,

Recognizing the principles of generational human life, of partnership, of not exceeding the environmental limits of economic growth and environmental degradation,

Fully aware that public transportation reduces the amount of carbon dioxide in the air,

1. Urges citizens to use public transportation instead of cars;
2. Encourages consumers and producers to use vegetable oil, liquid coal, and biomass Biobutanol fuel, for gasoline, for clean fuel.
3. Advocates the consideration of environmental goals when creating economic policies;
4. Supports environmentally sound technologies that will minimize the energy needed to produce goods and will minimize the waste created in the production of goods.
5. Encourages cooperation between local governmental agencies in educating their citizens in holding industries accountable for eliminating harmful products;
6. Promotes fining those people and industries that break the environmental law;
7. Proclaims that travel security surrounding the exportation of harmful products is not tight enough;
8. Requests the creation of a world-wide organization to regulate all products;
9. Calls for the creation of a yearly world-wide meeting to define ‘harmful product’;
10. Calls upon the world to create a program that would lead to agreements to cease use of harmful chemicals.



## United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

**Sponsors:** The United States of America, republic of Australia, Republic of Azerbaijan, Yemen, Algeria, republic of Ghana, Republic of Benin, People's Republic of China, Somalia, Japan, Kingdom of Belgium, Kingdom of Thailand, and Republic of Slovenia

**Signatories:** Cyprus, Netherlands, Belgium, South Africa, Canada, Chad, Haiti, Switzerland, Rwanda, Russia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Germany, Lithuania, Cape Verde, Colombia, Cameroon, Lebanon, Cuba, Burkina Faso, South Africa and Greece

**Topic:** "Protection against products harmful to health and the environment"

The United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization, aware of the harm to health and environment,

Having considered the views and positions of multiple member states,

Welcoming help from countries.

1. Encourages the search for organic alternatives to pesticides;
2. Promotes the use of fines as a deterrent to companies using harmful chemicals;
3. Wishes to stop coal usages;
4. Promotes fundraisers to support the transition to alternatives;
5. Wishes for developed countries to send medicine to third world nations to raise money for hospitals;
6. Calls upon member states' governments to ban harmful products and enforce the ban;
7. Approves of the Education of people in need about products that contain toxic chemicals;
8. Urges information on harmful products to be provided for those who are unaware and then make this list public and available in all languages and stored in libraries, churches and schools;
9. Authorizes the use of advertisements to raise awareness about alternatives to harmful chemicals;
10. Calls upon nations to increase access to public transportation;
11. Urges people to reuse parts;
12. Encourages organized waste management
13. Agrees that the largest companies should be pressured to phase out of toxic chemicals and introduce recycling plans
14. Requests enforcement of the Consolidated List by making toxic chemicals illegal;
15. Encourages improvement on Ocean and Border security;
16. requests sanctions on those nations that refuse to support the bans on harmful products, or refuse to implement border and ocean security measures;
17. Encourages tests to find safe products for fair prices.



## **United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

**Sponsors:** Republic of Lithuania, Republic of Poland, Republic of Austria, Republic of Senegal, Yemen, Republic of South Africa, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Republic of Mauritius, Republic of Zimbabwe, Switzerland, Slovenia, and Republic of Rwanda

**Signatories:** Somalia, The United States of America, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Iran, Norway, Australia, France, Azerbaijan, Sweden, Lebanon, Germany, Ghana, Colombia, Chad, Kenya, Cameroon, Canada, France, Cyprus, Australia, Austria, Cape Verde, Luxembourg, Cuba, Brazil, Czech Republic, Pakistan, Angola, Burundi and Laos

**Topic:** “Technical Assistance for Implementing the International Conventions and Protocols Relating to Terrorism”

Fulfilling the General Assembly resolution of GA 10904 that notes the importance of building up the economic and social structures in countries that have been affected by terrorism and violence,

Bearing in mind the need for law enforcement to protect against terrorism in a peaceful nonviolent way.

1. Encourages the protection of children and adults against terrorism in nonviolent ways;
2. Recommends the creation of jobs as a means to deter terrorism because terrorists are most likely to come from areas suffering from poverty;
3. Stresses the need for awareness of facts about terrorism by all people;
4. Encourages the developed countries to institute border control in underdeveloped countries to reduce terrorist actions;
5. Suggests the addition of a heightened police presence in the heart of all countries;
6. Recommends that the Trusteeship Council meets to discuss countries with weakened government and works with them to prevent terrorism and promote stability;
7. Encourages all countries to donate to a monetary fund for a worldwide education program which will aid the poor through the creation of low-price schools which include courses on terrorism, self-defense, and on how to stay safe during a terrorist attack;
8. Calls upon all countries to aid each other in the fight against terrorism;
9. Declares that neighboring countries must work together and share tools, information, strategies and resources to fight against terrorism;
10. Encourages news coverage in rural areas outside of the reach of the most media to catch up the inhabitants on current events worldwide;
11. Stresses the fact that although terrorism may not go away immediately; it should in the future, if these measures are taken disappear almost completely;
12. Congratulate any nations that have overcome a terrorists' presence.