Resolution # 1

Sponsored by Afghanistan

Committee: C

Action on Resolution
☐ Passed  ☐ Defeated

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION
KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY
United Nations Resolution

Sponsors: Andrew Berry, Amber Bean, Sofia Nardi, Dawson Nagle

School: North Oldham HS

City: Goshen

An Act to Provide The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan With Financial Relief to Quicken Recovery from Historic Winter Weather Disasters

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the recent winter storms that have left hundreds dead in rural and impoverished areas of Afghanistan,

Recalling S/RES/2626 and its acknowledgement of the human rights crisis in Afghanistan currently,

Taking into consideration the inhumane treatment of Afghan individuals by the Taliban and other UN recognized terrorist groups,

Bearing in mind the obvious violation of Article 1, Section 3 […solving international problems… [and] promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion] of the UN Charter,

Emphasizing that the Afghan government’s failure to provide any sort of aid to its citizens is in direct violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Articles 1, 2, 3, 5, and 17 regarding basic human rights to live without dying due to negligence,

Observing the amount of financial aid provided to the sovereign nation of Ukraine and the lack thereof to Afghanistan and other nations for that matter,

1. Calls upon the UN General Assembly and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to provide $25,000,000 (twenty-five-million dollars) from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for the direct and immediate assistance of Afghan individuals in rural areas who have been affected by the depressing frigid temperatures;

2. Seeks the aid of OCHA officials to provide in-person assistance and carry out the supervised recovery of the rural areas of Afghanistan to be certain that the finances go directly to those affected;

3. Requests OCHA reports back to the General Assembly and the Secretary General on the sheer amount of humanitarian issues currently ongoing in Afghanistan;

4. Appreciates the continued concern and response from the United Nations General Assembly and the nations of the world.
### Resolution # 2

**Sponsored by**: Angola  
**Committee**: E

**School**: Walden School HS  
**City**: Louisville

#### Action on Resolution

- ☐ Passed  
- ☐ Defeated

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**An Act to Lower Fertility and Infant Mortality in Angola**

1. The General Assembly,

2. Alarmed by the fact that Angola has the second highest fertility rate in the world, averaging 5.83 births per fertile woman,

3. Deeply concerned that Angola is averaging 187 infant deaths per 1,000 births, most in the world,

4. Recognizing that Angola has no substantial policies or programs dedicated to population control,

5. Recognizing that Kenya formed the Family Planning Association of Kenya in 1957, at a time when Kenya’s average fertility rate was above 8.0 births per person, and by 2020 lowered the fertility rate to 3.4 births per person,

6. Emphasizing that Kenya lowered their fertility by allowing citizens to voluntarily access government and private facilities free of charge for information and supplies,

7. Expecting the fertility rate to be reduced by 50%,

   1. Encourages Angola to implement a system similar to Kenya, providing citizens with increased access to contraceptives throughout all parts of the country,

   2. Further recommends that schools in Angola require students to take classes about sexual health and safety.
Addressing the State of Domestic Violence Resources in Armenia

The General Assembly,

Noting with deep concern the startling deficit of resources in Armenia for victims of domestic abuse, primarily the lack of shelters,

Noting further that the existing two shelters are located in Yerevan, making them inaccessible to most of the population,

Alarmed by recent data which suggests that more than one in four women in Armenia experiences domestic abuse at the hands of a husband, or other family members,

Recalling that violence against women constitutes a violation of the rights and fundamental freedoms of women and impairs or nullifies their enjoyment of those rights and freedoms, as declared in resolution 48/104,

Recognizing the discrepancies in the actions prescribed by law and the failings of law enforcement to carry out these actions,

1. Seeks assistance in the form of the establishment of shelters in Gyumri, Vanadzor, and Vagharshapat;

2. Request the United Nations to provide Armenia funding from the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women to aid in the construction of facilities;

3. Further invites The Commission on the Status of Women to collaborate with Armenia’s Coalition to Stop Violence against Women, an alliance of nongovernmental women’s rights organizations, to define and address the needs of victims;

4. Further recommends that steps be taken to educate law enforcement to ensure that they address violent crimes against women with expediency and have the capacity to refer them to the appropriate resources
A Resolution Relating to Lowering the Rates of Violence and Sexual Assault Against Women

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that Australia and other countries have high rates of sexual assault, harassment, and violence against women. 87% of sexual assault cases go unreported in Australia.

Trust in further implementation of H.R.1620 (Violence Against Women Act) of The United States, the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, but in such a way that meets the needs of the nation of Australia and other countries around the world.

Bearing in mind the VAWA has made tremendous progress in the United States, but in wanting for even more progress to be made, calls to make this a global initiative. The United Nations has a Sustainable Development Goal Agenda to be made by 2030, including gender equality for women and girls. This resolution can improve equality for women and victims of violence to improve their well-being and safety.

Implementing this resolution will help many victims who are struggling from being sexually assaulted, harassed, or abused. This law provides survivors with the thousands of local programs that serve them, and other communities with much-needed resources for housing, legal assistance, alternatives to criminal responses, and prevention programming. It also includes new economic justice provisions and bolsters access for survivors of all genders by strengthening non-discrimination laws.

Emphasizing and Improving upon the Violence Against Women Act created in the US, we call upon the United Nations with the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women to provide the necessary resources to help implement this resolution in not only Australia, but with surrounding countries that struggle with violence, sexual assault, abuse and harassment rates:

1. Funding for community-coordinated responses to ending intimate partner violence.
2. Funding for rape crisis centers, support groups, medical care, domestic violence shelters and transitional housing.
3. Emphasizing laws already in place in Australia by increasing sentencing and other consequences for violence and harassment related crimes.
4. Providing education on how to prevent, acknowledge, and report violence, harassment, and abuse against victims.
5. Improve the services that are already provided in order to better support victims in need.
Protection of Journalists

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the Human Rights Council’s condemnation of mistreatment of legitimate journalists, as declared in resolution 21/12,

Recalling the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalist and the Issue of Impunity, as declared in resolution 68/163,

1. Calls Upon the UN Human Rights Council to commence negotiations with the People’s Republic of Bangladesh in order to secure the release of currently imprisoned journalists and prevent the future imprisonment of journalists in Bangladesh while said journalists were/are in the line of duty and adhering to international norms related to the practice of journalism.

2. Requests the UN Human Rights Council to report the results of these negotiations to the General Assembly.
Convention on Trained Medical Workers per 1000 people

The General Assembly,

Acknowledging that over 80% of the 5.9 million under-five deaths in Bhutan were due to a lack of quality medical infrastructure in 2015 alone,

Bearing in mind that over 5 million people die worldwide every year due to a distinct lack of trained medical staff and proper professional care,

Further recalling the recognized right to adequate medical care for all, especially that which strengthens respect for human life through the enforcement of fundamental human rights,

Recognizing that every life has intrinsic value, which provides a precedent for the purpose of saving the most human lives possible,

Noting the effort of many nations to provide adequate medical infrastructure and proper medical care for their citizens,

Having considered the lack of funding for such in many periphery countries such as Bhutan,

1. Calls upon member nations to implement medical education programs and resources for citizens to certify as medical professionals;

2. Encourages the United Nations to a. Enforce a set amount of trained medical staff per 1000 people (to be set upon passing); b. Allocate resources for nations that lack the funding for such education systems;

3. Requests member nations to mandate and implement this bill to insure that the fundamental right of adequate medical care is upheld;

4. Calls upon member nations to implement medical education systems for the sake of the validation of humanity’s intrinsic right to adequate healthcare and the benefit of all.
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**Convention to Combat Human Trafficking**

The General Assembly,

Concerned that Human Trafficking poses a significant threat to members of the United Nations and the people of Brazil,

Recognizing the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery to combat forms of forced labor, child slavery, forced criminality, domestic servitude, forced marriage, organ harvesting, and human trafficking,

Reaffirming that any semblance of human trafficking constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and crimes against freedom and humanity in its entirety,

Bearing in mind the Protocol adopted by the United Nations in 2000 on Transnational Organized Crime to combat any form and define human trafficking,


1. Calls upon the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime to lead a vigorous investigation to provide victims with justice and utilize the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund;

2. Urges the authorization of the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking (CONATRAP) to fulfill its mandate to support the expansion of the anti-trafficking office network;

3. Further requests the technology to improve interagency, federal, and state coordination efforts to combat trafficking, including among law enforcement.
Establishment of Circular Economic Practices in United Nations Member States

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the volume of non-sustainable trade practices in United Nations member states,

Deeply concerned at the rapid rate in which the physical environment is being polluted by current trade practices,

Desiring strategic steps toward more environmentally friendly practices to be taken,

Bearing in mind/taking into consideration that large steps take a large amount of time and resources.

Recommends the creation of a new committee to establish and encourage circular economic practice guidelines.

1. Circular economic practices describe improving product durability, reusability, and reparability, increasing product energy and resource efficiency, enabling remanufacturing, restricting single-use and countering premature obsolescence, and discouraging the destruction of unsold durable goods on a business (retail, wholesale, manufacturing, distribution) and personal scale

2. Encourages UN member states to take into consideration circular economic practices when developing new economic sanctions and when re-examining existing sanctions.
An Act To Affirm Women’s Access To Reproductive Healthcare

The General Assembly,

Deeply convinced that a woman’s access to contraception, and other sexual healthcare should be decided by the woman and never denied by opposing viewpoints, especially within government,

Bearing in mind that only 33% of the world allows women to have safe and legal abortions, and the mental toll on those who are unable to access abortion suffer immensely,

Fully aware that countries with less restrictive abortion laws generally have lower abortion rates than counties with highly restrictive laws,

Noting with deep concern that in order to decrease the number of unwanted pregnancies, we need to affirm the importance of protecting women of all ages from sexual assaults,

Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the U.N.’s Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights,

1. Urges all member countries to accommodate safe and legal abortion access for medical emergencies, rape, or any other particular circumstances that the women may choose.

2. Reminds all members of this body that criminalizing reproductive health services violates the member states’ obligation to respect the right to reproductive health services.

3. Strongly condemns recent actions in areas of the world who have violated the obligation to provide the basic rights and freedoms of reproductive health care, privacy, and religious practice to their citizens.

4. Calls upon the United Nations Agencies to affirm a person’s right to choose what happens with their own pregnancies in accordance with the basic right to privacy under Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
Convention on Oil Theft in Colombia

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the illegal siphoning of oil from Colombian pipelines is contributing to severe negative impacts on Colombia’s environment as well as the international drug trade that affects surrounding countries,

Reaffirming that the inefficiency in managing resources such as oil without loss would be a violation against the United Nations Framework Classification,

Conscious that the steps taken and acknowledgement of the issue by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela can contribute towards the goal of decreasing oil theft,

1. Calls upon the UN Economic and Social Council to implement safety measures that prevent the illegal siphoning of oil;

2. Requests the UN Economic and Social Council to implement maintenance along the pipelines to prevent oil spills, but additionally clean them up if needed.
**KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION**  
**KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY**  
**United Nations Resolution**

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<tr>
<th>Sponsors</th>
<th>Abigail Riggs, Nelsie Copley, Heidi Huff, Parker Puckett</th>
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**Resolution # 11**

**Sponsored by**  
Congo

**Committee:** F

**Action on Resolution**

- ☐ Passed
- ☐ Defeated

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Strengthening the United Nations World Food Program in Congo

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that a United Nations helicopter came under heavy fire in eastern Congo in February 2023,

Recalling the Security Council’s adoption of Resolution 2666 in December 2022,

Noting the importance of commercial trade of food, fuel and other essential commodities to meet civilians’ basic survival needs,

Stressing the need for States to recognize the World Food Program as the leading humanitarian organization saving lives and changing lives, delivering food assistance in emergencies and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience,

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the socioeconomic consequences of conflict,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to report every three months on developments in Congo, as well as on the progress made in the implementation of the World Food Program.

2. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
A Convention To Adjourn The Effects Of Air Pollution In Czech Republic

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the global impact air pollution has on food resources, economies, and millions of people worldwide, and reaffirming the implementation of the NERR (National Emission Reduction Programme) in the Czech Republic,

Bearing in mind the 12th, 13th, and 14th Sustainable Development Goals adopted by all of the UN member states,

1. Calls upon the UN to implement a section within Goal 13 for member states to take more initiative to decrease the rate of air pollution in their distinctive areas;

2. Emphasize the importance of mortality rates, and signify the expeditious measures to reduce them;

3. Encourage member states to execute incentives for civilians to use and purchase more eco-friendly products;

4. Further request member states to create a sustainability goal, which will be kept on the UN Environment Program website;

5. Further calls upon the UN to endorse and support efforts of member states to improve the rate of Air Pollution within a year of passing the General Assembly.
A Resolution Relating to Disarming the Arctic

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the stability of peace in the arctic region. We come here today to discuss the security of the Arctic in Denmark’s interest.

Recalling the issue of military presence in the Arctic goes against global efforts at keeping the Arctic peaceful.

Which reaffirms that military presence in the Arctic violates the current efforts globally to keep the Arctic from turning into a warzone.

1. Calls Upon the UN Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention that limits military presence in the Arctic region;

2. Requests the UN Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

3. Calls Upon other nations to limit the construction of military installations in the arctic region.

4. Requests the UN Conference on Disarmament to reach an agreement limiting military training exercises in the arctic region.
Creation of Tract Housing for African Nations

The General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed by the overpopulation crisis in Egypt and its evident roots in many of Egypt’s social and environmental issues,


Viewing with appreciation the positive diplomacy and potential for mutual benefit that would result,

1. Calls upon the United Nations general assembly to recommend a housing contract to be auctioned off to developers of membered nations;

2. Requests that the World Health Organization records and reports the resulting population crisis reduction.
Renewable resources of energy, such as micro-turbines to produce electricity for under-developed countries

The General Assembly,

Convinced that sustainable energy development is essential for the eradication of poverty and improved way of life for LDCs like Fiji,

Guided by the fact that new and renewable energy stand at the center of global efforts to induce a paradigm shift towards green economies, poverty eradication, and ultimately sustainable development, as declared in its resolutions 62/97, 60/1, 64/206, and 65/16,

Believing energy is an essential factor for sustainable development and poverty eradication, noting further the efforts of organizations such as Surveys Perspectives Integrating Environment and Society to increase awareness and accessibility to sustainable energy in underdeveloped countries, and

Emphasizing sustainable development is one of the top priorities of the Sec-Gen, as set out in his act plan for this year.

1. Deplores the assembly to make the recommendation for under-developed nations to begin plans for the use of renewable resources of energy such as micro-turbines to produce electricity;

2. Calls upon the assembly to make the recommendations for developed nations to engage with under-developed nations.
Gradual Reduction of the Use of Pesticides

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the worsening climate crisis and the role that pesticides play in the degradation of global resources and atmosphere,

Recalling that increased use of pesticides would be of detriment to environmental and human health, as declared in the fifth convening of the United Nations Environment Assembly in Resolution ¾,

1. Recommends that the United Nations General Assembly sets a cap on pesticide use to be met by January 1, 2028;

2. Requests that participating nations reconvene one year prior to cap effective date in order to discuss recommendations;

3. Further requests that participating nations convene every five years post-implementation to review results and reevaluate productivity.
resolution number 17

sponsored by germany

committee: b

action on resolution

☐ passed  ☐ defeated

a resolution to guarantee a bill of rights for all lgbtq citizens

the general assembly,

deply concerned about discrimination, censorship, and human rights abuses against the lgbtq community

considering that in the middle east, same sex marriages is illegal in 9 of the 18 countries that make up the region and is punishable by death in five of these 18 countries. all same-sex activity is legal in bahrain, cyprus, northern cyprus, israel, jordan, lebanon and turkey and punishable by prison in these nations.

taking into consideration russia’s “gay propaganda” bill expands on existing legislation that was adopted by the kremlin in 2013 to promote “traditional” family values in russia. the 2013 law prohibited depictions of homosexuality, same-sex unions, and “non-traditional sexual relations”

recognizing that in europe, lgbtq members are three times more likely to commit suicide compared to cisgender heterosexual people. in europe, over two compared periods, from 2003 to 2016 and 1989 to 2002, researchers found that suicides fell 46% for people in homosexual unions and 28% for people in heterosexual couples when gay marriage was legalized.

conscious that germany, the united states and many nations in the eu have protected marriage rights for lgbtq citizens.

bearing mind a 2016 un resolution it mandated to raise awareness of violence and discrimination against persons on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity, and to identify and address the root causes of violence and discrimination

“we declare that human rights are for all of us, all the time: whoever we are and wherever we are from; no matter our class, our opinions, our sexual orientation.”

- ban ki-moon, former un secretary-general

this resolution calls upon the un to aim to help extend these basic rights to people of all ages, sexual orientations and gender identities. germany calls upon the un and other separate nations to support a bill of rights protecting lgbtq citizens, which would include:

1. citizens have the right to express views through literature, art, and other resources designed to educate and represent without censorship

2. citizens can not be prosecuted for sexual orientation/ gender identity - reserves the right to an attorney, a fair trial, and no cruel and unusual punishment

3. citizens have the right to a peaceful protest or event expressing concerns related to lgbtq topics

4. prevents businesses and other entities from discriminating against members of the community without valid reason - including docking pay, termination without reason, providing services

5. citizens have equal rights to plan a family - including the right to adopt and marry

6. organizations such as schools and medical centers can not purposefully “out” a member of the lgbtq without probable cause (cause being concern for disclosing topics related to hormone therapy within medical professionals)
A Resolution to Address Citizenship Requirements in Greece

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the fact that Greece is the first country of arrival in Europe for irregular migrants and asylum seekers that are often heading west and north, the inflow has skyrocketed 289% from 2013 to 2021.

Taking note that sea and land arrivals from refugees and asylum seekers doubled in 2022 and by the end of 2022, more than 86,000 refugees and asylum seekers were in Greece.

Aware that foreign nationals sustain 25% of the workforce, therefore, supporting the Greek Economy and making foreign nationals a vital part of Greece.

1. Understanding that in order to become a Greek citizen in three years, one needs to be a citizen of another European Union country, married to a Greek citizen and raising a child with them, have parental custody of a Greek citizen, or a political refugee or a stateless person, recognized by the Greek authorities.

2. Calls upon the Greek Government to make an amendment to the Greek Citizenship code, Article 5 Section D. Change the foreign national naturalization period from 7 years to 3 years. With this change, it will boost Greece’s economy as more people will be able to get jobs and pay taxes.

3. Further encourages that the countries of the UN also review and begin observation of these aforementioned guidelines.
A Resolution Relating to Deforestation and Climate Change in Guatemala and Central America

The General Assembly,

Addressing the deforestation crisis in Guatemala that has caused the country to lose 30% of its forest in the last 70 years. This crisis has caused temperatures to rise, rain to become unreliable, and food and water insecurities to increase. With these listed country’s consent, this bill will aim to protect rainforests in Guatemala, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama

1. Proposing The Central American Rainforest Protection Act to be implemented. This act will combat deforestation by forbidding the placement of any commercial enterprise or a permanent road on a nature-protected area. Any permanent structure planned for the protected area must go through an approval process that meets certain criteria that will be determined by the state it’s located.

2. Declaring land that will be protected in this act, a multi-state plan will be put into action (1) Government action, (2) Community-based initiatives by local people and traditional groups, (3) Land purchases and holdings by private individuals and organizations, (4) Protected areas established through co-management agreements, and (5) Development of biological field stations. The full process will take approximately four years.

3. Bearing in mind the expense of creating The Central American Rainforest Protection Act, we would ask each country wishing to participate to contribute a certain amount of money per square mile of forest or nature-protected area. Ultimately, the collective budget would consist of approximately 150 million USD. This money will be distributed to land purchases and holdings by private individuals and organizations, provide resources to conservation workers, and pay foresters and conservation scientists. Each following year, we request the countries to collectively contribute 40 million a year to maintain conservation quality and sustain payment.

4. This resolution will be implemented one year after its passing.
Medical, social, and environmental disasters in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Noting with deep concern that the country of Haiti is in the midst of a deadly cholera epidemic, locked in a brutal power struggle between gangs, and a frequent victim of destructive natural disasters,

Alarmed by the fact that, according to the CDC, since 2010, more than 820,000 cases of cholera have been reported in Haiti, with approximately 10,000 deaths attributed to the disease,

Deeply concerned with the rise of gang-affiliation and gang-related violence, kidnappings, and mass displacement of Haitian Citizens,

Further emphasizes that Haitian infrastructure and disaster relief is not adequate to withstand the devastation caused by the frequent natural disasters that occur in the region,

Recognizing that, due to many of the previously mentioned crises, Haitian citizens are being forcefully displaced by the masses, and thus placing undue humanitarian stress onto the many asylum countries that Haitian migrants flee to,

Reaffirming that, according to the UN’s Universal Declaration of Human Rights, all people are entitled to the Right to Nationality, the Right of Social Service, and the Right to Life, Liberty, and Security of Person.

Therefore, be it resolved that the country of Haiti

1. Seeks restitution, in the form of humanitarian aid, from the U.N., due to the fact that Haiti’s deadly cholera epidemic originated with the 2010 occupation of UN Peacekeepers,

2. Requests the Intervention of UN Peacekeepers to assist the Haitian government in combatting gang violence and gang territorial control of Haiti

3. Summons UN Crisis Relief to Haitian natural disaster zones to aid the Haitian people in the reconstruction of their civil infrastructure and provide support to those affected.
Convention on the Co-ownership of Greenland

The General Assembly,

Recognizing Denmark’s current ownership of Greenland,

Convinced that Co-ownership with Iceland would be beneficial to all parties involved,

Desiring to assist Greenland financially alongside Denmark in exchange for land,

1. Seeks to assemble domestic military force in partnership with Denmark,

2. Further Requests dismantling the 1951 Bilateral Defense act with the US;

3. Authorizes Icelandic citizens to join Danish Military,

4. Declares Accordingly no other nation shall be allowed ownership of Greenland,

5. Encourages Denmark and Iceland to act further on this policy.
Resolution # 22

Sponsored by India

Committee: B

Action on Resolution
☐  ☐ Passed  ☐  ☐ Defeated

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION
KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY United Nations Resolution

Sponsors: Ezra Fouts, Shanian Billups, Izach Peppars
School: Floyd Co. YMCA (IN)
City: New Albany

Equal Opportunity Education Reform

The General Assembly,

Confident in the ability of education to lift communities from destitution and into economic mobility,

Observing that article 26 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that “Everyone has the right to education,”

Drawing attention to how 52.2 percent of fifth grade students in India cannot read at a second-grade level and 74.1 percent cannot solve a division problem, resulting in nationally 29 percent of children drop out before completing five years of primary school, and 43 percent before finishing upper primary school. High school completion is only 42 percent. This lands India among the top five nations for out-of-school children of primary school age, with 1.4 million 6 to 11 year olds not attending school,

Considering for every year of education, the average income per person rises by 9 percent,

Recognizing the importance of teacher education, as there is a teacher shortage of 689,000 teachers in primary schools and how with improved funding the educational trajectory of many would change for the better,

Emphasizing that gender issues have come to the fore because of the spike of recent cases of violence against girls, an issue that should be addressed in school, and as only 53 percent of schools have functional girls’ toilets and 74 percent have access to drinking water,

Acknowledging the lack of infrastructure support, including scaling up and strengthening initiatives, such as the Global Partnership for Education, and by upgrading education facilities that are child-, disability- and gender-sensitive and increasing the percentage of qualified teachers through international cooperation,

1. Calls upon UNICEF, UNESCO, and ECW to provide educational funding for teacher education, infrastructure support, and curriculum development;

2. Further requests UN member states to recognize the importance of this issue, and requests support in form of material assets, personnel, or funding;

3. Urges reference to the Sustainable Development Goals that were established in 2015 by the United Nations to address global challenges and ensure a sustainable future by 2030. There are 17 SDGs (Sustainable development Goals) designed by the UN to achieve a better future for all. In this list of 17, the fourth SDG, “Quality Education,” covers a significant objective of ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education. It promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all.
Proposal to Prevent Persecution of Middle Eastern Citizens for Refusing Religious Attire

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that 98 percent of Iranians identify as Shia Muslim, and it is considered a minority in surrounding middle eastern countries,

Emphasizing that denying people’s freedom of clothing due to religious beliefs is a violation of Article 19 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights,

Affirming the fact that many citizens in Iran and surrounding middle eastern countries do not have proper freedom to be able to express themselves through clothing choices without the risk of being detained, persecuted, or killed,

Bearing in mind that Iran is a unitary Islamic republic, and legislates as such, and that Afghanistan is an Islamic, unitary state, and legislates as such,

Desiring that as a member of the United Nations, Iran and other middle eastern countries uphold their commitment to the Declaration of Human Rights,

1. Requests that a committee be established and financed by the UN to identify and record affairs in the Middle East pertaining to the prosecution or detaining of a citizen, in their respective country, relating to the use of a religious dress code;

2. Calls upon the committee to report recorded data and incidents to the International Court of Justice and its current host country;

3. Recommends that the host country present the data on these affairs in a timely manner for the next official session of the Court while providing the opportunity for respective member input.
Resolution # 24

Sponsored by Israel

Committee: B

Action on Resolution
☐ Passed  ☐ Defeated

Expanding Funding for Nonprofit Organizations Related to Ending Poverty

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that 21% of Israel’s population lives in poverty, including 28% of children who live in poverty,

Bearing in mind that widespread poverty is an issue for nations globally,

Recognizing that the protection of human rights and guiding principles on extreme poverty was shown in the
859 Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 21/11, by which the Council adopted the guiding principles
on extreme poverty and human rights as a useful tool for States in the formulation and implementation of
poverty reduction,

Recalling that the Development Right to development and measures against poverty are consistent with the
Declaration on the Right to Development,

Conscious of the goal of the United Nations to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere by 2030,

Determined to achieve adequate funding for nonprofit programs aimed to reduce poverty levels,

1. Calls upon the other members of the United Nations to have a conference to negotiate in order to
reach an agreement to set a specific and adequate amount of funding that these nonprofit
organizations will receive regularly to provide assistance against poverty;

2. Request that states reassess the importance of combating poverty within their country;

3. Request for funds to be assessed by the DESA to fund full-time workers at these nonprofit
organizations.
An act to reduce air pollution by funding solar energy solutions in Kazakhstan

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the avid air pollution matters due to extensive use of fossil fuel,

Convinced that the use of fossil fuels poses the most serious threat to life expectancy and survival,

Concerned with the effects that are lasting evidently targeting lifelines within the populations of Kazakhstanians,

Recognizing 85% of the usage of fossil fuels to then become consistently 5.5 times higher than the recommended amounts,

Having examined the equivalence of 285,198.5 years worth of solar energy the possibilities of fuels are anything if not necessary,

1. Requesting that the United Nations provide funding in the amount of $250,000 to implement solar power in the five cities with the highest air quality index, The health of Kazakhstanians due to air pollution has increasingly created worsening complications to then arise within the community

2. Alarmingly causing effects through concepts of respiratory diseases, cardiovascular issues, mortality of babies, and cancerous rates elevating;

3. Determined to achieve a development of methods to target solar power as an ulterior solution.
Prohibition of Minor Marriages in Mexico

The General Assembly,

Convinced that any form of minor marriage could be a potential threat that would involve cruel and degrading treatment to minors,

Recognizing minor marriage is a violation of the Declaration of Human Rights, under section 3, 5, 16, and 26,

Affirming that Mexico stand as an example for the prohibition of child marriage and the need for reduction of sexual abuse and mistreatment,

Expecting that the UN take steps to attempt productive measures of protection for minors in order to further eliminate dangers,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to influence and apply pressure within countries that allow for child marriage, which includes Mexico, by forming a council focused on the acknowledgement and prevention of minor abuse in order to end these practices and reduce the number of victims of child marriage;

2. Requests the United Nations provide necessary resources for the council to combat the endless cycle of minor marriage and associated sexual abuses within by funding a strong media campaign.
Resolution to Defend the People of The Federated States of Micronesia and Other Island Nations Against Climate Change

The General Assembly,

Drawing attention to, the speech given by the President of Micronesia to the United Nations General assembly in September of 2022 where it was stated, “The Federated States of Micronesia cannot overemphasize the extreme urgency of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees through rapid, deep, and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions,”

Noting with deep concern that the people of Micronesia and other small island nations are at risk due to rising sea levels that are a result of emissions that contribute to global warming,

Alarmed by the overwhelming level of gas emissions in the atmosphere, as well as the ocean levels rising to submerge whole islands such as 8 of Micronesia’s own Islands and Tuvalu, which is to become the first country to be completely submerged underwater,

Deeply disturbed at the impact climate change has had on food production and the lives of island inhabitants, as well as the homes of natives being flooded by rising waters,

1. We call upon the largest contributors of carbon emissions to uphold their promises made in the Paris agreement and the Suva Agreement;

2. Imploring that the United Nations create a fund to promote the incorporation of wind turbine technology as well as other forms of renewable energy;

3. Requesting that all signatory countries to the Paris Climate Agreement donate 1% of their discretionary funds to The International Fund to Spread Forms of Renewable Energy to countries around the world beginning in 2025.
Proving Safe and Clean Drinking Water in Mongolia

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the crucial importance of clean water for the health and wellbeing of all individuals,

Acknowledging the need to address the significant water quality and availability challenges faced by the people of Mongolia,

Further deploiring the lack of unpolluted water resources in Mongolia’s rural populations in particular,

Concerned at the government’s inability to provide adequate water resources to the people of Mongolia, as well as the failure to provide efficient filtration systems to the region

Alarmed by the 70% of the population that does not have access to clean water in Mongolia and the lead, arsenic, and other toxic chemicals released into Mongolia’s water supply during various processes.

Reaffirming the commitment of the international community to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation,

1. Calls upon the UN to fund the nation with ample monetary resources in order to provide filtration systems to all areas of Mongolia to ensure clean drinking water within the nation.

2. Additionally requesting the UN to supply the rural areas of Mongolia with wells to collect more water, providing a surplus of water for the affected areas.

3. Designates a group of officials to consistently examine the areas of Mongolia affected by our resolution to ensure the filtration systems are functioning efficiently, and are supplying sufficient amounts of water across the necessary regions.
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**Sponsors: Serena Shelton, Karris Felthousen, Tyler Lattin, Skyler Jupin**

**School:** Meade Co. HS

**City:** Brandenburg

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**Seeking Further Improvement and Awareness of the Rights of Indigenous People**

1. The General Assembly,

2. Deeply concerned about the Māori, the Indigenous People of Aotearoa (New Zealand). Although New Zealand has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the rights of the Maori population remain unfulfilled. The Māori make up 16.5% of New Zealand’s population. Indigenous peoples have disproportionately suffered from displacement by land grabs for industrialization, agriculture, conservation, and tourism; they total approximately 2.7 square miles.

3. Recalling that the United Nations announced its support for a declaration in 2010, the Treaty of Waitangi.

4. Reaffirming in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 12, “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to protection of the law against such interference or attacks.”

5. Conscious that treaties between Indian Tribes and the United States confirm each nation’s rights and privileges. In most of these treaties, the tribes ceded title to vast amounts of land to the United States in exchange for protection, services, and in some cases cash payments but reserved certain lands (reservations) and rights to themselves and their future generations.

6. Guided by resolutions 73/156, 72/155, and 71/178; that the discrimination of indigenous people is a violation of human rights.

7. Request the UN’s Declaration of Human Rights amend Article 7, Article 15, and Article 27 to clearly recognize the rights of indigenous people:

   1. Draws the attention of governments to take action:
   2. Condemns the mistreatment of indigenous people and their lands:
   3. Requests the UN committee on social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Rights to initiate a convention to discuss indigenous rights;
   4. Seeks to establish common principles for the treatment of indigenous people and their land
Evaluating a Natural Disaster Relief Plan

The General Assembly,

Conscious that Pakistan’s 2022 monsoon season produced significant rainfall, devastating floods, and landslides, affecting millions of people.

Recognizing that the floods affected all four of Pakistan’s provinces and approximately 15% of its population (33 million people). At the beginning of 2023 and several months after the worst of the flooding, an estimated 4.5 million people remain exposed to or living close to flooded areas, a decrease of 500,000 since early January 2023. Displaced people have started to return to their places of origin, but they are returning to challenging circumstances.

Taking into consideration that more than 2 million houses have been affected, comprising over 767,000 houses destroyed and nearly 1.3 million houses damaged.

Emphasizing that more than 1.1 million livestock have reportedly been killed, including some 500,000 livestock in Balochistan, over 428,000 livestock in Sindh and over 205,100 livestock in Punjab.

Noting further that the World Bank suggest that as a direct consequence of the floods, the national poverty rate could potentially increase by 4.5 to 7.0 percentage points, pushing between approximately 9.9 and 15.4 million people into poverty and intensifying the depth and severity of poverty for current poverty stricken households. Given the damages that comes along with natural disasters, people are especially vulnerable to poverty.

1. Calls upon the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs who is part of the United Nations Secretariat responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies, to hold a special meeting, evaluating a natural disaster relief plan.

2. Requests the General Assembly to hold a special session to approve the funding of those initiatives.

3. For the delegates of Pakistan urge this committee to be implemented by January 1, 2025.
An Act to Provide the Palestinian People With Basic Human Rights, Freedom, and Safety

The General Assembly,

Outraged by military occupation of Palestine since 1948, regular murder of the Palestinian people, and Gaza Strip blockade.

Recalling the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process’s statement who stressed that security forces have a responsibility to maintain security and prevent individuals from taking the law into their own hands.

Emphasizing the direct hypocrisy of the United Nations failing to take action against the occupation of Palestine for reasons including bias towards countries favoring agendas against Palestine.

Highlighting the clear pressure on the United Nations to support Israel from the UN’s largest funder including, but not limited to, the United States of America being the primary donor of money to the UN.

Demanding the United Nations examine the Israeli Defense Ministers statement on Israel’s Arab minority referring to Palestinians saying (2015), “...we need to pick up an ax and cut off his head” and the Israeli Prime Minister saying the Approach to solve the Palestinian problem is to “…beat them up, not once but repeatedly, beat them up so it hurts so badly, until it’s unbearable.”

Bearing in mind the alarming killing and injury of many children in Palestine, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) voiced an appeal to parties on Monday to de-escalate tensions and refrain from violence as well as the the United Nations human rights chief calling to take a measured approach to block a package of racist new laws the government of Israel is currently considering.

1. Calls upon the United Nations Conference to demand freedom of movement for Palestinainas, condemn the murder of Palestinainas, and ensure equal citizenship for Palestinainas.

2. Requests the United Nations to monitor the treatment of Palestinian Civilians unbiasedly.
Resolution to Globalize Land Degradation Neutrality Efforts

The General Assembly,

Noting that land degradation or desertification, the process by which usable land deteriorates to the point of economic and agricultural uselessness due to a variety of factors including climate change, overirrigation, and chemical farming methods, affects more 168 countries across the world,

Alarmed by the annual economic loss of nearly 500 billion dollars due to desertification ruining agricultural land productivity,

Recognizing that about 12 million square kilometers (420 thousand square miles) of land is degraded each year,

Conscious that the UN DESA (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs) anticipates a human population of 9.7 billion in the year 2050, the UN FAO (UN Food and Agricultural Organization) expects a 60% increase in food demand, and the WAD (World Atlas of Desertification) projects an additional 11.2 million square kilometers of farmland necessary to sustain such a demand and population,

Reaffirming the previous creation of the UNCCD (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification) and its purposes, which include creating action programmes to control desertification and achieve net land degradation neutrality,

Conscious of the lack of efforts by many more developed nations to assist their regions through programmes designed by the UNCCD, despite the demonstrated progress and effectiveness of such programmes,

1. Encourages the 29 countries currently not belonging to a regional UNCCD action programme to join one at the earliest possible date;

2. Calls upon the UNCCD to develop a global action plan for combating land degradation and achieving land degradation neutrality, to operate in conjunction with its already established regional, subregional, and national programmes;

3. Urges the UN to provide appropriate support for the UNCCD’s new global action program once it has been established, according to future parameters given by the UNCCD.
Convention on the Reunification of Serbia

The General Assembly,

Abiding by the compromises established in the Rambouillet agreement, Serbia wishes to uphold the standards drafted by NATO: “Kosovo will have the authority to make laws not subject to revision by Serbia or the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including levying taxes, instituting programs of economic, scientific, technological, regional and social development, conducting foreign relations within its area of responsibility in the same manner as a Republic.”

Serbian security forces will withdraw completely from Kosovo (excluding border security forces)

"Kosovo will have a president, prime minister, and government, an assembly, its own Supreme Court, constitutional court and other courts."

Reaffirming that the security council resolution 1244 confirms the territorial control of Serbia over Kosovo but requires the U.N. to encourage substantial autonomy for Kosovo pending a negotiation.

Convinced that the reunification of Serbia and Kosovo would be beneficial to the future of both states along with the safety and prosperity of the Balkans.

Conscious of the past relationship between Serbia and Kosovo, Kosovo being an autonomous province of Serbia.

Recognizing the previous persecution of Kosovo Albanians by Serbia and the previous hostilities.

1. Welcoming UN peacekeeping to remain present in the region for one year following the implementation to ensure fair and equal treatment of both lands and peoples.
# Resolution # 34

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

**Sponsors:** Avery Tandy, Essence Marzette, Chloe Groemling, Sabine Friedman

**School:** DuPont Manual HS

**City:** Louisville

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## Convention to Improve the Education System in South Africa and Other African Countries

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that South Africa has one of the most unequal education systems in the world and many students attend dysfunctional, inadequate schools due to overcrowding and deteriorating infrastructure,

Recalling The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 4 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all,”

Conscious that South Africa and several other African countries have a skill shortage causing a lack of workers in many job sectors,

Confident that a stronger education system would result in more able and educated workers, therefore leading to a more prosperous and balanced economy,

1. Calls upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), requesting more funding be allocated towards educational systems in South Africa and other African countries;

2. Requests that UNESCO creates and oversees a committee to determine the budget and provide aid and workers to assist with repairing and rebuilding current school buildings and school infrastructure.
Convention on the Establishment of a Domestic Violence Specialized Agency

The General Assembly,

Calls upon the United Nation to create a Specialized Agency specifically dealing with domestic violence.

Considering that the global rate of domestic violence around the world is 30% between the ages of 15–49 according to the World Health Organization. With another 13% saying they experienced domestic violence in the past year.

Considering there are agencies in the UN for issues such as Food and Agriculture, Labour, Industrial Development, and a World Bank

1. Calls for an allocation of funds to a new task force specifically for domestic violence as the UN’s current revenue is 62.599 Billion.
Convention on Immigration Reform

The General Assembly,

Declaring that strict guest worker policies harm both migrants and the labor-intensive workforce,

Recognizing that the rights of guest workers and their families are ensured as declared in resolutions 45/158, and taking note that admitting migrant workers and providing financial stability and safety for them is in accordance with Chapter Nine of the UN Charter,

Emphasizing that several countries, such as Germany and the United States of America, have strong guest worker policies to fill labor intensive jobs and boost the economy,

Further recalling that the UN Secretary General emphasized that expanding migration policies to fill labor market shortages was essential to end the crisis,

1. Encourages the United Nations Network on Migration to optimize guest worker policies for member nations, allowing migrants from countries in calamity to obtain residential status;

2. Recommends the United Nations Network on Migration to observe and report the success and status of these policy revisions relating to international labor shortages.
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Cognitive Warfare

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the spread of disinformation targets the citizens of countries through the spread of harmful misleading media and intentional censorship,

Recalling that the spread of disinformation and intentional censorship qualifies as a violation of human rights and fundamental freedom, as declared in its resolutions 76/227,

Guided by the principles established in Articles 19 and 20 namely that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression including freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers as well as advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law,

Conscious that the UN human rights council has previously discussed a “fake news” resolution that was endorsed by countries including: Ukraine, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, United Kingdom and the United States,

Deeply concerned that several countries declined to adopt the draft despite their insistence that disinformation is a “common enemy” of the global community,

Bearing in mind the advisory opinion from the UN Secretary General – Antonio Gurterres saying, “Harmful health advice and snake-oil solutions are proliferating. Falsehoods are filling the airwaves. Wild conspiracy theories are infecting the Internet. Hatred is going viral, stigmatizing and vilifying people and groups”,

1. Calls upon the United Nations to create and publish a definition of what would be considered the intentional spread of harmful misinformation and censorship;

2. Requests the United Nations to implement a committee with the intended purpose of identifying the spread of misinformation, the protection and defense of the human right to information clarified in article 19.
Proposal to Improve the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

The General Assembly,

Taking into consideration that the UNEP provides the secretariat with fifteen multilateral environmental agreements and enables countries to put into effect productive and efficient environmental policies and solutions

Deeply concerned that the current UNEP budget is not enough to sustain the continually worsening climate crisis

Affirming numbers six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and seventeen of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Emphasizing that current United Nations plans to reduce the effects of climate change have been largely ineffective

Deeply disturbed by the fact that more than one-fifth of all humans live in regions that have already seen warming greater than 1.5 degrees Celsius in at least one season according to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration

1. Calls upon the UN to reallocate funds within the UNEP to prepare for the worsening climate crisis by internally reallocating funds within the UNEP to address the lack of financing for clean energy projects

2. Calls upon the UN to reallocate funds within the United Nations General Budget to prepare for the worsening clean energy crisis by reallocating 1.5% from the UN general budget to the UNEP to fund clean energy projects

3. Recommends that the UNEP funds clean energy programs in countries wishing to improve clean energy efforts but the responsibility to maintain and grow clean energy programs remains up to the discretion of the member state
   a) Considering the employment opportunity, saved energy, and overall economic benefits of the clean energy programs; member states will remain incentivized by a safe return on investment in clean energy

4. Requests the aid of existing task forces including, but not limited to the UN Development Programme to help train workers to ensure productive and safe working conditions within new clean energy facilities
An Act Relating to the Ukraine Food Crisis

The General Assembly,

1. Requesting that one eighth of all monthly crops from public Poland farms shall be sold to the Ukraine government at a 45% reduced price. These crops shall be put forward to develop and aid all Ukraine citizens who are being affected by the food crisis.

2. Recalling that farmland is being destroyed due to missiles from Russia and Covid-19 creating the lack of jobs, a food crisis has arised in the country.

3. Aiding Ukrainians by providing them with crops from Poland will increase jobs and lessen the chances of starvation in Ukraine

4. Considering that steps will be taken for Ukraine to give a 25% percent of needed iron from Ukraine to Poland in exchange.
   a) Emphasizing that Poland is not in a food crisis, this will be implemented starting in May of 2023
Resolution # 40
Sponsored by Ukraine

KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION
KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY
United Nations Resolution

Sponsors: Harper Jochim, Maddie Hohman, Reese Hamilton
School: Louisville Collegiate HS
City: Louisville

Action on Resolution
☐ Passed ☐ Defeated

An Act relating to the right of assembly across the nations within the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that all citizens shall maintain the right to gather peacefully, without weapons, and to hold meetings, rallies, demonstrations, marches, and pickets.

Focusing on Russia, as one of the biggest offenders of denying Russian citizens their freedom of assembly, but calling upon the United Nations to help all countries with this similar issue.

Recognizing that freedom of assembly is granted by Chapter 2, Article 31 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Clarifying that amendments to the Constitution of Russian Federation may exclusively be honored under such circumstances:

A. The amendment is proposed in a nationwide vote which results in the approval of more than half of the voters.

B. The amendment must be approved by both houses of federal parliament; the State Duma and the Federation Council.

C. The amendment must be endorsed by the entirety of Russia’s 85 regional parliaments.

Referring to Article 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, mentioning the right to assemble in the context of defending your rights.

1. Calls upon the United Nations to assure that all member nations have the Freedom of Assembly.

2. Requesting the UN to help reinstate the right to assembly for all people in the countries that are members of the UN

3. Reminding the UN that it is the people’s human right to assemble in public.
Request for a Loan to Stop Child Abuse in the United Kingdom

The General Assembly,

Appalled by the number of children being abused in the United Kingdom,

We are requiring that convicted guardians of child abuse go to a therapy session as an addition to their sentencing. We are asking that the UN gives a loan of $700 million to fund the sessions

We are taking into consideration that there are numerous degrees of child abuse and are enforcing the amount of sessions one attends based on the degree of their conviction

While adding and implementing into the UK we will also attempt to add to other countries that are willing to accept. A few countries that would be chosen first for this program, following the United Kingdom are the United States and The Republic of Ireland.

1. Therapy sessions will include ways that guardians can correctly address their children when emotional

2. We are requiring that therapy sessions are weekly and consist of 1 to 2 hours each depending on the degree of conviction
An Act to Regulate the Amount of Pollution Entering the Atlantic Ocean

The General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed by the excessive amounts of plastic waste and nutrients in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

Noting with deep concern that municipal facilities, industrial agriculture, and a large rate of ship traffic cause an enormous increase in natural elements such as nitrogen, phosphorus, oxygen, and unnecessary compounds such as oil and petroleum. In addition to large amounts of industrial waste and single-use plastics.

Realizing that the runoff of hazardous materials causes an irregular increase in eutrophication processes in the water of the Atlantic Ocean, which in turn causes damage to the shores and seafloor of the Atlantic Ocean.

Conscious that the 5 Gyres Institute coordinates efforts that involve clean-up and regulation contribute towards efforts to save the Atlantic Ocean.

1. Calls upon the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to coordinate with municipal and industrial facilities in the countries surrounding the Atlantic Ocean (United States, The Bahamas, Canada, France, Brazil, Cuba, Argentina, Spain, Greenland, Mexico and those countries wishing to extend their diplomatic/trading efforts into the territories of the Atlantic Ocean) to regulate the amount of hazardous chemicals that flow into the Atlantic Ocean as a result of agricultural runoff and shipping traffic.

2. Requests the 5 Gyres Institute to further extend their efforts to other countries as a result of the need for immediate action to regulate the amount of pollution entering the Atlantic Ocean.

3. Stress the necessary compliance with these regulations to the extending countries (The Bahamas, Canada, France, Brazil, Cuba, Argentina, Spain, and those countries wishing to extend their diplomatic/trading efforts into the territories of the Atlantic Ocean.)
Resolution to improve air quality

The General Assembly,

Noting with deep concern that Vietnam is one of the countries with the most polluted air, recommending a solution to be reached to improve air quality for the citizens of Vietnam.

Observing that one of Vietnam’s largest cities, Ho Chi Minh City, spends less than 329 days a year with fine particulate matter rate above the national standard, with the use of Honeycomb stoves being a contributing factor, action must be taken to implement the use of cleaner stoves.

Emphasizing that at least 60,000 deaths each year in Vietnam are attributed to the poor air quality, conscious steps must be made to improve the air quality in Vietnam.

Pertaining to A/RES/76/300, humans have the right to clean, healthy, and safe environments. The current air quality of Vietnam is a violation of the Charter of the UN and natural human rights.

Taking into consideration that the average honeycomb stove contributes to the high levels of air pollution in Vietnam, regarding its use of 25 briquettes of coal per day, replacing the honeycomb stove with a Tien Manh stove would reduce coal usage by 76%.

Noting that Vietnam’s capital, Hanoi, has banned the use of honeycomb stoves, reducing carbon dioxide emissions by as much as a 1,696 tonnes a day in the city of Hanoi, an effort must be made to ban the use of honeycomb stoves nationwide and replace them with cleaner, Tien Manh stoves.

Confirming that the implementation of the Tien Manh Cook-Stove would improve air quality by emitting less CO2 into the atmosphere and potentially save up to 800 kilograms of CO2 per month, per stove.

1. Alarmed by the inability to maintain a healthy environment for its citizens, Vietnam

2. Calls upon the UN to ban the use of honeycomb stoves nation-wide.

3. Seeking 9,393,000,000 VND (Equivalent to $400,000 USD) to replace the honeycomb stoves with Tien Manh Cook-Stove Models as a cleaner replacement.
Addressing the Profound Problems in Yemen Resulting From the Yemeni Civil War

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the establishment of human rights and as it relates to the wars in Yemen stated in Article 25 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) as “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control,”

Reiterating UN resolution 2672/9237 in which UN member states were encouraged to provide further humanitarian aid and peacekeeping in light of the civil war and profound effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Syria,

Recognizing that Syria and Yemen face similar problems due to their respective civil wars,

Recognizing how Yemen and Syria have issues that cannot be solved on a local scale and that in the last 3 years Yemen’s biggest sector of their economy, oil production, dropped 15% leading to another underlying cause of the major problems in Yemen,

1. Calls upon all UN member states to provide further humanitarian aid as well as international humanitarian outreach foundations such as but not limited to Doctors Without Borders, WHO, UNICEF, UNMCO, and WFP;

2. Encourages UN member states and the UN peacekeeping branches of UNTSO and UNDOF to address the root of the problem in order to help the Yemeni people and revive the economy;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to brief the Council monthly and to provide a report on a regular basis, at least every 60 days, on the implementation of this resolution and compliance by all relevant parties in Yemen.
A Resolution Relating to the Economic Situation of Zimbabwe

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned with the hyperinflation crisis in Zimbabwe,

Reaffirming the issue that the primary contributors to hyperinflation are unemployment and a severe deficit of opportunities for global commerce with native companies that, coupled with a plunging local demand for goods, can lead to an overstock of products,

Realizing that due to the COVID-19 pandemic, inflation rates in Zimbabwe have escalated by a concerning 557% compared to 12% globally, while unemployment rates increased by 5.35% in Zimbabwe and 3% worldwide,

Aware that Zimbabwe owes $14 billion USD as of September 2022 to members of the United Nations, external institutions, and international companies, which leads to the excessive printing of money and fuels inflation,

Convinced that facilitating global trade and reaching a settlement on international debts will allow local companies in Zimbabwe to sell their overstock of products to feed a global demand and obtain adequate funds to be able to pay their employees' salaries, as well as enable the Zimbabwean government to cease additional printing of money and restabilize their currency,

1. Urges that in order to resolve the issue of cost-push inflation, the able member nations of the United Nations facilitate and develop a system of open trade with Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe has an abundance of resources that, while unneeded within the country, can be exported to fuel global commerce. These actions would subsequently negate the effects of cost-push inflation by lowering the prices of the cost of production and increasing the flow of goods needed for the economy, thus leading to an increased demand for products, allowing companies to sell their overstocked goods, and enabling them to provide for their employees.

2. Requests that the United Nations engage in exclusive trade with native Zimbabwean companies rather than the international conglomerates, with which the majority of global trade is conducted, in order to bolster the Zimbabwean economy. These smaller, local companies will continue to provide external countries with the same quantity and quality of raw materials as previously supplied.

3. Requires that the member nations which Zimbabwe is indebted to accept fair settlements, understanding that this is the best method for member nations to receive monetary compensation before Zimbabwe is rendered completely unable to pay back any amount of debts as the situation escalates.

4. Warns that if the members of the United Nations refuse to accept the settlements or fail to trade with local Zimbabwean companies, the state of Zimbabwe will be forced to nationalize international companies by military force, thus escalating tensions and negatively impacting internationally run companies worldwide