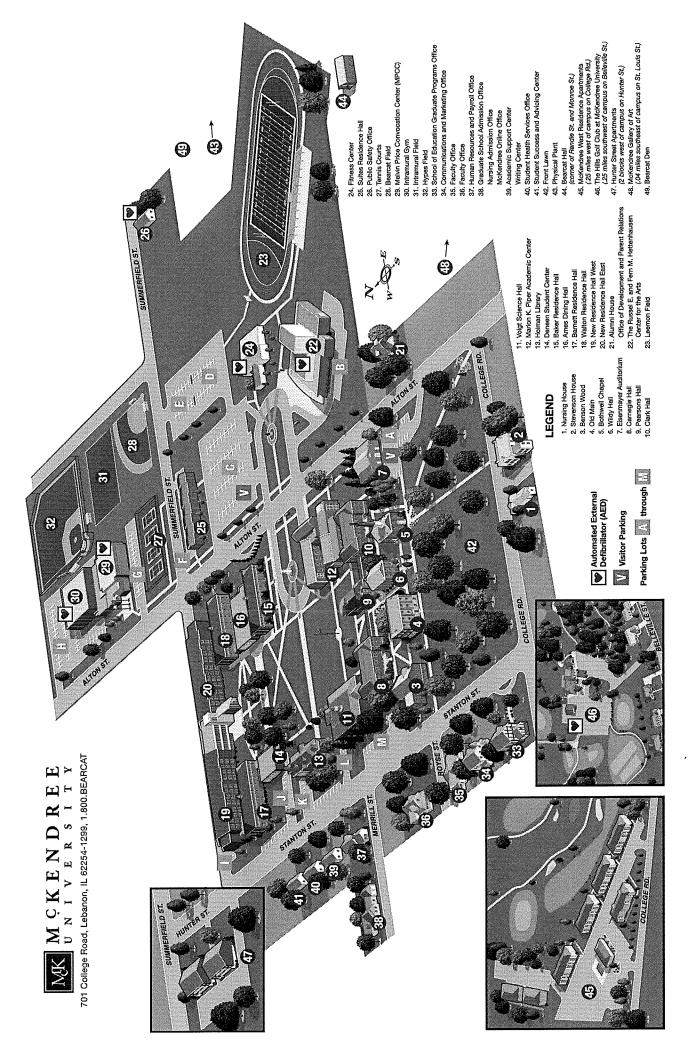


General Assembly





McKendree Invitational

MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted to: General Assembly Topic: Reforming the WHO before the Next Pandemic Submitted by: Portuguese Republic

<u>ALARMED</u> by the 2.31 million confirmed COVID-19 cases in the Portuguese Republic and the 19,961 people who have lost their life to this pandemic, with many more civilian lives lost to previous pandemics such as the Spanish Flu of 1918 and epidemics such as smallpox, plague, and cholera, and,

<u>NOTING</u> that the Portuguese Republic has eased restrictions revolving around COVID-19, including only being required to wear masks in crowded indoor spaces and allowing travel from European Union members, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Federative Republic of Brazil, and

REALIZING that a vaccine has been created, which 91% of Portuguese citizens have received, which can reduce harmful effects and the spread of the virus causing less lethality, and

<u>STRESSING</u> that COVID-19 is a global problem, which has caused over 5.62 million deaths and has devastated many economies worldwide, disrupting the way of life around the world,

EMPHASIZING that the World Health Organization (WHO) must be reformed in a way that can more effectively combat pandemics in order to save millions of lives all around the world, and as many countries as possible would have to fix their problems and donate more funds to improve worldwide health,

1) <u>ENCOURAGES</u> citizens of nations around the world to donate to the World Health Organization to allow them to fund solutions for major health issues;

2.7

2) <u>BELIEVING</u> that these funds could be put towards medicine being made more accessible for people who aren't wealthy or are impoverished;

 3) <u>DESIRING</u> a new system in which will be used to prevent the spread of diseases, in which the World Health Organization and governments worldwide will respond to new outbreaks quicker to contain them;

4) <u>SUGGESTS</u> that hospitals are created in countries that do not currently have the funding to contain diseases or have the healthcare to retain the lives of their citizens;

5) TRUSTS that the money given to the World Health Organization will be used to advance the development of medicine and help prevent the spread of diseases.





Submitted To: General Assembly Topic: Reforming the WHO Before the Next Pandemic

Submitted By: Commonwealth of Australia STRESSING that the current COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in hundreds of millions of confirmed cases and millions of deaths worldwide with numbers rising every day, along with variants of the virus leading to higher infection and death rates, and making vaccines and precautions less effective, and 5 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that pandemics have occurred repeatedly over time with notable ones being the Black Death in the 1300s, the Spanish Flu in 1918, the Swine Flu in 2009, Ebola in 2014, and Zika in 2015, and 9 10 NOTING WITH REGRET that many deaths have resulted around the world today and in 11 history because of pandemics as people become infected and do not have the means to 12 gain the care needed, or with preventative methods not available to begin with, and that 13 many lives could have and can be saved with better vaccine access, information awareness, 14 and healthcare resources, and 15 16 EMPHASIZING that according to the WHO, they were formed to "keep the world safe and 17 serve the vulnerable - so everyone, everywhere can attain the highest level of health," and 18 19 RECOGNIZING that pandemics are events that no part of the world is fully prepared for, 20 yet COVID-19 has exposed ways in which the WHO can learn from to better prepare for 21 pandemics in the future with earlier action preventing long-term effects like the world 22 is dealing with today, and 23 24 1) ENCOURAGES the WHO to improve technology for recording virus cases and deaths, and for developing tests and vaccines in order for actions taken during the next 25 26 pandemic to be as efficient as possible; 27 28 2) SUGGESTS the WHO makes it a priority to work with health organizations across the globe so consistent actions are taken when another pandemic arises, and needed 29 assistance is provided without disrupting global relations; 30 31 32 3) CALLS UPON the WHO to create a task force that assesses the possible risks of new viruses, implements measures to minimize spread across regions and countries 33 34 as needed, and works to prepare and provide resources when viruses develop.



Topic: Reforming the WHO before the Next Pandemic Submitted to: General Assembly Submitted by: United States of America Date of the Conference: Spring 2022

EXPRESSING the fact that a global pandemic is defined by Merriam-Webster dictionary as "an outbreak of a disease that occurs over a wide geographic area (such as multiple countries or continents) and typically affects a significant proportion of the population," and

<u>AWARE</u> that the current COVID-19 pandemic that struck the world in late December of 2019 has been an inconvenient and stressful event for everyone that has now caused our world to change forever, and

CONSERNED with the fact that our current pandemic, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), has infected over 380,000,000 people in the world, and killed over 5,500,000 more people, including nearly 1,000,000 in the United States alone, and

<u>REALIZING</u> that the COVID-19 pandemic is not the only pandemic to affect the world in the past 20 years, however the most paramount at this time, and that different plans of action are required for each disease, and

- 1) <u>PLEADS</u> with technologically advanced countries in the world that are willing to help, including the United States, to work together with the WHO in order to create a new committee that would create new protocols and mandates specifically for new pandemics that we are not prepared for, and
- 2) ASKS all countries in the world to donate any money or resources they can for this new committee in order to help it grow and develop, and
- 3) **ENCOURAGES** the member nations to enforce these new and future protocols and mandates that the WHO recommends because their goal is for people in the world to achieve "the highest possible level of health" and "keep the world safe."



Subject: Reforming the WHO Before the Next Pandemic

	Sponsored By: Russian Federation					
	Submitted To: General Assembly					
1 2 3	CONSCIOUS that the role of a WHO Country Office, according to WHO/Europe, is to respond to requests from the host country to support policy-making for sustainable health development, and					
5 6 7	6 December of 1998, and					
8 9 10	TAKING NOTE that there are 14 team members apart of the Country Office, and they are experts in certain subjects, like HIV/AIDS, vaccine-preventable diseases, tobacco control					
11 12 13 14	EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that, according to the WHO Coronavirus Dashboard, th have been 383,509,779 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 5,693,824 deaths, and					
15 16 17	5 <u>WISHING</u> that a new department could be implemented in the Country Office th specifically handles the issues that come with COVID-19 and any future pandemic that may occur;					
18 19 20 21	 STRESSES the sense of urgency that is needed to take precautions for the future when implementing new plans for future pandemics, and 					
22 23 24 25	2) <u>RECOGNIZES</u> that this new department in the Country Office will not only help the Russian Federation, but it will influence other countries (especially in Europe) in being better prepared for future pandemics, and					
26 27 28 29	3) <u>REITERATES</u> the main concern of the Russian Federation and how the WHO can provide better care for countries with out-of-control numbers for COVID-19 and any future pandemic that may occur.					
30 31 32						
33 34						



Subject: Reforming the WHO Before the Next Pandemic Sponsored By: Iran Submitted To: General Assembly

REALIZING that COVID-19 has placed immense restrictions on many nations both developed and underdeveloped, and

<u>UNDERSTANDING</u> that the WHO has played a large role ensuring that nations receive the assistance and guidance needed in order to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, such as offering shipments of PPE as well as combative medicine, and

REMINDING that despite all the work done in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and to provide vaccines, that the numbers of cases globally is currently at an all time high with the new and more contagious delta and omicron variants, and

STRESSING the amount of economic impact the pandemic has had on the global economy which has caused many states to go into recession and that national stock markets are continuing to fall despite economic aid, and

GRIEVING that it is difficult for many states to receive PPE and vaccines due to a poor economy as well as economic sanctions placed on certain states, and

REITERATING that even though the WHO has done a good job providing assistance to many states by providing vaccines and PPE, the number vaccines are still low in many countries, which costs thousands of lives and prevents people from returning to their workplaces;

- 1) <u>APPEALS</u> that vaccines become more available to more nations who aren't able to produce their own, despite the economic restrictions or sanctions placed on different states;
- 2) <u>URGES</u> that the WHO is given more resources to aid countries who do not have response plans prepared so that those nations are better able to prevent the spread of disease or infection;
- 3) <u>EMPIORES</u> that the WHO place more regulations on nations in the next pandemic, such as suggesting that nations restrict global travel and minimizing physical contact between people to quickly stop the spread of disease;
- 4) <u>INVITES</u> states to provide economic assistance not only to other states, but to the WHO so that more resources are provided to smaller and less fortunate nations who are underprepared for a global pandemic.

Subject: Reforming the WHO before the Next Pandemic Sponsored By: Belgium Submitted To: General Assembly

- 1. NOTING WITH REGRET how many cases of COVID-19 cases and COVID-19 deaths
- 2. there are in Belgium and how quickly the number of COVID-19 cases and deaths are
- 3. rising, as well as the new variants that are spreading, and

4.

- 5. TAKING IN TO ACCOUNT that there is not enough being done, there is not as much
- 6. help as there needs to be to bring down the cases and death rates from COVID-19, and

7.

- 8. **FULLY ALARMED** with the problems with the rising COVID-19 and variant cases as
- 9. well as the COVID-19 and variant deaths, something needs to be done, and

10.

- 11. **BEARING IN MIND** that some countries have a high amount of COVID-19 cases and
- 12. deaths and they have already had restrictions, however they continue to lift the
- 13. restrictions after a short amount of time of having the restrictions set in the first place,
- 14. they need to maintain the restrictions for a longer amount of time;

15.

- 16. 1)SUGGESTS that stores are made to require their customers to wear masks when they
- 17. are inside of the store and limit the amount of people that can be inside of the store at
- 18. once;

19.

- 20. 2) RECOMMENDS that restrictions are set in each country and kept there until the
- 21. problem with the quick rising with the COVID-19 deaths and cases have gone down, in
- 22. future pandemics they should also have restrictions set and kept for a while;

23

- 24. 3) URGES that there should be more promotion on the COVID-19 shots as well as
- 25. making the vaccines more available to the public;

26.

- 27. 4) EXPRESSES THE BELIEF that if the WHO organization makes requirements to
- 28. make restrictions and keep the restrictions for a longer time, make COVID-19 vaccines
- 29. more available, promote the COVID-19 vaccines more, and limit the number of people
- 30. inside of a store at once as well as making everyone wear masks inside of stores;

31.

- 32. <u>5)CALLING UPON</u> the WHO organization to establish all of these requirements, this
- 33. will help reduce the spread of COVID-19 and will lower the number of COVID-19 and
- 34. variant cases and deaths. This can also be done for future pandemics as well.



Submitted To: General Assembly Topic: Sustainable Development Goals Submitted By: Argentina

<u>RELIZING</u> that the effects of climate change are starting to impact environments, the way we work, and our lively hoods, the way we live, and work needs a change because of the repercussions that grow with the production of carbon gas that affect not just us but every life form on this plant, and

<u>EMPHAZINGING</u> the fact that these repercussions include the loss of habitats and environments important to the order of life, the increase of temperature that causes glaciers to melt and increase sea levels, with sea levels increasing, flooding starts to happen and if it is enough water, it can kill many people and cause a global disaster, and

OBSERVING all of these issues will affect everything that occurs on planet earth, acting before this situation becomes worse is a necessary step for the future of our planet and making sure we can continue on living, and

<u>FULLY BELIEVING</u> that we can make a change by different methods and all coming together by any means that include technology, health, economics, and etc., we can all agree that we need to act before climate change starts to get worse by destroying vital ecosystems, melting glaciers, and disastrous events like flooding, so to contrast and fight back against climate change we can take action;

1. <u>ENCOURAGRES</u> us to act before it gets worse and developing several ways to reduce carbon dioxide and holding up the Paris Accord by implementing new forms of sustainable and reusable energy such as solar panels, wind farms, hydropower, or geothermal energy;

 2. <u>CALLS</u> upon everyone to start switching from energy sources like natural gas to more sustainable ones like listed above so that industries can start reducing the production of carbon and these sustainable development goals include trying to make the majority of electricity and energy come from renewable energy sources with this energy going to factories of Science and Technology section, manufacturers, homes, businesses, and more;

3. <u>PROMOTES</u> more countries to use optional sustainable energy so they can become more cleaner and produce less carbon, it also makes it want people to go solar or clean and use sustainable energy like solar, wind, hydro, or thermal;

4. <u>EXPRESSES HOPE</u> that we can start to change to more sustainable development goals instead of using fossil fuels or any type of energy that causes the increase of carbon dioxide and is unstable;

5. <u>STRESSES</u> that developing these sustainable ways of new energy is a vital part for our survival because with the increasing amount of carbon becoming present in the air, climate change is occurring and with climate change comes the damage but if we use sustainable sources of energy like solar, wind, hydro and etc. we can reduce carbon output and make sure that we do destroy our planet earth.



Subject: Reforming The WHO before the Next Pandemic Sponsored By: Republic of Estonia Submitted To: General Assembly

ALARMED by the fact that 5.61 million people have currently died of Covid-19, and

3 <u>ANGERED</u> that as of 22 October 2021 there were 680,000 deaths caused by Acquired 4 Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) related illness in 2020, and that number most likely grew due to 5 COVID-19 a example of how WHO has already failed in preventative measures and providing 6 education, and

<u>CONCERNED</u> that there have been huge outbreaks of Hepatitis E in Chad and South Sudan, Yellow Fever in many African nations, Ebola in the Republic of the Congo, Cholera in Cameroon, Dengue Fever in Pakistan, Mers - CoV, in the world and are currently being overlooked due to the outbreak of Covid and limited amount of resources, and

<u>DEEPLY SADDENED</u> by the fact that the World Health Organization failed to use proper procedure in response to H1N1 (swine flu) by altering some of its online pandemic documents without notice or explanation and 78 million doses of swine flu shots to dozens of countries, shipments got slowed down in bureaucracy and arrived late, and

DISAPPOINTED that although some diseases like tuberculosis and influenza may be benefiting from the prevention measures, the intense focus on COVID-19 diverted attention from other concerns worsened due to the Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC), including mental health decline, addiction, hightened suicide rates, and Malaria, which had an estimated 19,000 added deaths due to interruptions in treatment;

1) <u>SUGGESTS</u> that WHO advocates for stronger sanctions to be made in high times of crisis in relation to traveling and;

2) <u>STRESSES</u> that WHO narrows their mandates in order to bring in clarity and shorten their scope so their can more adequately handle pressing issues;

PROMOTES using the peacekeepers to teach people how to be teach so that they increase knowledge and spread education about prevention measures, how to stay safe during a pandemic, and any other pertinent information to make their lives easier during a sickness in developing nations;

4) <u>IMPLORES</u> that WHO continues to develop plans such as Yellow Card which gives doctors around the world access to pertinent medical information in cases of emergency when a patient is unable to respond or answer questions such as allergies/medication or issues that would be important to treating a patient;

5) <u>PLEADING</u> that the WHO publish more information in regards to illnesses so misinformation is mitigated;

6) <u>URGES</u> that WHO partners with organizations such as Doctors Without Borders to arrange seminars teaching volunteers to administer vaccines to those who need them in order to help distribute vaccines.



Subject: Reforming the WHO before the Next Pandemic Sponsored By: The Republic of Iraq Submitted To: General Assembly

ACKNOWLEDGING that on January 5th, 2020 the WHO subsequently became aware of new

unknown virus in Asia, informing the world of an pneumonia type viral outbreak, however not

implementing such measures to prevent it's widespread outbreak until later in the early covid stages,

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10

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and

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BEARING IN MIND that while the WHO did have a detailed and well thought out plan on how to deal with a pandemic pre-COVID, during the early stages of COVID, there were still shortcomings from the WHO, such as failure to restrict travel to certain countries affected and take the threat seriously until it was too late, and

12 13 14

ALARMED BY the fact that during the pandemic, some countries failed to report the numbers of Covid affected citizens by the weekly, and fell short of mask wearing/vaccination rates in order to boost their own self image on the world stage, and

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<u>EMPHASIZING</u> that due to the late response time of the Covid-19 outbreak, and a deep rooted mistrust in high ranking officials, the WHO could have taken more drastic measures to enforce the importance of the virus;

20 21 22

1) <u>ENCOURAGES</u> that during such unprecedented times like now, an increased budget be added to the WHO, who's budget currently is at 9.388 billion, and be changed to 50 billion;

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make sure, for the next pandemic, the world is prepared, no matter how bad that be;
b) Since multiple doctors have stated that COVID has 5 stages and we're in stage one, possibly, a new variant or such could have drastic effects on humanity itself, which is why 50 billion should be the minimum.

a) With the increase in budget to be funded by participating nations in the U.N., so as to

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2) <u>FURTHER INVITES</u> the WHO to establish guidelines for each nations in the UN to follow, such as with an increased budget to health matters, and more resources available for vaccine research, to make sure the WHO is prepared for the next pandemic/viral event;





Subject: Implementing the Paris Accords
Sponsored By: Vietnam
Submitted To: General Assembly

NOTING that most of the UN member nations have agreed upon and signed the Paris 2 Climate Agreement, and 3 4 BRINGING TO LIGHT the fact that these nations have already begun to put forth some measures in order to battle climate change such as lowering carbon emissions in small quantities, and 7 APPLAUDING the United States' decision to rejoin the Paris Climate Agreement in order to provide the crucial assistance in further progressing this agreement, and 9 10 **RECOGNIZING** the lack of definitive action displayed by the member nations of the Paris 11 Agreement in order to combat the ever-growing issue of climate change; 12 13 1) PROPOSES that carbon emissions are further decreased globally, especially in highly 14 industrialized nations with a large amount of vehicle transportation and factories, as 15 well as in other urban areas; 16 17 18 2) INTRODUCES the idea to use electric or hybrid vehicles or vehicles with smaller 19 carbon footprints and to install higher quality filters on factories, especially in highly 20 populated spaces; 21 22 23 3) CALLS UPON first world countries to assist in the introduction of these new ideas in 24 their nations' population in order to jumpstart a more carbon neutral world; 25 26 27 4) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that the members of the United Nations will be able to 28 come together to begin to fight the detrimental effects of climate change across the 29 30 globe. 31 32 33 34 35



Subject: Implementing the Paris Accords
Sponsored By: Syria
Submitted To: General Assembly

RECOGNIZING: there are many issues that global climate change effects ranging from and not limited to, increases in natural disasters, increases in global temperature, and animals and other species dying;

<u>CONSIDERING</u>: the many issues that global climate change inflicts, we should do as much as possible to limit the severity of global climate change,

8 <u>STRESSING</u>: the importance of acknowledging the effects and ways to lessen the effects of global climate change as it influences the amount of droughts and natural disasters that Syria faces;

12 AWARE: each country has different ways they are being impacted by climate change,

<u>ACKNOWLEDGING</u>: the Paris Accords have solutions to aid in the bettering of the environment and lessening the effects of climate change and

STATING: the effects of the Paris Accords being enacted would be beneficial to each country,

1. <u>URGES:</u> countries to readdress the effects and benefits of the Paris Accords;

2. <u>DEMANDS</u>: that every country adopts the Paris Accords and if that is not possible, develop more ethicality, lessen pollution, and other ways to combat the effects of climate change in their own country;

3. <u>CALLS FOR:</u> every country to educate and acknowledge the impacts of climate change and do what is possible to lessen climate change for their country and the rest of the planet.



Subject: Implementing the Paris Climate Accords Sponsored By: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Submitted To: General Assembly

Concerned with the rapid development of climate change and the ever-present threat it poses to society and the human race now that human activities have caused a 1.1°C rise in global temperatures, and

<u>Stressing</u> the importance of measures that act towards environmental preservation while reaching the goal of global carbon neutrality by 2050, as set forth by the Glasgow Climate Pact, and

<u>Conscious</u> of the shortcomings of signatories of the Paris Climate Accords and the Glasgow Climate Pact including the lack of effort to to reaching Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) aimed at the creation of goals for carbon reduction, and

Noting with regret the failure to reach a collective USD 100 billion per year towards creating green economies by developed countries, and

<u>Recognizing</u> the difficulty in developing countries to progress socially, technologically, and economically while maintaining little to no carbon emissions, and

Acknowledging past international agreements and actions working towards preventing climate change as well as several summits, such as the recent COP26 summit in Glasgow, and

<u>Taking into account</u> the difficulties associated with implementing climate reform including phasing out nonrenewable energy, which is made even more difficult in countries without suitable terrain for wind farms, solar farms, or hydroelectric dams, and

Encouraging future climate action in order to prevent further damage to the built and natural environment;

- 1.) <u>Appeals</u> for appropriate economic and/or diplomatic punishments to be imposed on countries that fail to reach climate goals as set by the Paris Accords;
- 2.) <u>Calls upon</u> more developed states to invest in developing countries to further their ability to develop in a sustainable manner;
- 3.) <u>Suggests</u> that countries begin enacting drastic climate measures and phasing out fossil fuels;
- 4.) Expresses the belief that there is still a window of opportunity to preserve the world as we see it today without further damage to the integrity of modern systems or ecosystems across the world.

Subject: Implementing the Paris Accords
Sponsored By: Niger
Submitted To: General Assembly

1 <u>ACKNOWLEDGING</u> the catastrophic threat of the global emissions and climate crises to the 2 future of our planet and societies, and 3 4 EMPHASIZING total cooperation is essential to resolving this threat including, decreasing 5 global gas emissions, recovering from the damages of global warming, and preventing further 6 climate change, and 7 8 COGNIZANT that the United Nations has developed the Paris Accords with the intent of 9 encouraging the development and implementation of technology and resources to ensure 10 sustainable progress against climate change, and 11 12 AWARE that in order to make sufficient progress efficiently, funding will be required and 13 should be proportional to the nation's economy and contributions to harmful emissions, and 14 15 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that our planet's temperature has risen 1.1° in 2021, so 16 stricter regulation per country is urgently needed in order to ensure our goals can be achieved 17 before the 2030 deadline; 18 19 1. RECOMMENDS a multinational task force devoted towards educating nations on the 20 best practices for their unique circumstances and ensuring each nation is progressing, 21 22 2. CALLS UPON the United Nations for resource acquisition and distribution based upon cooperation and progress, 23 24 25 3. REQUIRES each nation to urgently develop a strategy and plan to implement measures to reduce gas emissions and contributions to the climate crisis. 26 27 28 4. **ENCOURAGES** nations to implement plans to limit and reduce carbon producers while utilizing practices which have proven to reduce global emissions. 29





Subject: Implementing the Paris Accords
Sponsored By: Kenya
Submitted To: General Assembly

- 1. <u>KENYA</u> urges other nations to recognize that the Paris Accords were put into place to lower the global warming levels to 2, at least 1.5 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels and,
- 2. <u>GOALS</u> are already being achieved by placing in carbon neutrality targets and establishing the promise of the ETF (enhanced transparency framework) which should help all nations connect to change the path that the Earth is on and,
- **3.** <u>DEDICATION</u> will be necessary to change the temperature of the Earth and to benefit the human population significantly and,
- **4.** <u>EMPHASIZING</u> that the Paris Accords were put into place to help support and share information with other nations in changing their potentially environmentally harmful ways and,
- **5.** <u>EXPRESSING</u> deep concern that many countries are not involved in this agreement even though this is an issue that connects and affects everyone and,
- **6.** <u>RECOGNIZING</u> that not all countries can support such a costly agreement because their economies depend on these environmentally harmful actions such as oil use and high carbon emission vehicles and power sources and,
- 7. <u>ENCOURAGING</u> these countries to take a deeper look into the accords and start with small, non costly changes to their countries and,
- **8.** <u>ALSO</u> expressing belief that countries that make no effort to follow, research, or enforce the terms of the accords should be called upon to respond for their harmful actions to the welfare of people across the world and,
- **9.** <u>URGES</u> the delegates to put in place a fining system which makes governments that are not involved in the accords join, or pay a fine for damages their country does to the environment and,
 - 1. <u>WELCOMING</u> a less harsh course of action to prevent disputes over something so non argumental, and connecting as the science behind the dying of our planet;
 - 2. <u>IMPLORES</u> a meeting for education to these uninvolved countries so that they have all of the science and completely understand the effect that not signing the accords has on their own nation as well as the rest of the world.





Subject: Implementing the Paris Accords
Sponsored By: Kenya
Submitted To: General Assembly

- 1. <u>KENYA</u> urges other nations to recognize that the Paris Accords were put into place to lower the global warming levels to 2, at least 1.5 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels and,
- **2.** <u>GOALS</u> are already being achieved by placing in carbon neutrality targets and establishing the promise of the ETF (enhanced transparency framework) which should help all nations connect to change the path that the Earth is on and,
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- **6.** <u>RECOGNIZING</u> that not all countries can support such a costly agreement because their economies depend on these environmentally harmful actions such as oil use and high carbon emission vehicles and power sources and,
- 7. <u>ENCOURAGING</u> these countries to take a deeper look into the accords and start with small, non costly changes to their countries and,
- **8.** <u>ALSO</u> expressing belief that countries that make no effort to follow, research, or enforce the terms of the accords should be called upon to respond for their harmful actions to the welfare of people across the world and,
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 - 1. <u>WELCOMING</u> a less harsh course of action to prevent disputes over something so non argumental, and connecting as the science behind the dying of our planet;
 - 2. <u>IMPLORES</u> a meeting for education to these uninvolved countries so that they have all of the science and completely understand the effect that not signing the accords has on their own nation as well as the rest of the world.



Subject: Implementing the Paris Accords Sponsored By: Kingdom of Denmark Submitted To: General Assembly

1	Acknowledging 196 parties have signed to the Paris agreement showing that many place				
2	what to put in the effort to help deal with climate change, and				
3					
4	Recalling that the goal is to keep climate change below 2 degrees celsius, with 1.5 degree				
5	celsius being the perfect goal, and				
6					
7					
8	December 12th 2015, and				
9					
10					
11	carbon neutrality by 2050, and				
12					
13	Guided by the five year cycle of more and more ambitious goals to help reduce the negative				
14	effects of climate change, along with each country presenting a plan called a NDC of				
15	Nationally Determined Contribution, and				
16					
17	1) Accepts that climate change is a real issue and and alarming issue that must be				
18	dealt with before it is too late.				
19					
20	2) Stresses that we push countries to hit quotas and encourage citizens to put muc				
21	effort into helping this cause;				
22	2) Engage and that developed financially stable countries halp developing countries				
23	3) Encourages that developed financially stable countries help developing countries				
24 25	set goals and reach them using their financial aid;				
26	4) <u>Further invites</u> the use of technology to be used to their advantage no matter for				
27	what ways like communication, we should use technology more and more as it should				
28	only help us.				
29	only help as.				
30					
31					
32					
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34					
35					
36					
37					



Subject: Resettlement of Climate Change Refugees Sponsored By: Cuba Submitted To: General Assembly

1	CONSCIOUS that the countries production of annual carbon emissions is 20.15 million				
2	tons, and				
3					
4	HAVING CONSIDERED climate change's rapidly increasing effects on both our economy				
5	and people, and				
6 7	NOTING WITH DECDET that there is still a road for a maggive increase in action is				
8	NOTING WITH REGRET that there is still a need for a massive increase in action in order to coincide with the Paris Accord goal, and				
9	order to confede with the Fairs Accord goal, and				
10	RECALLING that 192 out of 193 countries, cuba among them, have signed and agreed to				
11	implement the Paris Accords, and				
12	,				
13	STRESSING global need for the Paris Accords and its combat against climate change;				
14					
15	1) CALLS UPON member states to consider creating stricter laws regarding climat				
16	change;				
17					
18	2) DRAWS ATTENTION to states who have not signed the accords or have put forth				
19	meager policy to combat climate change;				
20					
21	3) <u>DEMANDS</u> states create stricter policies to combat climate change and to reach ne				
22	neutrality,				
23 24					
25					
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Subject: South China Sea Dispute Sponsored By: Israel Submitted To: General Assembly

1	Alarmed that China is trying to take over the South China Sea even though doing so				
2	would result in tons of trading loss for countries in the surrounding area, and				
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4	Expressing Deep Concern for the artificial islands that are being built in the sea as				
5	military bases and attempting to cut off countries from using the sea for fishing and				
6	trading, and				
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8	Noting that most countries around the South China Sea use it for 90% of fishing and				
9	trading and taking that away would lead to economic destruction in said countries, and				
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11	Taking Into Consideration that the sea also has a large surplus of oil that surrounding				
12	nations are taking advantage of and one country owning the sea would result in loss of				
13	oil and raised oil prices for all of the surrounding countries, and				
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15	Applauding countries, such as China and the Philippines, who are putting in an effort				
16	to share the sea and work out there economical necessities needed from the sea, and				
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18	1.) Requesting that countries near the sea make an effort to				
19	keep everything peaceful and calm while possession of the				
20	sea is sorted out;				
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22	2.) Proposing that nations in possession of property in the				
23	South China Sea take actions such as civil discussions and				
24	negotiations to keep peace, and evenly split the sea;				
25	negotiations to most power, and overally special are seen,				
26	3.) Thanking all countries who are willing to make an effort				
27	to resolve this situation and keep peace in and around the				
28	sea;				
29	50u,				
30	4.) Calling Upon all countries in the surrounding area or				
31	countries who own property in the South China Sea, who				
32	are not yet willing to make an effort to negotiate, to				
33	reconsider and try to work with other nations.				
22	reconsider and my to work with other flations.				



Submitted To: General Assembly Topic: South China Sea Disputes Submitted By: Germany Spring 2022

1	Observing the South China Sea Disputes which involves many southeastern Asian countries and western				
2	influences, and				
3	Taleina Na	te that China claims around 90% of the South China Sea as their maritime borders causing			
4					
5	territorial disputes with Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Vietnam, and				
6 7	Noting with deep concern that in the last two years China has implemented an increase in military				
8	presence and conducted live fire drills after United States ships were in the region, and				
9	presence ar	de conducted live the drins after officer states ships were in the region, and			
10	Recalling that according to the United States, China's claims to most of the South China Sea are				
11	unlawful, a				
12	,				
13	Noting further that tensions are already high between China and Western powers due to the Coronavirus				
14	pandemic,				
15	•				
16	Deeply Co	ncerned that the South China Sea could increase tensions further starting a economic or			
17	militaristic	war, and			
18					
19	Emphasizing the negative effect a war between China and the Western powers would have on the world,				
20	and				
21					
22	<u>Confident</u>	that action from the United Nations is necessary to lesson tensions:			
23					
24	1)	Recommends that China and other countries involved in the South China Sea work together			
25		to lesson tensions:			
26	27	Endorses that area of the South China Sea is split proportionally based on the amount of			
27	2)	coastline each country shares with the South China Sea:			
28 29		Coastinie each country shares with the South China Sea.			
29 30	3)	Requests that each country allows trade and ships from China and the other countries			
31	3)	involved in the dispute:			
32		myorved in the dispute.			
33	4)	Further requests that if China does not agree to this agreement, then economic sanctions			
34	-1)	will be placed against them			
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Subject: South China Sea Disputes Sponsored By: Japan Submitted To: General Assembly

CONSIDERING that the South China Sea dispute dates back to 1895 and had many tensions 2 over the islands and country within the seas and the United Nations Conventional on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) states body of customs, treaties, and international agreements by which governments maintain order, productivity, and peaceful relations on the sea, and

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6 BEARING IN MIND that some nations want to claim it originally territories to get more 7 resources, nations within the South China Sea have not tried to make any militarist action, but the a nation is starting to want it past territories from the maritime records is about 90% of the 3.5 million-square-kilometer South China Sea that other governments value for fisheries and undersea fossil fuel reserves and cut into some nations' exclusive economic zones, and

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TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the recourse in the South China Sea's is to be estimated to 13 have 11 billion barrels of untapped oil and 190 trillion cubic feet of natural gas and rich fishing areas and some nations are threatening many nation own water and those same nations threaten Sea lines of communication (SLOCs), which are important maritime passages that facilitate trade and the movement of naval forces, and

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18 AWARE that certain nation have constructed military and industrial outposts on man made 19 islands and the nations want to keep the islands under international law, and those nations 20 claim that no foreign militaries are able to conduct intelligence-gathering activities, such as reconnaissance flights, in its exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and under the UNCLOS nation can do militarist flight though Exclusive Economic Zone and certain nation has go to court because a nation was violating the Convention of a nation sea claim and it was overseen by the Court of Arbitration in the Hague which over seen many case about treaties and other things the US have been trying to keep nations from attacking other nation through talks;

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1) RECOMMENDS the United Nation to help fix the problems with some treaties and agreements that would benefit all of nation without casing violence and many nation should keep the claim it originally has before the past martine records;

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2) NOTES WITH INTEREST that certain nations will not try to follow the guidelines the United nations has put so that they can claim more territories or land from past records and those nation should have some type of less strict sanctions placed onto the nations that will to resort to forceful claim the South China Sea and also United nation peace keeps should be sent to over seen some action some nation may do.

Subject: The South China Sea Dispute Sponsored By: The Republic of Korea Submitted To: General Assembly

1 2	OBSERVING that the South China Sea holds large reserves of underground natural gas and oil which lie under the Spratly Islands and Paracel Islands, and				
3					
4	RECOGNIZING that many states including: China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei,				
5	and the Philippines are currently having territorial disputes over the right of ownership over				
6 7	coastline wa	aters and claiming islands, and			
8	NOTING t	ne sea has immense trade influence by dealing with one-third of global shipping and			
9	trade, and that Asian nations rely on the South China Sea for international trade, and				
10	titudy title to	and the state of t			
11	ALARMED	by the history of the nine-dash line, in the 1940s when China started to claim 90% of			
12	the water, n	reefs, and islands on their maps, creating line, and possibly a tenth that claims Taiwan			
13	under Chine	ese territory, and			
14					
15	CONCERNED by the statement of China's Defense Ministry Spokesperson, Tan Kefei, "China has				
16	indisputable sovereignty over the South China Sea islands and their adjacent water," and				
17 18	DIEACED	TO ACKNOWLEDGE that all involved countries are willing to resolve the disputes			
19		lomatic means, negotiations and consultations with the countries directly affected and			
20		by this dispute, and			
21	*****	y diep,			
22	FULLY AV	VARE that China has violated the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,			
23	several tim	es through interfering with other countries fishing and operations activity, and			
24	constructing	g artificial land masses;			
25					
26	1)	SUGGESTS that the countries that have agreed to the United Nations Convention on			
27		the Law of the Sea Treaty to hold those who have violated the treaty accountable			
28 29		without overlooking any actions that have been made;			
30	21	ASKING countries that are directly affected by these violations to use sanctions until			
31	2)	correction and change by conduct has been made by aggressing countries;			
32		correction and change by conduct has been made by aggressing countries,			
33	3)	ENDORSES that the South China Sea and all islands, including man-made, should			
34	,	become and be seen as international waters;			
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36	4)	PLEADING that countries should disregard China's nine-dash line and unfounded			
37		territorial claims of islands, including the Spratly Islands;			
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5) <u>CALLS UPON</u> countries to stop seeking oil, petroleum and other natural resources in

unnecessary disputes and/or conflicts.

the South China Sea until an end to this problem has been made to avoid any

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Submitted To: General Assembly
Topic: Sustainable Development Goals
Submitted By: Italian Republic

ACKNOWLEDGING that the goals adopted by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, economic growth, industry and innovation and infrastructure, reduced inequalities, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life below water, life on land, peace and justice and strong institutions, and partnerships for the goals, and

<u>UNDERSTANDING</u> that a development model that is beneficial for this and future generations is the best path for reducing poverty and improving the lives of people everywhere, and that sustainable development and climate action are heavily linked, and

NOTING that, according to the World Factbook for Italy, there are only 3.98 physicians and 3.1 beds for a population of 1,000, and that 140,000 people are living with HIV/AIDS in Italy currently, and

OBSERVING that, also according to the World Factbook, current issues in the environment include air pollution from industrial emissions such as sulfur dioxide, coastal and inland rivers are polluted from industrial and agricultural effluents, acid rain damaging lakes, and inadequate industrial waste treatment and disposal facilities, and

<u>EMPHASIZING</u> that more countries will be fully able to reach these sustainable development goals if the right actions are taken and a plan is put together, and

1) <u>SUPPORTS</u> the level of economic help needed to boost resources for medical reasons, including more facilities, medicine, food and water, workers, equipment, treatment types, and any additional benefits, and

2) <u>IMPLORES</u> the assistance of any willing and able member nations to work with the United Nations in order to decrease the struggle of certain countries by providing food, water, shelter, and any additional help, and

3) <u>CALLS UPON</u> the collaboration of intelligent individuals and even groups to come up with simple solutions for a variety of sustainable goals that could very well be met with the right approach and strategy, and

4) <u>UNDERSTANDS</u> that this will be a long and gradual process, and that it will take a decent amount of resources, economic help, and groups working together to see a noticeable difference.



Topic: Sustainable Development Goals
Submitted To: General Assembly
Sponsored By: Mexico
Spring 2022

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 <u>FULLY ALARMED</u> that over 6 years after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Member States have not made enough progress toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and that the UN Secretary-General António Guterres stated in June 2021 the world is "tremendously off track" to achieve the Goals, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN of the long-term negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on global advancement toward the Agenda, causing both social and economic regress, and

<u>RECALLING</u> the General Assembly resolution A/RES/69/313: Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which provides a framework for financing sustainable development, and

<u>REALIZING</u> the significance of providing substantial funding in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and

<u>NOTING WITH CONCERN</u> the fact that some Member States have conducted 0 or 1 Voluntary National Reviews, which complicates measuring countries' progress through SDG indicators and limits the data the United Nations can use to adjust its support and identify the challenges the countries are facing, and

EMPHASIZING the role of cooperation between the Member States and the United Nations;

- 1) <u>CALLS UPON</u> the Member States to communicate the difficulties in achieving the Agenda and to ask the United Nations' relevant bodies for expertise on a regular basis, especially in the areas where most progress is yet to be done as identified by national strategies and Voluntary National Reviews;
- 2) <u>APPRECIATES</u> the unremitting support from The Global Investors for Sustainable Development Alliance in long-term investments for sustainable development;
- 3) <u>SUGGESTS</u> that the countries seek more investments from the private capital market to strengthen their budget for sustainable development and increase its transparency;
- 4) <u>INSTRUCTS</u> the Economic and Social Council to draft an additional financing strategy along with suggestions for implementation for the Member States that would encourage private and smaller parties to invest in Sustainable Development Goals on the local level:
- 5) <u>RECOMMENDS</u> that the countries conduct Voluntary National Reviews at least once in 3 years.



Subject: Sustainable Development Goals Sponsored By: Republic of Turkey Submitted To: General Assembly

1 <u>CONSIDERING</u> the fact that many countries are currently aiming for the seventeen sustainable development goals and have been seeing positive impacts such as gender equality, improved energy efficiency, and increased integration of infrastructures in schools, and

RECOGNIZING the importance and the values of sustainable development goals, that will provide the future generation a brighter tomorrow and give the coming generation of people the benefits of a revolutionized world, and

NOTICING the positive effects of the progress to the sustainable development goals is a big factor to countries that are hesitant to work towards these goals and it works as an incentive to these countries that are hesitant, and

<u>ACKNOWLEDGING</u> the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, and notice that the countries mentioned face special challenges in their pursuit of sustainable development, and

1) ASKS all United Nations members to abide by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

2) <u>CALLS UPON</u> nations that are actively making strides towards achieving these goals and calls upon them to aid other countries that are working with other ideas at the current moment, if we can collaborate with our neighbors and work accordingly, together, we can conquer these goals with ease;

3) <u>IMPLORES</u> states that are undecided in their drive, to aim towards the sustainable development goals that not many countries are allocating a great deal of time and effort into;

4) **REQUESTS** nations to assist and collaborate with each other with the collective aim of the seventeen sustainable goals, if nations collaborate and work together to achieve a common goal, we can reach this achievement faster and more efficiently;

5) <u>INVITES</u> countries to work together on several different goals that are not as well recognized such as industry, innovation, and infrastructure, reduced inequalities, peace, justice, and strong institutions to find resolutions for one of the world's most major and pressing issues.



Subject: Sustainable Development Goals
Sponsored By: Spain
Submitted To: General Assembly

APPALLED by the statistics put out by the Ipsos in March of 2020, stating the pollution 2 levels and their origin while also 3 RECOGNIZING that Spain is doing well in regards of sustainability and is making efforts to 4 5 improve the country we must 6 ENCOURAGE that they move faster, because at the current rate we are going the more than 7 half of their problems stem from water pollution and 9 10 <u>UNDERSTANDING</u> that water plays a much more pronounce role in the matters of pollution and we need to start taking care of that while simultaneously taking care of the environment 11 around us such as the Ozone and the air around us, and 12 13 14 FOCUSING solely on either the atmosphere or either the water is not sustainable and leads to 15 many problems that we could prevent, 16 ALLOWING ourselves to multitask and take on the entirety of the sustainability problem is 17 not manageable; 18 19 1) DIRECTING attention to the amount of deforestation; 20 2) OFFERING biodegradable packaging for all imported and exported goods and seizing 21 trade with nations that do not abide by this request; 22 23 3) TAKE INITIATIVE by attempting to speed up the process of eliminating all current 24 25 factors that are hindering us; 26 4) REQUEST that other countries, even if it is just the neighboring ones, respect and aid 27 in the help of cleaning the air and environment. 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36



Subject: Sustainable Development Goals Sponsored By: The People's Republic of China Submitted To: General Assembly

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36 37 38 Mindful that, while much still needs to be done to reach the 17 Sustainable Development Goals which consist of such objectives as ending mass poverty, using clean energy, and protecting wildlife above and below water, the 2030 target date for these goals is fast approaching with a rate that at which the goals may not yet be reached by said date, and

Aware of the fact that, although it has been and will be comparatively simple for some countries to reach these goals, those member states that are more dependent on the exploitation of environmentally unsustainable resources, such as fossil fuel use and destructive fishing practices, will have increased difficulty accomplishing certain goals of the 17, and

Emphasizing that more time, thought, and funding will be needed to accomplish some or all of these goals swiftly while simultaneously not hindering any of the other goals from completion, and

Noting with great concern that the 17 Sustainable Development Goals are likely still an understatement of what would truly need to be done to society and the Earth to entirely fix the above mentioned issues, and

- 1) Invites any member states that are ahead of schedule on reaching the SDGs to devote any excess resources to those member states that are struggling and falling behind to ensure a timely to all related issues;
- 2) Recognizes that more communication in the form of UN conferences or independent contact between states must be had over the related issues to support clarity in all nations and for the creation of quality solutions to the issues;
- 3) Calls upon member states to make an attempt to allocate more funds to achieving the SDGs from less urgent expenses to ensure a time effective yet not economy breaking fulfillment of the goals;
- 4) Supports the collaboration of member nations through the exchange of goods or resources for a mutually beneficial outcome resulting in a quicker completion of the SDGs;
- 5) Urges member nations to promote activity that is beneficial to completing the SDG goals in their regions so that the general population can make a larger difference in the completion of the goals.



Subject: Sustainable Development Goals
Sponsored By: The Arab Republic of Egypt
Submitted To: General Assembly

AFFIRMING that the 17 sustainable development goals, including but not limited to education, clean water, no hunger, affordable and clean energy, responsible consumption and production, and climate action, would conquer many of the issues facing the world and all of us within it, and

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6 <u>STRESSING</u> the fact that without putting the sustainable development goals in play, The
7 United Nations are risking the wellbeing of global citizens and our planet, as currently we are
8 losing 25,000 people a day to hunger, and 14% of the global population still lacks the ability
9 to read, and

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BEARING IN MIND that many developing countries face the issues that the 17 sustainable development goals would be fixing if they are put into play, such as poverty, clean water, hunger, etc., and

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<u>ACKNOWLEDGING</u> that many nations have already been pushing towards the completion of the goals;

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1) <u>CALLS UPON</u> willing nations of the UN that have the technology and resources to share in the effort for other developing nations to accomplish the goals with the utmost efficiency as possible;

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2) <u>CONSIDERS</u> that many nations are dealing with issues that could be solved by the efforts of more developed nations;

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27 28 3) <u>IMPLORES</u> nations to form a group to create solutions to the goals such as water treatment plants for cleaner water, windmills, watermills, or solar panels for clean energy, possibly irrigation supplies so there would be easier ways to farm for food and easier access to water, and schoolhouses so that education would not be an issue.