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**MODEL UNITED NATIONS**

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# General Assembly Plenary Resolutions



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# First Political

1. Africa
2. Asia
3. Americas
4. Middle East
5. Europe
6. Oceania
7. Antarctica



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Submitted To: General Assembly Plenary

Topic: Africa

Submitted By: 1<sup>st</sup> Political

1/1

1 **Conscious** that the South Sudan Civil War started in December 2013 due to political struggle  
2 between Salva Kiir and Riek Machar, leading to Machar's removal from vice presidency and  
3 violence throughout South Sudan, and  
4

5 **Expressing deep concern** that the most recent ceasefire, signed on December 21, 2017, has been  
6 violated, and violence escalated near civilian protection sites, close to the United Nations  
7 Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) in Juba, and in states, such as Jonglei, causing around 160  
8 fatalities, and  
9

10 **Grieved** to know that an estimated 7 million are in need of humanitarian assistance, over 5.7  
11 million people don't have enough food to sustain themselves, 1.9 million people are internally  
12 displaced, and nearly 2.5 million have fled South Sudan to neighboring countries, including  
13 Uganda, Kenya, Sudan, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Central African  
14 Republic, and  
15

16 **Emphasizing** the work of United Nations agencies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund  
17 (UNICEF), assisting about 2.3 million people in October of 2017, helping with famine,  
18 vaccinations, access to safe water, and access to education, and the United Nations International  
19 Organization for Migration (IOM), which plans to use future funding to continue humanitarian  
20 responses, like camp coordination, health, shelter, and mental support to host communities and  
21 communities of potential returnees and migrants, and  
22

23 **Bearing in mind** that the establishment of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan  
24 (UNMISS), and accomplishments, such as introducing a new base to help restore stability in Yei,  
25 where many citizens have fled from due to recent conflict, and helping UNICEF to formally  
26 release over 300 child soldiers from armed groups, and  
27

28 1.) **Supports** the most recent ceasefire that was signed on December 21, 2017, and  
29 suggests that parties who continue to violate the ceasefire should be placed under an  
30 arms embargo to decrease the potential threats of violence and danger against  
31 innocent people;  
32

33  
34 2.) **Urges** willing and able member nations to donate to organizations supported by the  
35 United Nations, like UNICEF or the IOM, to help continue humanitarian responses of  
36 access to food, clean water, sanitation facilities, vaccinations, and education in  
37 communities with large amounts of migrants or citizens affected by the violence;

- 38 3.) **Suggests** that if peace cannot be reached, a split should be considered due to the  
39 extreme differences of the warring sides;  
40
- 41 4.) **Asks** that the UN or any willing nations act as a moderator to settle the dispute  
42 peacefully;  
43
- 44 5.) **Supports** the ceasefire signed as of December 21, 2017, and also supports Security  
45 Council action, such as an arms embargo to those who violate said ceasefire;  
46
- 47 a. **Stresses** the fact that South Sudan is responsible to follow any prior treaties,  
48 conventions, and resolutions they have signed and/or ratify;  
49
- 50 b. **Asks** the Security Council to take action if sub-clause A is not followed;  
51
- 52 6.) **Asks** UN approved NGOs (non-governmental organizations) to direct efforts to  
53 improving the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan by providing food, water, shelter,  
54 and medical supplies;  
55
- 56 7.) **Calls upon** South Sudan to take the primary effort in limiting the humanitarian  
57 violations because they will have the most effect for they are the closest entity to the  
58 problem.



Submitted To: General Assembly Plenary

Topic: Asia

Submitted By: First Political

2/1

**Appalled by the fact** that economically active children make up 21% of the child population in Sri Lanka, 11% in the Philippines, 8.3% in Pakistan, 10.1% in Mongolia, 13.4% in Bangladesh, and 44.8% in Cambodia, and

**Acknowledging** that the efforts of some of these countries, like that of the Philippines, has proven effective in lowering the number of children forced into child labor, including releasing an extensive list of hazardous occupations prohibited to children, passing the Children's Emergency Relief and Protection Act, which increased measures to monitor and prevent child trafficking and child labor during national disasters, and publishing the Revised Rules on Labor Laws Compliance System, which prioritizes establishments and workplaces that employ children for joint labor inspections, and

**Stressing** the brutality of the jobs these children acquire is extensive and these occupations often include brick production, sugar cane production, mining, and commercial sexual exploitation, and

**Noting** that if these countries have business inspection programs in place, they are often underfunded and understaffed, causing businesses that employ children to go unchecked and uninspected, and

**Noticing** that undereducated communities and rural areas are much more likely to experience increased and forced child labor, and

- 1.) **Urges** all nations with unjust child labor to implement business inspection programs if there is not already one in place and prioritize businesses that employ children for inspections while strengthening the labor inspectorate by initiating targeted inspections based on analysis of data related risk-prone sectors and patterns of serious incidents;
- 2.) **Considers** that the United Nations create an international foundation dedicated to abolishing forced and commercial child labor by funding education programs for children in underdeveloped Asian nations;
- 3.) **Calls Upon** United Nations member states increase funding for international foundation, such as UNICEF, that are dedicated to abolishing forced child labor and developing educational programs in underdeveloped Asian nations;

- 37 4.) **Asks that** Nations create government based trade learning programs in which a child  
38 would earn a stipend to help with the economic hardships of their family, with the entry  
39 age for the aforementioned programs be 14, this program should be implemented when it  
40 can, respecting sovereignty of one's state; a redirection in tariffs will serve as incentive  
41 for these nations;  
42
- 43 5.) **Encourages** countries who raise the age of employment to also raise the minimum hourly  
44 wage in order to offset the burdens on the families who use their children's labor as an  
45 income that is necessary to survive;  
46
- 47 6.) **Supports** nations who place regulations and/or sanctions on the companies that employ  
48 children;  
49
- 50 7.) **Encourages** countries to add more regulations to companies that allow child labor as an  
51 incentive to eradicating said labor;



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Submitted To: General Assembly Plenary

Topic: Middle East

Submitted By: First Political

4/1

1 **Noting with grave concern** that fighting in the Middle East has been out of control ever since  
2 the 1948 Arab-Israeli war and continues to grow in conflict as more and more civil wars break  
3 out such as the ongoing Syrian civil war, and  
4

5 **Mindful** that Syrian protestors expressed opposition due to the feeling of lacking freedoms and  
6 economic failure, the government enforced the protesting to stop, causing an uproar from the  
7 Syrian public, and  
8

9 **Having considered** the fighting is attracting rebel groups that seek power over the government,  
10 it is urgent to handle the situation, and  
11

12 **Recognizing** the unbelievable 465,000 deaths caused by the ongoing fighting between the Syrian  
13 government soldiers, rebel groups, and the Islamic State, and  
14

15 **Bearing in mind** that small groups of hostile people have gotten enough power to overtake more  
16 superior forces is a huge sign that the stronger actions need to be taken, and  
17

18 **Aware** that this civil war has escalated to the point that it is obvious outside countries need to  
19 step in and help to end the continuous eight-year war before it spreads even more, and  
20

21 1.) **Urges** UN nations to help with economic stability with all respect to national sovereignty,  
22 noting that poverty can lead the radicalization of youth, a version of Bolivia's Zero  
23 poverty program will be implemented in which people raise livestock and farm to  
24 produce and income, it also calls for a trade skills program to be created for youth and  
25 young adults;  
26

27 2.) **Calls Upon** other member states to create a treaty that will entail conditions that impose  
28 sanctions, economic and diplomatic, on nations supporting or harboring terror groups and  
29 regimes through possible sanctions and heightened tariffs;  
30

31 3.) **Encourages** international NGO's to offer aid around Syria to relieve those nations  
32 because they cannot handle the influx of refugees, and keeping the refugees close to the  
33 source would lessen the effects in other areas such as Europe;  
34



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# Third SCH

1. Human Rights, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity
2. Refugee Welfare
3. The Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity



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Submitted To: General Assembly Plenary

Topic: Refugee Welfare

Submitted By: 3<sup>rd</sup> SCH

2/1

1 Alarmed by the fact more than 6.5 million people have been displaced and almost 4.4 million are  
2 registered as refugees, and

3  
4 Draws attention to 1.7million people migrating to neighboring States, the refugee population  
5 lining in neighboring States are younger (81 percent are under age 35), and

6  
7 Acknowledges family size and how larger families may be more subjected to poverty, along with  
8 how housing usually consists of concrete with piped water or a latrine, and

9  
10 Recognizes that many refugees are registered with the UNHCR and the authorities, they have  
11 limited legal rights, they only sometimes have access to high demand public services, and  
12 minorities are often times housed in larger refugee camps where the essential materials are  
13 needed, and

14  
15 Stressing that aid from the UNHCR cash assistance program and the WFP (World Food  
16 Program) food voucher program can eliminate poverty by 50%, assistance programs are  
17 effective, but are not capable of making a country self-reliant, and

18  
19 Expresses in the thanks to the many contributions in efforts that have aided in the assistance for  
20 cash aid, and assistance programs towards the general population that live in poverty and  
21 unconditional living standards, and

- 22  
23 1.) Urges States to not displace people due to their living standards, religion, political  
24 views, or other opposing views that are capable of tying back to conflict;  
25  
26 2.) Suggests that the United Nations partner with the WFP (World Food Program) and/or  
27 non-governmental organizations to help aid States who are dealing with issues that  
28 involve the displacement of their people along with those who have been affected by  
29 poverty;  
30  
31 3.) Directs States to help these refugees, through monetary aid and safe havens, with  
32 their battle to escape States in political revolutions, in the middle of war, or when  
33 natural disasters happen to strike;  
34  
35 4.) Instructs that States make more refugee camps to lower the population in currently  
36 overcrowded camps to combat persistent malnutrition, health issues, and other  
37 problems;

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- 5.) Calls for a non-discriminatory vetting procedure to ensure States are protected from refugees affiliated with violent groups;
- 6.) Requests that refugee camps be annually inspected to ensure no international laws are broken there, and to monitor sanitary conditions as to prevent epidemics in refugee populations;
- 7.) Implores host nations to be willing to expel refugees that show themselves unwilling or unable to respect the host laws (subject to the standards and judgement of the host nation).



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# Sixth

# Legal

1. Cyber Warfare and the Laws of War
2. Refugee Rights
3. National Secession and Separatist Movements



Subject: Cyber Warfare and the Laws of War  
Submitted to: GA Plenary  
Submitted by: 6th Legal

1/1

1 **OBSERVING** that cyber warfare is an insidious attempt to compromise security and to obtain  
2 information, sometimes even harming an entire state's government in the process, as exemplified  
3 by a more current threat of Germany's government being hacked by an unknown and malicious  
4 threat, and

6 **KEEPING IN MIND** the increasing consistently throughout which the nations established within  
7 the UN are being exposed to these malicious cyber attacks, affecting not only the lives of the  
8 diplomats and states, but the citizens that reside in each member country,

10 **FURTHER STATING** that cyber warfare, though not necessarily physically harmful, may still  
11 yet result in two or more nations beginning long and deadly wars with unperceivable cost, even  
12 fracturing a state into chaos and war within its own borders, and

14 **CONCERNED** that the legalities of war, both cyber and physical, have not been defined in a  
15 proper sense as of this date, with cyber security not being defined in any sense by the United  
16 Nations, and

18 **ALARMED BY** new estimates by international economists placing reactive protocols to cyber  
19 warfare costing an average \$6 trillion a year across all nations with the capacity of such  
20 infringement of their sovereignty:

21  
22 1) **CALLS UPON** member states to disclose their information gathered upon this subject  
23 of cyber warfare in hopes of using it to clearly designate cyber warfare threats and proper  
24 reactionary methods to be taken by the victim member state in the case of a cyber warfare  
25 attack;

27 2) **ENCOURAGES** the United Nations' member states to void hostility and haste with  
28 accusatory remarks against another member state, as these new crises will only best be  
29 solved when the United Nations works in unity, as it has done so in the past to stop  
30 conflicts during those times, as both Japan and Singapore have done in the signing of the  
31 cyber security pact between the two countries;

33 3) **DECLARES** that cyber warfare be viewed and judged on a case by case basis based on  
34 its damage done to non political citizens and if performed in times of peace;

36 4) **REQUESTS** that the security council review and sanction governments who support  
37 and partake in unwarranted cyber warfare unless in a time of conflict where it may be used  
38 in a restricted and controlled manner;

40 5) **DEFINES** cyber warfare as any means of attack with the goal to disrupt or disturb the



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41 functions of a group, specifically another government by use of advanced technology;

42

43 **ESTABLISHES** cyber warfare as a combat tactic that may be used by nations unless their  
44 actions will lead to a clear and present danger to unaligned civilians or unarmed non-  
45 hostile opponents.



Subject: Refugee Rights  
Submitted By: 6th Legal  
Submitted To: GA Plenary

2/1

1 RECOGNIZING that per the 1951 convention relating to the status of refugees, a refugee is  
2 defined as a person who “owing to a well- founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of  
3 race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion is  
4 outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to  
5 avail himself of the protection of that country,,”, and  
6

7 ACKNOWLEDGING the fact that a government does not have the right to force a refugee  
8 back into a place where they may face violent discrimination based on gender, race, religious  
9 beliefs or economic status, and must provide equal opportunities towards these refugees as  
10 they would any other foreign resident of that country, and  
11

12 BELIEVING that a refugee must always abide by the laws and regulations of their place of  
13 asylum to receive the freedoms and rights offered by their location of temporary residence,  
14 and  
15

16  
17 UNDERSTANDING that controversy that surrounds those who seek asylum due to their  
18 legal status in other nations as well as their social viewpoints;  
19

20 1) DECLARES that a refugee be anyone who faces unwanted discrimination from his  
21 or her place of origin, specifically refusing refugee status from war  
22 criminals as well as those who seek asylum and continue to engage in armed  
23 combat with their place of origin and that a member state may refuse  
24 allowance of refugees in the defense of national security, but still remembering  
25 the rights put forth in the UNHCR;  
26

27 2) OFFERS a System of “Temporary Protection” to struggling nations who fear a  
28 large influx of refugees will damage their economy or lead to ethnic clashes by  
29 offering a fast method of granting asylum to refugees allowing for large numbers  
30 to enter a country at once, before being dispersed evenly into more stable  
31 regions;  
32

33 3) DEFENDS the sovereignty of member states, yet also recognizes that as per the  
34 Convention for Refugee rights, states that were present at the signing of this  
35 convention should consider recognizing their agreement to offer asylum to displaced  
36 men and women who have been declared refugees in times of persecution and  
37 political discrimination.

38  
39 4) GIVES THE RIGHT to proper member states of the UN to be eligible to try a  
40 displaced person, or refugee, in their host country and the decision must be approved  
41 by the UNHCR, in regards to their status as a refugee.  
42

43 5) RECOMMENDS the establishment of an international database- which member  
44 nations maintain the option of joining- for the purposes of highlighting those potential  
45 refugees with questionable histories, so as to expedite the convoluted and often  
46 ineffective vetting processes of refugees among UN nations; an international law be  
47 created which states, if a refugee is not in the process of naturalization by the time the  
48 conflict they are fleeing from has ended they may be sent back to the place they come  
49 from.  
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# Special Political

1. Rights of Indigenous Peoples
2. Irredentism
3. Election Interference



**Subject: Rights of Indigenous Peoples**

**Submitted By: Special Political**

**Submitted To: GA Plenary**

1/1

1 Conscious of the fact that indigenous peoples have been forced from their homes, been denied  
2 their ability to celebrate their culture, and severely physically harmed in the past, and

3  
4 Appreciating that there are between 300-500 million Indigenous peoples who contribute to  
5 80% of the world's cultural and biological diversity, and occupy 20% of the world's land  
6 surfaces, and

7  
8 Encouraged by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted  
9 by the General Assembly in 2007, which outlines the basic rights of Indigenous peoples, but

10  
11 Concerned by the fact that there is still discrimination against Indigenous peoples through  
12 underrepresentation in government, being marginalized concerning where they can live, and  
13 in some cases refused services because of their ethnicity, and

14  
15 Recognizing that it takes a cohesive effort from all nations to ensure the safety and rights of  
16 Indigenous peoples, and

17  
18 Inspired by the Center for World Indigenous Studies (CWIS), which works to develop,  
19 advance, and promote public policies to help bridge the gap between Indigenous peoples and  
20 the nations they live in, and

21  
22 1) Calls upon states to support organization such as the CWIS, IWGIA, and other  
23 organizations through voluntary monetary assistance or collaboration to improve the  
24 rights of Indigenous peoples;

25  
26 2) Urges nations to spread an awareness and appreciation towards Indigenous peoples  
27 through classes and programs that seek to allow peoples of both cultures to mix and  
28 learn about each other;

29  
30 3) Invites nations to make Indigenous language programs more accessible in order to  
31 create a healthier relationship between Indigenous peoples and other citizens of that  
32 country;

33  
34 4) Applauds all countries that work internally to advance the rights and acceptance of  
35 Indigenous peoples;

36  
37  
38 5) Encourages that constitutions include and recognize Indigenous people's with  
39 statements guaranteeing the rights if the Indigenous peoples in their nation;

- 40
- 41 6) Suggests that an Indigenous people's council be created to oversee the rights of
- 42 Indigenous peoples, with the council deciding benefits to countries that support and
- 43 further equality for Indigenous people
- 44
- 45 7) Instructs that the United Nations encourage specific activities during the International
- 46 Indigenous People's Day, on August 9, in order to better the living conditions and
- 47 general treatment of the Indigenous, which would include:
- 48 a) Artwork, clothing, jewelry and other products crafted by Indigenous people
- 49 would be exhibited and purchased;
- 50 b) Lectures be held by selected spokespeople educating the general public on the
- 51 struggles indigenous people face daily;
- 52 c) Donations toward indigenous people go toward foundations supporting them
- 53 or directly to choice reservations, in order to assist and better the educational,
- 54 architectural, and economic problems previously in place.



**Subject: Irredentism**  
**Submitted By: Special Political**  
**Submitted To: GA Plenary**

2/1

1 Acknowledging the definition of Irredentism to be “a political principle directed toward the  
2 incorporation of irredentists within the boundaries of their historically or ethnically related  
3 political unit”, and  
4

5 Recognizing that while some irredentist claims are well founded and would benefit the many  
6 civilians living the area, other land claims by political organizations seek to regain territory  
7 only in an effort to increase political and military power, and  
8

9 Grieved by the irredentist claim of the area of Golan Heights by the Syrian Arab Republic,  
10 when Israel maintains political and military power, and  
11

12 Having reviewed the current situation of the Syrian Arab Republic which has been  
13 categorized by the United Nations as committing multiple breaches if international law in  
14 regards toward the treatment of their citizens and the fact that Syria has had over 10,204  
15 civilian deaths during their current military action, and  
16

17 Taking note that Golan Heights has been under legal control of Israel since the Six Days War  
18 in 1967 and that the Golan Heights serve as a protective zone in Israel against further military  
19 encroachment by many terrorist groups such as ISIL, and  
20

21 1) Calls upon Israel to increase protection in and around Golan heights for the  
22 security of over 20,000 Israeli citizens and requests that able U.N. member nations aid  
23 Israel by donating funds, supplies, and medical items (for those injured in the conflict)  
24

25 2) Invites both Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic to a Golan Heights oriented  
26 peace summit, to be presided over by the United Nations, in order to discuss the  
27 interests of the nations and to reach the safest and best solution for the thousands of  
28 people involved;  
29

30 3) Urges the international community as a whole to recognize this area as a part of  
31 Israel, considering the tactical importance of this region to protect against hostile  
32 powers, and the fact the this area has a rich culture and importance to the citizens of  
33 Israel;  
34

35 4) Recommends that a committee be created to help guide and protect all parties  
36 involved to make sure that this is in the best interests of the international community  
37 and does not infringe on national sovereignty.  
38  
39

- 40 5) Recommending that Irredentist claims stretching further than 50 years without regime  
41 of the controlling factor (party) and UN assistance.  
42
- 43 6) Clarifies irredentist claims becoming illegitimate:  
44 a) If voted illegitimate:  
45 i) A legitimate party must be recognized  
46 b) If voted legitimate:  
47 i) A solution must be reached  
48
- 49 7) Promoting a time limit given when the peace summit between two conflicting nations  
50 to urge an agreement be met to achieve a peaceful result at a faster pace where the  
51 time limit would be situational decided by a caucus determining the severity of the  
52 current conflict.



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# General Assembly

1. Maritime Law and Piracy
2. Global Effects of Opium Trade
3. Oil Proliferation and Sustainable  
Development



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Submitted To: GA Plenary  
Topic: Global Effects of The Opium Trade  
Submitted By: General Assembly

2/1

**NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN** the 12 million deaths as a result of opioid overdoses, the increase of opioid cultivation and proliferation in the year 2017, the misuse of pharmaceutical drugs, prescription forgery, diversion, and manufacture of opioids intended for illicit use, and the cultivation of 85 percent of opioids by terrorist factions residing in Middle Eastern and North African member states, and

**EMPHASIZING** the harmful production of research opioids such as AH-7921, U-47700, AH-21, MT-45 and many analogues of fentanyl that contain over 80% the potency of morphine, and whose side effects include nausea, vomiting, seizures, shutdown of the nervous system, and in cases death; and whose users have an increased risk of Hepatitis C, Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and

**NOTING FURTHER** the 1.6 million opioid users infected with HIV, and the 6.1 million infected with Hepatitis C, many whom have insufficient access to treatments due to the funds which said treatments require,

**HAVING ADOPTED** G/RES/S-60/1, which reinforced the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on the world drug problem, and G/RES/S-20/2, which established the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, and

**COMMENDING** the efforts of the UNODC or United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEAs) for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe for their efforts of combatance; and

**1.) REQUESTS** nations create rehabilitation- centers to assist opium addicts in becoming sober, and aiding their transition into society post-rehabilitation; and

**2).RECOMMENDS** the enforcement by member states of penalties on subversive factions attempting to traffic opioids for illicit use, those providing forged prescriptions, and provocation for alternate economic practices to the opioid industry for communities whose central income is ruled by opioid cultivation and distribution; and

**3). CALLS UPON** member states to screen the extradition of products needed to produce synthetic opioids, leading to massive cutbacks of these drugs on the open market such as fentanyl and morphine; and

**4). INVITES** any nation with the means to promote safety, health, and well being of the general populace, and a proactive prevention of HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis C, and tuberculosis; and



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**5). ENCOURAGES** states to create facilities that provide clean needles to drug addicts in order to proactively prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis C, and tuberculosis; and

**6). ENCOURAGES** countries to incentivize farmers who switch to alternate crops such as saffron or a crop of equal or greater value and asks said countries to work to phase out the production of opium within their borders; and

**7). RECOMMENDS** the sustained economic development of post economic opium dependency (through saffron/ other economic alternative plans to wean them off) through the investment in other lucrative industries ergo further diversifying these directly affected economics (via mining, agriculture, and manufacturing); and

**8). ENCOURAGES** free and willing nations to participate in cooperative police action against prolific developers, producers, and distributors of illicit opium and opium products.



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Submitted To: GA Plenary

Topic: Oil Proliferation and Sustainable Development

Submitted By: General Assembly

3/1

1 RECOGNIZING the fact that as the population grows, there will be an increased need for more  
2 energy sources, with a current population of 7.4 billion and an estimated population of over 9  
3 billion in 2040, global energy needs are estimated to increase by 30% by 2040, and  
4

5 ACKNOWLEDGING the increased global use of oil, and the likelihood of oil use to increase  
6 further in future years, it is estimated that by 2025 an extra 6 million barrels of oil will need to be  
7 produced per day in order to keep up with the growing demand, and  
8

9 BEARING IN MIND that there is a finite amount of oil, by 2025 conventional oil fields will  
10 produce an estimated 23.7 million barrels less per day than what was produced in 2015, meaning  
11 that there will not be enough oil production to keep up with demand, and  
12

13 FULLY AWARE of the harsh environmental effects of oil use due to pollutants which are  
14 released, the occurrence of spills and leaks, the disposal of harmful waste, and other damaging  
15 variables in the oil production process which can affect the atmosphere, waterways, terrain, and  
16 ecosystem, and  
17

18 NOTING WITH APPROVAL the various renewable energy sources available, including solar,  
19 wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, bioenergy, and others; with new solar capacity growing by 50%  
20 last year, the leading renewable energy source is solar, but overall renewable energy made up 2/3  
21 of new power around the world in 2016;  
22

- 23 1) SUPPORTS countries who further their advancement towards renewable energy  
24 sources to order to help lessen the vast amount of oil used;  
25
- 26 2) INVITES nations to continue to discuss renewable energy sources available in order  
27 to continue to work towards a cleaner and infinite energy source in future years;  
28
- 29 3) INVITES technologically advanced nations to release technologies based on the  
30 concept of efficient alternate energies, seeing as many governments are anywhere  
31 from 10-30 years ahead technologically;  
32
- 33 4) REQUESTS that countries work to conserve oil so then it will last long enough to  
34 give oil-dependent countries time to diversify their economies and develop alternative  
35 sources of energy and revenue;  
36

37 5) ENCOURAGE countries who make it their objective to implement and develop  
38 increasingly efficient and clean energy sources by lifting regulations for such  
39 countries ergo promoting economic goodwill and cooperations.