Resolution # 1

Sponsored by
Argentina

Committee: B

Action on Resolution
☐ Passed  ☐ Defeated

Creation of a Violence Against Women Commission

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by data from the National Registry of Femicides of Argentina that of 251 femicides in 2020, one about every 35 hours, there were only four convictions. 41 of the victims had previously filed complaints and in 13% of cases, the perpetrator was a member of security forces,

Fully aware that this systematic violence against women is not endemic to Argentina, more than five women or girls were killed every hour by a partner or family member worldwide in 2021. According to a report by the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) and UN Women,

Recognizing that more than one billion women lack legal protection against domestic sexual violence and about 1.4 billion women lack legal protection against domestic economic violence, according to a study by the World Bank. The same study found that based on an analysis of 141 countries, about half do not have specific legislation for protection against domestic economic violence and two-thirds do not legally protect unmarried intimate partners;

Reaffirming the United Nations 17 Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, and Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful, and inclusive societies,

1. Establishes a United Nations Violence Against Women Commission to assess and provide specific guidance to nations for laws and regulations to systematically prevent all forms of violence against women and deliver justice to victims while actively aiding them;

2. Strongly urges all nations to swiftly accept and implement the guidelines provided for them by the afore-established Violence Against Women Commission;

3. Strongly condemns any nation that does not accept and implement the guidelines provided for them by the afore-established Violence Against Women Commission;

4. Requests that the UN General Assembly rise and observe a Moment of Silence for all victims of all types of violence against women.
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Convention on Aid for Indigenous Australians

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that many indigenous Australians do not have access to healthcare,

Conscious that an absence of healthcare has caused the indigenous Australians to have a much lower life expectancy than the national average,

Recalling that healthcare and sanitation are essential to the realization of all human rights, as declared in its resolutions 70/1, 67/81, 72/139, and 74/2,

Reaffirming that denying indigenous Australians proper access to healthcare would be a violation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Taking into consideration the statement of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights that, “The right to health is a fundamental part of our human rights and of our understanding of a life in dignity,”

1. Calls upon the UN to reappropriate 40 million US dollars for the implementation of mobile clinics to establish healthcare in the remote, relocated communities of the indigenous Australians

2. Further Requests that The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights oversee the organization and progress of the mobile clinics for the next 5 years
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Creating the United Nations Fund for Rights and Equitable Employment (UNFREE) to Embolden Nations to Reform the Kafala System

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that reliance on the Kafala system, a form of modern indentured servitude, is leading to exploitation and even deaths worldwide amongst migrant workers in unprecedented numbers, which violates Articles IV, XIII, XXIII, XXIV, and XXV of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights,

Calls upon the United Nations to create the United Nations Fund for Rights and Equitable Employment (UNFREE), an economic incentive fund to be accessed by nations who reform the Kafala system by:

1. Allowing migrant workers to change employers before the end of their contracts.
2. Require a minimum wage for migrant workers.
3. Ensure that labor law protections apply to all migrant workers, including domestic workers.

The International Office of Migration (IOM) would oversee the creation and distribution of this fund, and money will be allocated based upon the financial need of the nations who apply.
Resolution # 4

Sponsored by Bolivia

Committee: F

Resolution: Proposal for the Improvement of Prison Conditions in UN Member States

1. The General Assembly,

2. Alarmed by the living conditions that many prisoners are forced to endure,

3. Noting the appalling conditions of all prisons in Latin America,

4. Emphasizing that the health and sanitary conditions in state prisons throughout the UN are poor and further declining,

5. Referring to the right to health, which states people have the right to health services, goods, and facilities,

6. Declaring the fact that in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 25, Section 1, which states “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself,”

7. Further referring to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 7 which states “No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.”

8. Believing that the rights of health must be available, accessible, acceptable, and of good quality,

9. Determined to reform the safety, security, and sanitary conditions of prisons throughout UN member states,

   1. Calling upon the UN Human Rights Council to conduct an investigation regarding the violations of prisoner’s human rights in Latin America,

   2. Further requests that the investigation conducted by the UN Human Rights Council publishes and discusses its findings on the situations in prisons,

   3. Desiring for the discoveries published by the UN Human Rights Council on the sanitary conditions in Latin American prisons to be pursued by the UN in ways that will provide long term benefits to prisoners,

   4. Requesting that countries allocate voluntary funds towards the UN Human Rights Council to improve the living conditions for prisoners.
A Resolution to Address Global Unemployment

The General Assembly,

Noting the severe damage unemployment can inflict on the health of individuals and communities, causing low income and poverty within families,

Alarmed that Bosnia and Herzegovina’s unemployment rate is a disturbing 15.4%, and the global unemployment rate has reached 6.2%, compared to 5.4% before the effects of Covid-19,

Recalling that Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees everyone the right to protection against unemployment,

Recognizing the United Nations Development Programme’s existing and ongoing work in reducing unemployment in developing nations,

1. Requests that the general assembly establish a task force of the United Nations Development Programme for the purpose of creating jobs in the areas most severely affected.
The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned with the problematic and inconsistent manner in which countries deal with refugees,

Believing that “Operation Welcome” has been beneficial in the process of managing refugees within Brazil,

Confident in the policies of “Operation Welcome” and the positive effects that it has,

1. Brazil calls upon the United Nations Council to advise all countries to adopt the policies of “Operation Welcome.”
A Resolution for the Preservation of Indigenous Languages

The General Assembly,

Understanding that there are 573 known languages that are now extinct and that linguists estimate 50 percent of the world’s remaining 6,500 to 7,000 languages will be gone by the end of this century, due to globalization, climate change, urbanization, and deforestation,

Recalling the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which protects indigenous peoples’ rights to their collective biocultural heritage as a whole, including traditional knowledge and resources,

Alarmed that the world’s indigenous languages are under threat of disappearing, with one language dying every two weeks,

Acknowledging that saving indigenous languages is crucial to ensuring the protection of the cultural identity and dignity of indigenous peoples,

1. Calls upon the UN to encourage people to learn and spread traditional indigenous languages in order to preserve indigenous languages and cultural identity and dignity and safeguard their traditional heritage;

2. Urges member states with schools with over 40% population of students from indigenous communities offer students an opportunity to take a language course in the most common indigenous language.
Safely developing the Belt and Road Initiative

The General Assembly,

Noting with satisfaction the People’s Republic of China recent developments in creating a vast network of railways, energy pipelines, highways, and streamlined border crossings,

Fully aware that as of February 13, 2023, 139 countries have signed onto the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI),

Declaring that the purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in the Charter are:

1. to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of self-determination of peoples;
2. to cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems;
3. and to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends,

Viewing with appreciation that China, the first victim of aggression by an Axis power, was the first state to sign the UN Charter,

1. Endorses China’s efforts to develop the BRI
2. Calls Upon Member States to accept local and regional efforts to develop trade routes connecting to East Asia
3. Seeing that nuclear arsenals will provide China with increased diplomatic power, we encourage the expansion of China’s nuclear resources.
4. Condemns any human rights violations in connection with development of the BRI
The General Assembly,

Considering the number of invasive species globally has been on a continuous rise for the last 200 years, as a country we have become conscious to the fact that imported animals and plants can cause disruptions in the ecosystem, reduce a nation’s biodiversity, and contribute to climate change.

Recalling the dangers of invasive species, as investigated by the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Global Invasive Species Program (GISP), we are reaffirming that allowing invasive species to continue to spread would endanger the fulfillment of a majority of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, as these species infiltrate a multitude of aspects of life, including but not limited to agriculture, health, and infrastructure.

Colombia has become fully aware of the threat to human life around the world these violent species pose,

Determined to curtail the amount of invasive species plaguing our planet, Colombia

1. Requests the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) to create a preventative action plan to combat invasive species to be disseminated to all UN member states;

2. Requests the UNEP Evaluation Office to see through the preventative plan and analyze its efficacy in reducing the number of invasive species globally.
Resolution # 10

Sponsored by Cuba

Committee: G

Action on Resolution

☐ Passed  ☐ Defeated

A Resolution to Create the C.A.S.T.R.O. (Cuba & Abroad Supply & Treatment Relief Organization) Program

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that Cuba has an extensive history of providing medical aid in the form of doctors to countries that most need doctors.

Realizing that Cuban doctors lack sufficient supplies to operate.

Affirming that medical care is a human right.

Keeping in mind that Cuba has world class doctors.

Bearing in mind that the World Bank certified that Cuba has the world’s best doctor-to-patient ratio.

1. Authorizes the creation of a program under the World Health Organization (W.H.O.) called the “Cuban & Abroad Supply & Treatment Relief Organization” or C.A.S.T.R.O.

2. Proclaims that Cuba will provide 5,000 doctors to the W.H.O.

3. Emphasizing that Cuba will pay for each doctor’s salary.

4. Calls upon the U.N. to supply medical equipment and other supplies to the Cuban volunteers.

5. Requests that wealthy nations donate at least $10 Million USD annually to fund C.A.S.T.R.O.

6. Proclaims the volunteer doctors will be given sufficient discretionary funds to purchase medical supplies based on the evaluation of on the ground needs.

7. Designates the C.A.S.T.R.O. to create a list of permitted equipment that the Cuban Volunteer Doctors can use their discretionary funds to purchase.
Terminating the United Nations’ Nuclear Non-Proliferation Agreements

The General Assembly,

Deeply Concerned that the Russian Federation and the United States of America are in possession of 90% of the world’s nuclear weapons, totaling an estimated 6,000 per country.

Conscious that the Russian Federation, the People’s Republic of China, and the United States of America have failed to reduce their nuclear weapons and that the Russian Federation threatened nuclear attacks on thirty-five different occasions in the year 2022, which is a violation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Recalling that the use of nuclear weapons was prohibited for most signatory countries in Article II of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Deeply concerned that under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the United States, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain, the French Republic, and the People’s Republic of China can still legally possess nuclear weapons.

Bearing in mind the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of July 8th, 1996, on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons, stating that: I. Nuclear weapons are generally illegal, and all states that possess them are obligated to bring to a conclusion negotiations on nuclear disarmament in all its aspects. II. The threat or use of nuclear weapons “would generally be contrary” to humanitarian and other international laws regulating the conduct of warfare.

1. Calls Upon the United Nations Conference of Disarmament to repeal the following sections:
   I. Section 1 of the UN Resolution 77/65, that urges all nuclear-weapon States to take effective disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of all nuclear weapons at the earliest possible time.
   II. Article II of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons states that countries are “not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons.”
   III. Article VI of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and other international law, which states that countries are obligated to “pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control.”

2. Calls Upon the UN Conference of Disarmament to stop the prohibition of possession of nuclear weapons and enforcement on all nations in regard to their possession of nuclear weapons.

3. Recommends the UN Security Council removes all currently standing sanctions and other deterrents that have been imposed as punishment for the violation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
Funding of Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Research to Protect Public Health

The General Assembly,

Convinced that exposure to perfluoroalkyl sulfonate (PFAS), a synthetic, hydrophobic, and fireproof chemical, causes negative health outcomes to humans including birth defects, high cholesterol, cancer, liver damage, thyroid disease, heart disease, decreased fertility, hormone suppression, obesity, and more,

Alarmed by an almost constant presence in many consumer products, such as food products, cleaning and hygiene products, clothing, chemical coatings used in waterproofing and fireproofing, etc.,

Recalling that the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) requires American governments to inform citizens when chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects, infertility, or other bodily harms are present,

Reaffirming that any use of PFAS in consumer products which negatively affects the safety of public drinking water supplies may constitute a violation of the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65),

Bearing in mind the The Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) has found that PFAS discharge to sewer systems negatively affects municipal wastewater treatment processes,

Conscious that steps taken by the EPA towards reducing the unsafe use of PFAS, and similar funding opportunities, can contribute towards the goal of the complete elimination of negative public health outcomes from PFAS exposure,

Confident in Columbia University’s rich history of critical PFAS research, beginning in the early 2000s with Julie Herbstman, director of the Columbia Center for Children’s Environmental Health, and continuing within Columbia’s many Public Health programs, making them a leading authority on the link between PFAS contaminants and harms to human health,

1. Calls upon the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) to provide a $10 million grant to Columbia University and their promising research on the harmful effects of PFAS;

2. Urges Columbia University to utilize grant funding and, within five (5) years, provide new actionable data for government entities wishing to implement improved public health protections from PFAS contamination;

3. Requests that member nations of the United Nations consider the research of Columbia University when writing, enacting, and enforcing or delegating regulation of the use of PFAS in the production of consumer products.
Funding of Clean Energy in Developing Countries

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the fact that 60% of Djiboutians go without electricity, according to the United States Agency for International Development,

Further concerned by the 2022 Sustainable Development Goals Report showing that progress of electrification in developing countries has slowed dramatically,

Recalling resolution 77/170 from December 28, 2022, which “reaffirms the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first,”

Recognizing that, according the UN Energy Agency, “Two years of pandemic have highlighted the vulnerability and isolation of populations without electricity and have prompted countries to increase their focus on energy access and affordability,”

Observing other foreign governmental bodies like the European Union who are creating an efficient energy system based on renewable electrification and promoting renewable and low-carbon fuels in areas lacking electricity,

1. Urges the UN Agency for Energy to focus their efforts on supplying developing countries with sustainable energy according to their geographical resources,

2. Calls upon the member nations to support a reevaluation of the budget to account for the electrification needs of developing countries.
Agricultural Impacts of Climate Change

The General Assembly,

Conscious that the effects of climate change and global warming have limited the agricultural outputs of many countries,

Taking into consideration the economic and social strain decreased agricultural outputs place on developing nations,

Guided by the emphasis resolutions 74/215 and 64/197 place on utilizing sustainable agricultural development in

counteracting the impacts of climate change,

Seeking to further the achievement of the UN's environmental sustainability goals outlined in its Framework for

Advancing Environmental and Social Sustainability,

Notes the success of green bonds in Western Asia and North Africa in improving and funding efforts to combat climate

change in terms of air and water pollution,

Supports the objectives of funding and encouraging the transformation of agricultural and food production systems into

more sustainable forms outlined in COP27's FAST initiative,

Noting with deep concern that many developed nations have not met COP15 obligations to provide a total of $100

billion dollars yearly for mitigation and adaptation to climate change by the year 2020,

Determined to provide relief to the food availability issues that have led to both famine and economic instability

outlined in the Secretary General’s 2015 report entitled “Right to food,“

1. Calls upon the FAO and IFAD to partner in establishing “green bonds” like those in use for combating air and

water pollution to further fund the development of new sustainable agricultural technology;

2. Urges UN member-states to fulfill their pre-COP27 commitments to providing monetary relief to vulnerable

nations most affected by climate change in order to allow them to focus their efforts on adaptation and further

development;

3. Requests that the FAO be involved in ensuring that agricultural outputs from new sustainable technologies are

distributed locally within countries whose agricultural outputs have been reduced by climate change.
Broaden Right to an Attorney from Outset of Detention or Prior to Interrogation

The General Assembly,

Guided by law which mandates a court hearing within three days of an individual's arrest. Generally, detainees have prompt access to an attorney following their arrest, with the exception of those imprisoned for minor offenses from the outset of detention or prior to interrogation.

Taking note that such minor charges include (but are not limited to) drug possession, driving under the influence, petty theft, simple assault and/or violence, trespassing, vandalism, minor sex crimes, resisting arrest, and cybercrimes of stalking and/or bullying.

Further noting that delays in notification of custody were “frequent and widespread” and could be delayed up to 96 hours, especially if the detainee was a foreigner.

Emphasizing that the right to an attorney, no matter the infraction, is essential in order to exercise fair trial rights in court.

Observing the placement of pretrial detainees in police custody instead of prison decreased since 2014 but remained a concern.

Noting that Article 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that, “Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.”

Desiring to establish a precedent which would ensure that every member nation upholds the ideas of the United Nations through guaranteeing that criminal proceedings are just.

1. Requests that The Finnish Criminal Procedure Code be modified, specifically “Right to An Attorney” under “The Victim” within “Parties to Criminal Proceeding.” This revision would require that an attorney be appointed in the instance that the defendant is unable to afford one on their own behalf from outset of detention or prior to interrogation.
A Resolution with regards to Syrian refugees in The United Nations

The General Assembly,

Realizing that the war in Syria has caused a mass amount of Refugees,

Reaffirming the efforts of Germany, Turkey, and other nations to put millions of Syrian refugees into housing,

Reinforcing the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to put forth the effort to contribute to Syrian refugees in their struggle for financial stability and need for housing.

2. Requests that the United Nations contribute 500 million dollars towards funding specifically for Syrian Refugees in an effort for them to reach financial stability and provide housing wherever they are displaced to.

3. Emphasizes the fair treatment of all migrants including those from Syria.

4. Further request for the money to be used alongside the resources and prior hard work of the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR).

5. Takes note of a contribution from France of around 200 Million from .025% tax increase.
A Resolution on Installing Solar Panels into Germany’s Bodies of Water

The General Assembly,

Concerned about Germany’s reliance on other countries for their energy needs, mainly Russia, prior to its invasion of the Ukraine in 2022, 55% of Germany’s gas came from Russia, natural gasses make up 27% of Germany’s overall energy consumption,

Following Russia cutting off Germany from their energy in August of 2022, Germany began sourcing their energy from Norway, The Netherlands, The United States and Qatar, but despite this there still remains a constant threat of blackouts throughout the country,

Alarmed by the devastating effects of a potential blackout throughout the country,

Reiterating that Affordable and Clean Energy is one of the UN’s 17 Sustainable Development Goals,

Acknowledging that water based solar panels are growing in popularity in multiple countries, such as India and Belgium, and proving to not only be as effective as other types of solar panels, but take up far less space (an average household energy needs 360 feet of room for solar panels), as well being a cheaper alternative to energy (solar panels have seen a huge price drop in the recent years),

Determined to better Germany’s access to energy and to make it more sustainable

1. Calls upon the United Nations to provide funding for solar panels to be installed in Germany within bodies of water that they would be well suited for (such as reservoirs, hydropower plants or man made bodies of water)

2. Requests that the UN provides stipend money for farmers to be able to use on privately owned water sources as a location for the installation of water based solar panels, provided that they agree to use energy from those solar panels to help limited their environmental footprint
Coalition to Improve the Cocoa Bean Industry in West Africa

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the income inequality and negative environmental effects of cocoa farming in West Africa.

Fully aware that Ghana exports 20% of the world’s cocoa, with all of West Africa exporting a total of 70% of the world’s cocoa.

Having adopted a West African Cocoa Coalition to improve the working conditions and quality of the cocoa bean industry in West Africa.

Bearing in mind that Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon, and Togo will all participate in the West African Cocoa Coalition.

1. Confirms that the West African Cocoa Coalition will be funded by the collective governments of the countries making up the coalition and the UN Trust Fund.

2. Encourages the United Nations to approve the West Africa Cocoa Coalition for the UN Trust Fund.

3. Authorizes the West African Cocoa Coalition to be overseen and regulated by the collective governments of countries making up the coalition and the United Nations.

4. Calls upon the United Nations to aid in the creation of the West African Cocoa Coalition

   a) Seeks to provide education to cocoa farmers on environmentally friendly and sustainable farming practices.

   b) Encourages regulation of the cost of cocoa beans to ensure farmers are equally and fairly compensated.

   c) Requests to ensure the working conditions of cocoa farmers are humane according to the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.
Extension to the ACE (Pathway to All Children in Education) Project for Refugees and Asylum Seekers

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned with the amount of action and downfall this issue has had on the education of these refugee and asylum seeking children there needs to be further action taken on it. Migrant children in Greece have had little to no education or means of education for a good period of time. There are not enough schools provided on the camps and the children just go without education due to it. The ACE (Against Child Exploitation) Project provides the necessary education and development for migrant children coming into Greece to help set them up for their future and path down education. The ACE Project is funded through UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) Greece.

Taking into consideration that the United Nations is actually supporting and helping fund this project, the idea of adding more extensions to it will only help this project and the access to education for migrant children. This extension will include providing another three years of this program if there continues to be positive changes to the spread of education, more HCAC (Homework and Creative Activities Centers) in more remote areas of Greece or lower populated areas, resource exposure, etc.

Calls upon the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund, to operate and fund these operations due to lack of schooling and education for these migrant and asylum seeking children.

1. In addition, we are asking for an extension of another 3 years to the already set 3 year plan for the ACE Project. This plan is being set in October of 2021 and set to expire in the year 2024 also in October.

   a) According to the ACE project less than 15% of children in refugee camps attend school. The attendance rate in these schools drops to 0.3%, with only 7 children out of 2,900 attending school.
A Resolution Requesting Reparations from France

The General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed that on July 1825, France forcefully demanded Haiti to pay 150 million gold francs upon their independence via threats via twelve warships.

Acknowledging the economic decline Haiti is still experiencing today, caused by France’s demands in 1825 causing Haiti to be one of the poorest countries in the world. Acknowledging that due to these actions, over 70% of the population live below the poverty line, while around 50% live on the equivalent of $1.25 per day.

Concerned that France violated international law, under UN Resolution 29/3314, by threatening Haiti’s sovereignty in 1825

Recommends that the UN Security Council request France pay Haiti the modern-day equivalent of formerly paid Haitian reparations

1. Calls upon the UN Security Council to facilitate the payment of reparations to Haiti

2. Recalling UN Resolution 60/147, individuals subjected to violations of their International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law have the right to a remedy and reparation

   I. Violating Section 3 parts C and D of UN Resolution 60/147, stating victims of human rights or humanitarian laws violation shall provide effective remedies to victims including reparations as well as effective access to justice.
A resolution to improve medical outreach in rural areas around the world

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the lack of medical care in rural areas of the world,

1. Seeks to improve medical outreach in underserved areas by setting up 50 medical sites around the world. These sites would be set up for 6 months, and then we would work on expanding to even more sites.

2. Designates these sites to provide basic medical care to underserved areas.

3. Considers bringing doctors in their first year of residency to work in these areas. Through the World Health Organization, we are making a network that makes it easier for these doctors to connect with these underserved communities.

4. Requests from the UNDP $10,000,000 to fund this resolution.
A Resolution on The Overcompliance of Sanctions Against Iran

The General Assembly,

Noting with deep concern the extreme effects that sanctions against Iran have on Iranian people,

Recalling that resolutions S/RES/1737, S/RES/1747, S/RES/1803, and S/RES/1929 outline sanctions against Iran, justly prohibiting imports of goods and materials that could aid in the development of nuclear weapons,

Emphasizing the fact that sanctions on imports not involving nuclear development are uncalled for by the UN,

Observing that the United States has further imposed unjust financial sanctions and banned many imports from Iran;

Concerned that sanctions imposed by the United States are harming Iranian citizens and negatively affecting Iran’s economy—particularly impacting trade and inflation since United States sanctions were reimposed in 2018,

Deeply concerned that these harsh and unchecked sanctions affect other countries— including China, Bangladesh, Cuba, and Lebanon—directly or through proxy,

Reaffirms that the United Nations was put in place to ensure the rights and protection of all people,


Requests that the United States terminates its overcompliance on the grounds that it violates the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights Articles 23 and 25;

1. Calls upon the members of the United Nations to form a committee to mediate sanction overcompliance and protect innocent citizens from harsh punishment;

2. Urges that the nonconformity to committee recommendations result in consequences like just economic sanctions.
A Treaty To Ban The Use Of Nuclear Missiles In The Middle East

The General Assembly,

The use of nuclear activity can be both dangerous and detrimental to anyone facing it. It is said one nuclear weapon (depending on how big) alone could kill millions of people almost if not instantly. Along with those who may not be killed, nuclear radiation is said to pose great health effects for up to five years or more even after it's over and jeopardizes any natural environment it faces.

Israel believes that the use of nuclear weapons should be banned in the Middle East and we will take any precautionary measures necessary to ensure they are not used. Countries such as Columbia, Central African Republic, Samoa, and many many others have already participated in signing off on the treaty to ban nuclear missiles and we believe it would be extremely beneficial for the Middle East as well.

For the sake of the safety of our nation’s people and historic monuments, this ban would be of great benefit. There are numerous historic places within our country (such as Masada National Park). These are moments and monuments in history we cannot simply rebuild. If we were to suffer the loss of historic monuments and places due to nuclear attack it would be a devastation for all.

1. Israel will continue to allow the research and making of nuclear weapons. However, the use of those weapons will be banned in the Middle East as its usage is a declaration of war as it would harm many citizens of many countries and forever change the livelihood of the world as we know it to be.
Prohibition of Hate Crimes Against LGBTQ+, Disabilities, and Gender

The General Assembly,

Observing that hate crimes are a serious threat to Italian citizens’ safety and daily living, Hate crimes have been on a rise, from 2017 to 2021 hate crime reports have gone up 38%. The Italian government has laws against hate crimes for race, religion, and ethnicity; but the Italian government does not protect LGBTQ+, disabilities, and gender.

Recalling that the lack of protections against hate crimes and violent speech violates the UN’s Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech, no existing resolutions prohibiting hate speech or hate crimes are currently in place.

Reiterating that threats to mental and physical health violate the UN’s Declaration of Human Rights, these large numbers that continue to rise are a direct violation of the UN’s function.

Taking into consideration Alessandro Zan’s and other proposals to implement protections on stated groups, these issues continue to be problematic.

Observing the advisory opinion of the UN body’s Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), articles 1, 2, and 18 further prohibit the targeting of named minority groups.

1. This resolution calls upon the UN conference for restrictions within the Italian government on crimes and speech that violates the safety of LGBTQ+, gender, and disabled minorities.

2. In Italy, to further prevent the number of hate crimes committed based on these stated factors:
   a) major increases in enforcement and punishment should be instated
   b) further training officers on how to respond to hate crime reports properly and a minimum of 3 years in prison.
An Act to Condemn Systemic Racial and Ethnic Violence and Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that systemic racism and ethnic violence still exists in the modern world.

Recognizing that Jamaica passed The Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms Act as a constitutional amendment in 2011, and alarmed that there are currently no laws or regulations protecting against discrimination.

Noting further that the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights article one states, “All human beings are born equal and free in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.”

Determined to establish global equality among people in every country through the following:

1. Respect should be shown to individuals, groups, and countries whose racial make up and ethnical representation are different from your own.

2. Violence and discrimination based off of race and/or ethnicity should not be tolerated in and/or by any country.

3. Countries should strive for legal equality through legislation and enforcement of laws.
# Resolution # 26

## KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION
## KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY
## United Nations Resolution

**Sponsored by** Japan

**Committee: D**

**Sponsors:** Lauren Stefanic, Bug Gutierrez, Isabella Hall, Jordan Thomson

**School:** Great Crossing HS

**City:** Georgetown

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An Act To Elevate Women by Increasing Paid Maternity Leave and Offering Free Childcare

The General Assembly,

Alarmed that Japan's guaranteed maternity leave is only 6 weeks prior to the expected birth date and 8 weeks after giving birth,

Recognizing that low requirements for paid maternity leave for women poses a serious threat to their independence and success, as well as that of their children,

Fully aware that the current global average guaranteed maternity leave still stands at 14 weeks with an average pay rate of 79.8% during those weeks,

Furthermore, the average single parent spends about 52.7% of their income on child care costs.

1. Call upon the United Nations Development Programme to incentivize national laws which increase individual countries’ paid maternity leaves.

2. This would be done on a yearly basis for 10 years, provided that the member country in question has a paid maternity leave below 6 weeks before childbirth and 16 weeks after and creates legislation increasing the paid leave to or above 6 weeks before and 16 weeks after childbirth.

3. This would be paid to a country’s government at a rate of $10 per person of the country’s population, up to 10 billion dollars per year.

4. This funding would be set aside to be put towards child delivery and childcare costs within the country it is provided to.
A Resolution Requesting Full Member Status for the State of Palestine

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the 2 million Palestinian refugees fleeing to our country hoping to find a better life.

Deeply disturbed by the over 50,000 Palestinians killed due to the humanitarian crisis that has developed as a result of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Observing that Israel has continued domicile as a continued violation of the “Declaration of Principles” signed in 1993 to establish peace between the two nations.

Bearing in mind that the Israeli government has legal obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War.

Deeply disturbed by the numerous human rights violations from Israel and the inhumane treatment of Palestinians by the Israeli government.

Alarmed by the numerous bombings, including a Gaza hospital, that left 4 dead, and 4 injured.

Keeping in mind that this is a clear violation of Article 3 of the Geneva Convention, which classifies “Intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel” as a war crime.

Conscious of the continued human rights violations from Israel detailed in UN Resolution 2334 of 23 December 2016 which calls for “immediate steps to prevent all acts of violence against civilians, including acts of terror, as well as all acts of provocation and destruction, calls for accountability in this regard, and calls for compliance with obligations under international law for the strengthening of ongoing efforts to combat terrorism, including through existing security coordination, and to clearly condemn all acts of terrorism;”

Reiterating the human rights violations committed by Israel and reaffirming the commitments made to aid Palestine as declared in UN Resolution 77/247 of the 20 December 2022 which states, “Expressing grave concern about the continuing systematic violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people by Israel, the occupying Power, including that arising from the excessive use of force and military operations causing death and injury to Palestinian civilians, including children, women and non-violent, peaceful demonstrators, as well as journalists, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel; the arbitrary imprisonment and detention of Palestinians, some of whom have been imprisoned for decades; the use of collective punishment; the closure of areas; the confiscation of land; the establishment and expansion of settlements; the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory in departure from the Armistice Line of 1949; the destruction of property and infrastructure; the forced displacement of civilians, including attempts at forced transfers of Bedouin communities; and all other actions by it designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and demanding the cessation of all such unlawful actions;”

Reaffirming that, as stated in the United Nations Charter Article 4, “Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states”

Calls upon the UN General Assembly to change Palestine from a non-member observer status to a full member.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned by the ongoing and imminent threat of nuclear and militaristic conflict from the Russian Federation, including the illegal invasions of Ukraine, Georgia, and Chechnya, the political intimidation of countless free democracies, and the continuous breaking of international law,

Recalling that the threat of placing nuclear weapons in the Republic of Belarus is a violation of Resolution 984, which was passed unanimously,

Reaffirming that Russia’s violation of Article 2 Section 4 of the United Nations Charter is a clear violation of the UN Charter’s goal of maintaining a free and peaceful international environment, as well as their violation of the Treaty of the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons,

Conscious that numerous member states of the General Assembly have issued heavy sanctions on the Russian Federation for their actions against world peace, and for destabilizing the global economy, in their attempt to punish the Russian Federation for their illegal acts,

Bearing in mind that while the act of harboring and stockpiling nuclear weapons was not found illegal in an International Court of Justice agreement the threat of use and use itself will still need to abide by UN and humanitarian laws. In the Court of Justice’s agreement they quote the Martens Clause which states, “civilians and combatants remained under the protection and authority of the principles of international law derived from established custom, the principles of humanity and the dictates of public conscience,”

1. Calls upon the United Nations General Assembly Member States and Member Nations to ratify the above amendments in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by an agreed upon date to remove the Russian Federation from the United Nations Security Council,

2. Further requests that economic sanctions dealing with oil exports from Russia be put into place.
Gender Equality in Citizenship Laws

The General Assembly,

Recalling that discrimination in all forms “hampers the growth of the prosperity of society and the family and makes more difficult the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and of humanity,” as declared in the convention 34/180 “Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women,”

Convinced that it is unjust to continue implementing legislation that hinders gender equality,

Deeply concerned about the discrimination towards women regarding children’s inability to inherit their mother’s nationality, inhibiting the prosperity of citizens in states such as Lebanon and other nations including but not limited to: Iraq, Syria, and Liberia,

Recognizing that the discrimination of women perpetuates oppression, seriously threatens human rights worldwide, prevents the complete development of states, and restricts women’s marital rights,

Keeping in mind the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), ratified by the state of Lebanon in 1997,

Fully aware of the Fifth Sustainable Development Goal for Gender Equality that actively promotes educational equality,

1. Requests pertinent UN member states to reform nationality laws to ensure all citizens, regardless of gender, can bequeath their nationality to their children as citizenship;

2. Calls upon the General Assembly and member states to promptly continue to endorse the Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination against Women in order to promote women’s marital rights around the globe.
A Convention On European Safety During The Russo-Ukrainian War

The General Assembly,

Purposes the annexation of the Kaliningrad Oblast into Lithuanian territory in order to protect the peace and prosperity of European Nations for the duration of the Russo-Ukrainian War.

Deeply concerned regarding the sovereignty of nations bordering the Baltic Sea and Nations bordering Russia.

Seeing that since the start of the Russo-Ukrainian War the Kaliningrad Oblast has been equipped with Nuclear artillery, which has been used to threaten member nations of the UN, it is in the best interest of many UN member Nations to assess and deter this threat.

The Kaliningrad Oblast has been used to restrict trade and European connection from Baltic Nations by means of naval blockades and railroad blockades causing widespread food shortages and unfavorable trade agreements with Russia.

We ask that Lithuania is given Military aid from member nations, the deployment of the Blue Helmets to assist in the protection of native Lithuanians living in the Kaliningrad Oblast, and support in disarming nuclear facilities as annexation takes place.

Annexation of the Kaliningrad Oblast will benefit in the following areas:

1. De-escalating the threat of nuclear war towards Europe and the countries of the UN
2. Improve the quality of life of citizens in the Oblast
3. Allowing economic relief for the Baltic Nations
4. Allowing diplomatic freedom for states neighboring the Oblast
5. Allowing European countries to aid Ukraine in the Russo-Ukrainian War

Following the end of the Russo-Ukrainian War, we suggest the outcome of the territory be left to the UN’s Security Council and removed from Lithuanian territory.
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| Sponsors: | Sydney Putnam |
| School: | Mercer Co. Sr. HS |
| City: | Harrodsburg |

**Sustainable Waste Management to Improve Climate Change**

The General Assembly,

Acknowledging the limited and swiftly disappearing available landfill space in Malta,

Noting that over 15% of the waste consists of readily biodegradable/compostable materials, including paper, cardboard, food waste, and yard waste;

Emphasizing with deep concern of potential of decomposing materials to leach massive amounts of polluted nutrients into the surrounding environment and the release of greenhouse gases such as methane and carbon dioxide, throwing off natural nutrient balances and contributing to climate change, respectfully

1. Requests the passing of legislation requiring biodegradable municipal waste, such as non-glossed paper, yard waste, and food waste, to be separated from non-biodegradable waste, such as metals, plastics, glass, textiles, and similarly related material waste.

2. Call upon the UN to allocate funding necessary to develop Malta’s organic waste management infrastructure, including but not limited to, composting facilities, anaerobic digestion facilities, and transportation and collection infrastructure.

3. Recommends the establishment of a supervising board consisting of government and UN delegates along with sustainable waste management experts to ensure the effective implementation of sustainable organic waste management, and adopt infrastructure to change the impacts on waste streams and environmental conditions.
The creation of Community Centers to provide electricity, water, and other necessities for rural areas of Mexico.

The General Assembly,

Convinced that 97.7% of people living in rural areas of Mexico live without electricity, Mexico plans to build Community Centers to help rural poverty-stricken areas with unemployment, education and general needs of the community.

1. Deeply concerned with the number of people without electricity in rural areas, lack of communication, unemployment, and poverty;

2. Calls Upon the United Nations to assist in the construction of community centers in and around rural areas of Mexico. The community centers will produce electricity for the area, powered by solar panels. They will also provide running water for civilian use, in the form of showers, drinking fountains, and fill stations. There will be access to a first aid kit as well as an emergency telephone. The Community Centers will also house computers with internet access. Contained within the centers will be both an online library, accessible by computers, and a physical library, provided to further education. The libraries will contain books on self-help, hygiene, nutritional cooking, first aid, leisure books, and schooling for all ages. The development of the structure will create jobs for local workers, as well as the upkeep, maintenance, and cleaning of the Community Centers. This will provide a stable source of income for these rural families throughout the underdeveloped regions of Mexico.

3. Requests the UN will provide $200,000 per center for construction, utilities, and transportation of materials. These Centers will be located in rural areas throughout Mexico’s underdeveloped regions.

4. Requests the UN to provide humanitarian workers to assist in the construction and operation of the facilities.
A Resolution Relating to Chhaupadi Clause of The Criminal Code Act of 2017

The General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed regarding the practice of Chhaupadi in Nepal

Recalling Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that, “No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;“

Taking into consideration that Chhaupadi is a religious practice we must also acknowledge that Women and Girls that are confined to a menstrual hut often suffer from Hunger, Dehydration, cold, and Natural events. These women are not allowed to eat, drink, touch male relatives, or touch household items. Furthermore,


2. Urge the Government of Nepal to ratify the National Dignified Menstruation Policy
Lower the violence and deaths caused by ritual sacrifice

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that Nigeria’s House of Representatives urged the Nigerian federal government to declare a state of emergency on the rising incidence of ritual killings in the country. Usman Alkali Baba urged the nation to “take urgent steps to increase surveillance and intelligence gathering with a view to apprehend and prosecute all perpetrators of ritual killings in Nigeria.”

Recalling that Nigerian legislative members ordered the National Orientation Agency (NOA) to “initiate a campaign towards changing the situation in the country.”

Bearing in mind ritual murders have recently been widespread among African societies in general. Reports of such murders have become cause for concern. African countries that are implicated in ritual killing include, but are not limited to: Botswana, Nigeria, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

Noting that our current scope is to explore ritual murders practiced by African societies. But cases of human sacrifice are not confined to a specific geopolitical location; they are found all over the world.

1. Calling upon the UN General Assembly to form a Religious Safety Council to ensure religious freedom yet also keeping the safety of humans in mind,

2. Calls upon all nations to allocate funds and resources to lower the numbers of humans harmed or sacrificed in the name of religious practices,

3. Encourages African and other countries whose citizens’ lives are at risk to religious ritual sacrifice to make efforts to pass legislation to have stronger enforcement and create better safety for citizens at risk for ritual sacrifice.
A Resolution Creating a Convention on Changing Reliance on Fossil Fuels to Alternative Energy

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned with the increasing rate of usage and reliance on fossil fuels in Norway and surrounding areas,

Recognizing the attempt by the Norwegian government to turn away from the use of fossil fuels and turn to a greener way of life,

Alarmed by the rising sea levels due to the permafrost melting which risks the lives of Norwegians in the coming years.

1. Calls upon the UN to encourage the use of alternative energy sources in Norway as well as other oil-reliant countries, such as the use of solar power, wind power, etc.

2. Encourages the installation of solar panels atop offshore drilling rigs.

3. Urge the United Nations to recognize the vital necessity of alternative energy to negate the rising sea levels that threaten the nation of not only Norway, but many coastal nations throughout the world.
Prohibition of the Use of Police Brutality Against Civilians

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that any form of police brutality towards civilians would be a violation of the Declaration of Human Rights.

1. Calls Upon the General Assembly to establish a “procedural justice” intervention within law enforcement of all countries, starting with Palestine and Israel;

2. Calls Upon the General Assembly to establish a “hands-off” policy among law enforcement of all countries engaged in chases by foot, starting with Palestine and Israel;

3. Expresses its hope that the Human Rights Council begin communication to reach a census on an international convention prohibiting law enforcement using weapons on unarmed civilians;

4. Requests the Human Rights Council to report to the General Assembly on the results of these communications;

5. Implores the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to investigate illegal actions from Israeli law enforcement towards Palestinians;

6. Encourages the International Court of Justice to strictly scrutinize cases of brutality of law enforcement among the countries;

7. Requests the International Court of Justice report to the General Assembly on the outcomes of these cases.
Philippines Infrastructure and Education Sustainability for Environmental Causes

The General Assembly,

Observing that the hazard of natural disaster occurrence in the Philippines is classified as high, with an average of 15 typhoons per year and risk of additional natural disasters due to geographic situation,

Recognizing the Philippines’ struggle to combat these natural disasters due to the cycle of recovery trapping the Philippines’ development,

Recalling in Article 25 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including adequate housing,

Noting further that the Philippines has only a gross domestic product of only 394 billion US dollars,

Affirming that development is directly tied to education as seen in the demographic transition model,

Conscious of ecosystem and community-based climate adaptation programs meant to support developing countries at their request financially and manually as mentioned in Resolution 1/8,

1. Calls upon the United Nations Environmental Assembly’s pledge in Resolution 1/8 to support developing countries adapt to environmental obstacles due to climate change,

2. Requests the United Nations Office for Project Services to support the development of infrastructure in the Philippines,

3. Emphasizes United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization values on their four pillars of education: learning to know, learning to do, learning to live and learning to be,

4. Seeks the coalition of these assemblies to implement a sustainable recovery and maintenance plan for the Philippines through the growth of modern infrastructure, education of citizens, and reinforcement of ecosystem adaptation programs by 2024.
A Request for Assistance in Poland’s Defense

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned with lack of modern technology, troops, and military equipment,

Alarmed by the rising tension in Eastern Europe, the Russian-Ukraine war, and threats from Belarus,

Recalling the various national incidents/threats from bordering countries, including Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, and Iran

Acknowledging the over 30 invasions of Poland in the past 100 years,

We call upon the members of NATO to provide military assistance to the Republic of Poland,

1. Requests that the governments of NATO provide military troops, vehicles, and equipment to help defend Poland in case of an invasion;

2. Further requests that the governments of NATO assist Poland in modernizing its military technology and weapons;

3. Urges neighboring Eastern European NATO countries to strengthen their border to be prepared and ready for possible conflicts in defense.
# Resolution # 39

**Sponsored by**

Portugal

**Committee:** E

**Sponsors:** Carlie Hinken, Emma Bailey, Michael Oney

**School:** Rowan Co. Sr. HS

**City:** Morehead

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## Promoting the High Ambition Coalition

1. The General Assembly,
2. Convinced that current UN regulations on climate control are not adequate enough to offset the ongoing climate crisis,
3. Recalling the High Ambition Coalition Initiatives:
   a. Desiring to save a minimum of 30% of the world's ecosystems by the year 2030
   b. Having considered that the two big 5 countries (China and Russia) and 75 other United Nations countries are not members of the High Ambition Coalition
4. Recognizing that three big 5 countries (United States, the United Kingdom, and France) as well as 114 other countries have joined the high ambition coalition.
5. Quoting the Montreal (19th December 2022) meeting, "The most recent scientific contributions to the 6th assessment report of the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) on Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, further underscore the importance of the 30x30 target, noting that the effective ecosystem conservation of at least 30% of land and ocean will be important to halt biodiversity loss."
6. 1. Fully aware of the current UN stance and motions to aid in climate change,
7. 2. Calls upon the countries that are not members of the High Ambition Coalition to highly consider joining this action plan to save our planet
8. 3. Drawing attention to the extreme importance of the High Ambition Coalition and its mission to save Earth's ecosystems
9. 4. Further inviting the 77 counties who are not members of the High Ambition Coalition to join
KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION
KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY
United Nations Resolution

Sponsors: Jackson Barnes Sleadd, Jude Sleadd, Siggy Gross, Wyatt Reynolds

School: Francis Parker School

City: Louisville

Resolution # 40

Sponsored by
Republic of Korea (South)

Committee: F

Action on Resolution
☐ Passed ☐ Defeated

Recognition and Condemnation of the Actions of the State of Japan

The General Assembly,

Recognizing sections 138, 139, and 140 of the 2005 World Summit that was affirmed by Remembering article eight of the Rome Statute,

Having considered the security council resolution 2417,

Recalling articles five and three of the Universal declaration of human rights,

Understanding the United Nations mission of preventing violence and maintaining peace,

Aware of the importance of acknowledging and remedying past injustices in order to promote reconciliation, peace, and respect for human rights,

1. Calls upon the United Nations General Assembly, as well as its constituent member states, in remembrance of the mass murder of Chinese, Korean, Filipino, Indonesian, and Vietnamese people at the hands of the government and military of Japan during the period of 1910 to 1945, in order to promote healing and prevent the events of the past from recurring;

2. Recognizes the violent actions of Japan in East Asia during the second world war and the years proceeding as a historical fact and expresses its deep sympathy and condolences to the victims and their families.

3. Requests that the actions of Japan in their occupation of East Asia be labeled as war crimes.

4. Acknowledges the ethnic targeting of non-Japanese people by Japan during the Second World War and earlier occupation of Korea and Manchuria.

5. Condemns their actions during the war as being contrary to the values of this body and the world.

6. Requests Japan acknowledge and apologizes for the violence they enacted on many East Asian peoples

7. Requests Japan apologize for ignoring their actions for the past seventy five years.

8. Urges Japan and other nations to educate their citizens on the events of the Second World War as well as dedicate funding to remembering and honoring those who were killed, abused, tortured, or displaced by this violence.

9. Implores The United Nations General assembly to establish an international day of remembrance and education for Japan’s war crimes against East Asia on august 15th.

10. Calls upon the international community to support Korea and the other nations of East Asia in obtaining justice for the actions of Japan during the second world war.
The Implementation of Subsidized Farming

The General Assembly,

Confident of the benefits of implementing subsidized farming to aid the currently weak Rwandan economy,

Recalling that agriculture accounts for 36% of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP), but the Rwandan government does not have a large-scale or substantial economic solution for struggling farmers,

Fully aware that the Rwandan Constitution has the duty to support any activities that are aimed at good health and encourage the welfare of their citizens,

Taking into consideration the Rwandan efforts with Partners In Health to prevent poverty for families in agriculture and securing essential supplies for farmers in more rural areas,

Having considered President Paul Kagame’s belief that agriculture is the solution to economic expansion and to increasing the country’s GDP:

1. We call upon the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to implement subsidized farming by using funds under the Trade and Agribusiness priority to pay privately owned farmers with up to 10 acres of farmland 25,000 Rwandan Franc a year per acre of farmland.

2. This resolution will go into effect on January 1, 2024.
Anti-Rape Curriculum in African Schools

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the U.N.’s 5th Sustainable Development Goal, which is to “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.”

Alarmed by South Africa’s annual police report stating that South Africa had 42,289 rapes in 2022 and that worldwide in 2019, there were 1.9 million rapes. In order to combat these assaults, young men must be educated on the consequences of these events.

1. Establishes “Your Moment Truth” Curriculum in African schools, a Kenyan program that produced astounding results when implemented for Kenyan boys. The material already exists and only needs to be expanded in scope.

2. Authorizes two million dollars to be allocated annually to the printing and distribution of materials for the classes. Additionally, ten million dollars will be allocated for the training of African teachers to teach the material to students. Volunteers will be called upon to carry out the education and will be sponsored and provided for by the UN.

3. Creates the UN Continental Council on Gender Based Violence to oversee the implementation of this curriculum based on the previous articles. This council will have representatives from all African UN countries and will handle logistics and finance regarding the program.
Protection of Basic Worker Rights

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that everyone has the right to work and that work should not infringe on the economic, social, and human rights of every person,

Recalling that the right to work, the free choice of employment, favorable working conditions, equal pay without discrimination, the right to form or join trade unions, and the right to rest and leisure through the reasonable limitation of working hours and holidays with pay are all rights guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Fully Aware of the steps taking by Non-governmental Organization such as the Fair Labor Association and International Labor Rights Forum to promote the rights of workers globally,

Referring to the International Labour Organization’s Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at work and its declaration that freedom of association and recognition of collective bargaining power, the elimination of forced or compulsory labor, the effective abolition of child labor, the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment of occupation, and a safe and healthy working environment are necessary for the upholding of basic human values,

Condemns the use of Child labor and forced or compulsory labor and, urges all states to eliminate all forms of Child and forced or compulsory labor;

1. Calls upon all states to insure a safe and healthy working environment for every worker;

2. Draws the attention to discrimination within the workplace and its effects and, calls upon all states to protect workers from unjust discrimination;

3. Proclaims the need for collective bargaining within the workplace to further better the conditions of workers and, Further Recommends the protection of organized labor;

4. Solemnly affirms that all workers should be paid a fair wage that allows for the fair living conditions of workers and their families;

5. Seeks that workers should not be made to work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week without increased pay;

6. Declares Accordingly that at least 6 weeks of paid parental and maternal leave for expecting workers is necessary for working families;
The Overpopulation of Refugees in Particular Countries

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the global refugee crisis that has resulted in the overpopulation of Syrian refugees taking residency in Turkey,

Bearing in mind that the right to seek asylum is granted unto everyone through Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Fully aware of the actions taken by various countries including Morocco and the United States of America for the safety and nourishment of refugees,

Bearing in mind the consultative opinion of the United Nations Secretary General in “Refugees and Migrants: A Crisis of Solidarity” on a nation’s ability to provide shelter for refugees to prevent crises in host countries,

Recalling that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) developed a three-year Strategy to better the resettlement of refugees in 2019,

Determined to achieve a 3 year plan of refugee placement across developed countries in the United Nations to prevent the overpopulation of refugees,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to continue the expired program “The Three-Year Strategy (2019-2021) on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways” for the years 2024-2026;

2. Urges the joint UNHCR-IOM Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative (CRISP) to continue overseeing a mapping of new resettlement countries and capacities of existing countries;

3. Requests CRISP to identify needs for resettlement countries and the corresponding UN bodies that could satisfy the identified needs and call upon the designated UN bodies to aid the resettlement countries.
# Resolution # 45

**Sponsored by Ukraine**

**Committee: G**

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**Rules for Security Council Action**

The General Assembly,

Observing that the current conflict in Ukraine is due to an aggressive Russia wanting more power and control in the Eurasian region,

Acknowledging that the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are the United States, France, Russia, China, and the United Kingdom,

Alarmed by the fact that any of these five countries can automatically veto a resolution and cause its immediate end,

Conscious that the current lack of de-escalation in Ukraine is a direct consequence of the inability to launch a peace keeping operation due to Russia’s role as a permanent member of the Security Council,

Deeply concerned this power of veto prevents UN action against any of these permanent members of the security council or their allies,

1. Adopts, in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations, the following amendments to the Charter;

2. Alters the United Nations Security Council policy to that AT LEAST two countries must veto a resolution for the power of veto to be granted;

3. Calls upon member states to ratify the above amendment in accordance with their respective constitutional processes, by January 1st, 2024.
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**Sponsors:** Emily Barnett, Trevor Short, Zack Mills, Evan Turner

**School:** Pineville HS

**City:** Pineville

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**Establishment of a National Minimum Wage**

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that there is no current law establishing any minimum wage, this bill requires the United Arab Emirates to establish a minimum wage for every legally authorized employee.

Currently, companies decide themselves what each individual employee can make.

This bill would impose that the average monthly salary for legally authorized employees will be 41,000 AED.

These costs would cover the average rent and comfortable living for one person.

This bill would be passed as soon as a signature permits.
Convention to Create a European Database of Job Opportunities for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing as of 2021, Europe alone provided refuge to 27.1 million refugees and 53.2 million internally displaced persons.

Highlighting in the United Kingdom, the percentage of businesses experiencing a shortage of workers has been between 12.9% and 15.4% since October 2021 and has increased to 16.8% in August 2022.

Recognizing in Finland, Denmark, Germany and Norway, refugee employment rates after two years of arrival are less than 20%.

Noting the countries that receive the most asylum applications are Germany (30%), France (19.1%), Spain (10.4%), Italy (8.4%), and Austria (6.1%).

Acknowledging the difficulty of refugee employment due to a difference in education, language barriers, discrimination, and uneven access to employment or social services.

1. Designates the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE) to partner with the database architect(s) of their choosing to create a database that contains employment opportunities for refugees within Europe.

2. Allows refugees to create a profile within this database allowing for employers within Europe to select employees based on their qualifications and skill compatibility to the employer’s line of work. Appoints the ECRE to create a resume template for refugees to complete when setting up their profile.

3. Requires refugees to provide some form of identification. In addition, refugees must also undergo a background check provided by the ECRE if one had not previously been conducted during their screening. Such information from the background checks would be placed in the profile of said refugee for employers to evaluate.

4. Calls upon Refugees Online e.V. to install computer rooms within at least two refugee camps within Germany, France, Spain, Italy, and Austria and within at least one refugee camp within Finland, Denmark, and Norway.

5. Calls upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide $150,000 for the creation and minimum five year maintenance of such database. An additional $10 million should be provided to provide Refugees Online e.V. the resources to install internet access in at least thirteen designated refugee camps.

6. Requests for such actions to begin within 365 days of the passing of this resolution.

7. Expects such actions to be completed within a six year period.
Resolution # 48

Sponsored by United States

Committee: A

Action on Resolution

____ □ Passed ____ □ Defeated

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**Ban on Anti-satellite Weapons (ASATs)**

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned with the recent use of anti-satellite weapons in conflict,

Recalling the intention behind Article IV of the United Nations Outer Space Treaty to demilitarize outer space by banning the placement of Weapons of Mass Destruction in space,

Seriously concerned about the possibility of an arms race in outer space, and reaffirming that the prevention of an arms race in outer space is in the interest of maintaining international peace and security,

Emphasizing the need to maintain outer space as a peaceful, safe, stable, secure and sustainable environment for the benefit of all, and promoting and strengthening international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Concerned by the impact of destructive anti-satellite missiles on the long-term sustainability of the outer space environment,

Recognizing that the use of other types of anti-satellite systems might have a similar negative impact on the long-term sustainability of the outer space environment,

Concerned that the use of destructive anti-satellite systems might have widespread and irreversible impacts on the outer space environment,

Concerned with the possible devastating humanitarian impacts a disabled or destroyed satellite might bring,

Determined to advance norms of responsible behavior for outer space activities,

Reaffirming the Artemis Accords' call to limit the amount of debris in space,

Firmly in belief that resolution 77/41 did not go far enough to ensure the prevention of the militarization of space via anti-satellite weapons,

1. Defines anti-satellite weapon (ASAT) as any weapon or system designed for the destruction or incapacitation of satellites (i.e., Direct Ascent, Co-Orbit, and Cyber Attacks directed at satellites).

2. Calls upon the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs to create a treaty to be signed later by nations willing to participate.

3. Requests that the aforementioned treaty ban the testing, development, or use of anti-satellite weapons.

4. Further requests that a provision be made to except Active Debris Removal (ADR) technology to remove space debris or a nation's own debris from being banned.

5. Further requests that punishment for member nations found to be breaking the treaty be left to the decision of the UN General Assembly at the time of discovery of the offense.

6. Calls upon all States to continue discussions in the relevant bodies and to establish and develop further practical steps that could be taken, in order to enable risk reduction, prevent conflict from occurring in outer space and prevent an arms race in outer space; such steps could include, inter alia, transparency and confidence-building measures and additional moratoriums, which could contribute to legally binding instruments on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects.
Reform of the International Census

The General Assembly,

Believing that the census is an important factor in reference to the allocation of aid, internal and intergovernmental, and that undercounting poses a risk to its success,

Fulfilling and Extending the sentiment expressed in the 2015 United Nations standards and methods on The Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses and the mission of the United Nations Statistics Division,

Deeply conscious that all of the citizens in nations of the UN need to be portrayed correctly and accurately in their census in order to have proper representation in their nations and governments for allocation of resources and services that may be currently unavailable to them,

Guided by the fact that knowing the demographics of nations is fundamental for creating legislation and resolutions,

Taking into consideration that undercounting and underrepresentation of people in a nation is unacceptable,

Calls upon the United Nations to endorse the following clauses in which it relates to the international census:

1. Requests that nations continue to submit information pertaining to ethnocultural characteristics, religion, and language, as mandated by the UN Statistics Division;

2. Requests nations to submit the following to the United Nations Statistics Division in order to standardize and broaden information relating to the international census:
   a) Age, including date of birth
   b) Sex
   c) Race
   d) Level of education
   e) Housing, including how many people live in the household and their relationship to the owner(s)
   f) Status of employment, including a range of annual income

3. Urges that all nations participating in a census strive to have the most accurate representation;

4. Considers the dilemma of undercounting in communities that are predisposed to underrepresentation and implores all nations to address this issue in any way possible;

5. Trusts that all nations will treat their citizens’ information with respect and dignity;

6. Proclaims that this resolution be enacted by the nations that participate in a national census during their first eligible census, and that data from the first eligible census be submitted to the United Nations Statistics Division promptly
Prohibition of the Pollution to Waterways

The General Assembly,

Convinced that pollution in Vietnam’s waterways is deeply concerning. The pollution of the waterways has caused 80% of the diseases in the country of Vietnam. Vietnam has the fourth largest plastic pollution in the waterways.

Recalling the United Nations’s past discussions, the agency “Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,” with many SDG goals “15.3, 15.1, 14.b, 13.2, 13.1, 12.2, 6.5, 6.4, 5.c, 2.4.” with an example of 15.3 cited by the United Nations, “By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought, and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.”

Be it that the Secretary General has already met with the President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who has yet to enforce the United Nations agreements, it is necessary that we stress compliance.

1. Calls Upon the United Nations conference to continue in efforts to save Vietnam’s polluted water.

2. It is imperative that the United Nations threatens economic sanctions to encourage Vietnam’s compliance.

3. Alarmed by the rise in water pollution, we encourage citizens and businesses in Vietnam to take action in cleaning and keeping our water clean. Taking the proper actions in disposal of trash and toxic waste.
Succession of Wales from the United Kingdom

The General Assembly,

Realizing Welsh Identity has been separating itself from the ideas and actions of England and the united kingdom more and more within the last decade and the lack of support for the Brexit movement

Reaffirming the UN Declaration of Human Rights, Article 15, Everyone has the right to a nationality; no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Recalling British law prevents referendums or plebiscites unless there is large enough support for it in parliament. With Wales only being the third largest nation in the United Kingdom it is near impossible to earn enough support from parliament to allow for the people to be heard.

Seeking for the power of the United Nations to force the hand of the UK government and allow for the voices of the people to be heard and represented. Along with this, the Welsh Government is asking for support from the UN in the case that parliament chooses to ignore the people of Wales. Add in previous UN resolutions to support the clauses.

1. Calls Upon the United Nations to encourage and ensure that the British parliament introduces a fair and safe Plebiscite to the nation of Wales in the same manner that occurred in Scotland in 2014.

2. The Results of the Plebiscite will be conducted and managed by non-biased United Nations Volunteers that have gone through the proper qualification and vetting processes and are not from any of the nations within the united kingdom.

3. If the Plebiscite fails then no further support from the united nations will be needed.

4. Requests that at the Plebiscite passes and a majority of the Welsh people wish for independence from the UK then Wales asks for UN Diplomatic support to ensure that the wishes of the Welsh people are respected and are granted their freedom.

5. In the unlikely event, the United kingdom chooses not to abide by the wishes of Wales and the United Nations, support in either monetary loans or physical donations from United Nations Countries is requested in order for a newly established independent welsh government to be able to defend itself from the unruly tyranny of the English oppressor.
Rising Inflation Rates in the Global Agricultural Economy

The General Assembly,

Convinced that multinational rising inflation rates pose a threat to the stability of the global economy,

Recalling the dangers of inflation, as investigated in accordance with the Resolution of 24 June 1948 on Inflation from the United Nations Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming that full employment and conditions of economic progress and development are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, as established in the UN Charter Article 55,

Reaffirming that all member nations have pledged to take joint and separate action for the achievement of the goals set out in Article 55 of the UN Charter, as established in Article 56,

Determined to achieve a sustainable plan for the protection of the stability of the global agricultural economy,

1. Requests the General Assembly to allocate funds contributed by member nations with an inflation rate of 5% or less to projects and initiatives that combat agricultural inflation in countries with an inflation rate of 30% or higher, as defined by the International Monetary Fund;

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly the contributions and their effectiveness of each member nation participating in this initiative.