

**General Assembly** November 4th 2023

**Economic and Social Council** English

**Topic: Overfishing**

**Main submitter:** Kingdom of Norway

**Co-submitters:** Kingdom of Sweden, Germany, Canada, Republic of India, The State of Kuwait, People’s Republic of China, South Africa, Republic of Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation

**Signatories:** Indonesia,

United Economic and Social Council

*Aware of the threat of overfishing,*

*Approving sustainable fishing methods,*

*Emphasizes local fisheries and fishermen,*

*Deeply disturbed by illegal fishing in international seas,*

*Fully alarmed by supporting the carnivore fish farms,*

1. *Encourages* the member countries to restrict fishing in international waters by:
2. Coastal border controls,
3. Monitoring the fisstock of such fisheries
4. Setting financial fees for fishing in international waters
5. Harbour controls to ensure no unreported catch
6. *Recommends* further using new technology to minimize the risk of by-catch using the certified MSC fishing gears.
7. *Urges* to restrict unsustainable fishing methods such as, but not limited to:
8. bottom trawling in deep waters
9. methods that entertain bycatch
10. catching endangered or rare fish species
11. *Urges* support for fishing communities through education on sustainable fishing methods such as but limited to:
12. Funds for artisanal fishers
13. establishment of development centers which offer programs on sustainable fishing
14. alternatives of obtaining food

1. *Recommends* to plant fish in endangered areas in order to increase biodiversity,
2. Only species that are native to the region
3. Have controls every 2 months to ensure the safety of biodiversity
4. Further invites countries to quit supporting carnivore fish farms and start promoting omnivore fishing farms
5. Recommends the advertisement of sustainably caught fish and awareness campaigns about the importance of sustainable fishing in higher-income communities,
6. *Welcomes* the promotion and financial support of local fishermen and sustainable fisheries in order for them to being able to continue in their business, especially in developing countries funded by the UN
7. *Recommends* financial as well as humanitarian aid to nations whose economies will suffer from the implemented regulations in the form of;
8. Financial aid provided by the UN to workers whose jobs were lost in the fishing industry and to local, after the implementation of these regulations
9. Food supplies provided by the UN to nations most reliant on fish as their primary source of protein with no other alternatives
10. Subsidies provided by the UN targeted at the development of new industries in nations most reliant on the fishing industry
11. Emphasizes the establishment of Marine Protected Areas in International Waters.
12. *Emphasizes* the importance of tackling IUU fishing through:
13. Stricter control of how fishing licenses are granted and verified
14. Wider implementation of vessel monitoring systems
15. Establishment of stricter law enforcement with more rigorous surveillance

12. *Recommends* economic diversification to coastal communities by investing

in alternative livelihoods such as sustainable tourism, aquaculture, and small-

scale fisheries.

 13. Urge internationally recognized mesh size regulations to be established

 14. *Remains* to be seized to the matter.



**General Assembly** November 6th 2023

**Economic and Social Council** English

**Topic: Negative effects of the oil drilling industry**

**Main submitter:** United States of America

**Co-submitters:** Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, Kingdom of Norway, Kingdom of Sweden, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Peru, Republic of India, Estonia, The Commonwealth of Australia

**Signatories:** Canada, People's Republic of China

*Aware* of the climate change,

*Recognizing* the initiatives of carbon offset projects,

*Recognizing* the dependency of some nations on oil,

1) *Calls upon* all nations to scientifically cooperate and reduce the unsustainable production of electricity from 85% to at least 20% by the year 2060 and encourages funding of research programs in order to find more ways of producing clean energy, which could be used as a replacement for current unsustainable methods

2) *Calls* upon all countries to introduce carbon footprint taxes (CFT) which would tax companies whose carbon footprint is unsustainable to promote carbon offset projects and clean energy;

3) *Encourages* all member states to engage in carbon offset projects which would be funded by the carbon footprint taxes (CFT), which would include but is not limited to:

a) Rebuilding forests and planting trees;

b) Household and community devices;

c) Fund renewable energy projects in developing countries;

d) Carbon dioxide removal projects;

4) *Further requests* an emergency response plan be created in all countries to ensure the prevention of oil spills and in the event of one happening that it is resolved as effectively and quickly as possible;

5) Encourages all member states to move away from their oil dependency by 10% based on oil consumption per person by the year 2050;

6) *Further* monitoring remediation of the drilling fluid, and banning the disposal of uncleaned fluid away to the marine and terrestrial environments,

7) *Encourages* all the member nations to collaborate with international companies, which are focused on similar subjects of oil drilling such as, but not limited to:

1. IEA
2. IMO

8) *Recommends* providing education for young people on how to be more sustainable, how to lower their carbon footprint, and how to shorten their consumption of oil products (such as plastic) by methods such as, but not limited to:

a. Providing workshops in schools

b. Providing non obligatory school/university subjects

c. Providing radio and television programs educating people

9) *Calls* for UN-funded development and economy diversification programs in oil-dependent nations

10) *Encourages* collaboration between government departments, the scientific community and the private sector to establish biodiversity conservation methods before starting or expanding oil drilling projects

11) *Decides* to remain actively seized on the matter.



**General Assembly** November 6th 2023

**Legal Committee** English

**Topic: Establishing guidelines to ensure that Countries’ air and maritime spaces are respected**

**Submitted by:** Vietnam

**Co-submitted by:**  USA, The Netherlands, The Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Thailand, Canada, Bangladesh, The Republic of Poland, Taiwan, Republic of the Philippines, Japan, the French Republic

**Signatories:** India, Republic of Korea

The Legal Committee,

*Recognizes* past peaceful efforts to resolve conflicts on air and maritime spaces

*Acknowledges* the complexity of the situation and remains actively engaged on the matter

*Understands* the desperate need for support from larger nations, in order for smaller ones to maintain their territory and keep marine and aviation space

1. Acknowledges the importance of freedom of navigation and overflight in International airspace

1. All vessels have the right to “innocent passage” through the sea and airspace

i. Innocent passage is defined as a “Passage in which said country cannot perform military activities, gather intelligence or do anything not directly related to transit”

1. All member states can carry out checks of the vessels entering their territory by:

i) stopping vessels in their way to perform these checks

ii) carrying out background checks of the crew present.

2. Urges the necessity of paying particular attention to Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs);

1. Freedom of all countries to perform peaceful military operations within any EEZs if informed prior.
2. Gives countries completed freedom of economic exploitation within these zones as long as said exploitation is inline with UNCLOS section two environmental rules.

3. Addresses the need to tackle security concerns including;

1. Smuggling

i. By ensuring that if a crew member is found guilty of smuggling, they would be subjected to legal charges under the law of that particular country, along with the permanent [suspension of Certificate of Competency (COC)](https://www.marineinsight.com/maritime-law/5-reasons-for-cancellation-or-suspension-of-seafarers-certificate-of-competency-coc/) and employment.

ii. Under [ship security plan (SSP)](https://www.marineinsight.com/marine-safety/what-is-ship-security-assessment-ssa/), the master of the ship must prevent unauthorized persons from boarding the ship while the latter is at the port.

1. Terrorism

i. By being alert to suspicious situations, such as an unattended baggage or someone showing an unusual level of interest in security measures

4. Recognizes vulnerability of small islands, implementing regulations to help;

1. Funding to countries which are suffering most from;

i. Rising sea levels and climate change

ii. Weather and climate-related threat

iii. Food sovereignty and food security

iv. Infectious diseases

v. Non-communicable diseases

vi. Political and social violence

5. Mandates parties to address Humanitarian concerns (including environmental issues) and its critical importance for international collaboration by;

1. Supporting multiple NGOs such as [Médecins Sans Frontières](https://www.msf.org.uk/country/mediterranean-search-and-rescue), [Save the Children](https://www.savethechildren.org.uk/news/media-centre/press-releases/launch-of-search-and-rescue-ship), [Migrant Offshore Aid Station](https://www.moas.eu/central-mediterranean/), [Sea-Watch](https://sea-watch.org/en/), [Sea-Eye](https://sea-eye.org/en/), [SOS Méditerranée](https://sosmediterranee.com/about-us/), and [Proactiva Open Arms](https://www.openarms.es/en), however still open to others

i. Which would help prevent civilian deaths on Open seas as; According to the UN more than 2,500 people have died or gone missing while trying to cross the Mediterranean to Europe so far this year

1. Implementing [Wastewater treatment](https://sensorex.com/effective-water-pollution-solutions-to-protect-our-environment/#wastewater)s
2. Reducing plastic [waste](https://sensorex.com/effective-water-pollution-solutions-to-protect-our-environment/#plastic)
3. Conserving [Water](https://sensorex.com/effective-water-pollution-solutions-to-protect-our-environment/#water)
4. Implementing Carbon sequestration and other related management interventions to minimise Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHGs) from inland open waters as;

i. Marine transport greenhouse gas emissions have risen 20% over the last decade, and operates an ageing fleet that runs almost exclusively on fossil fuels

1. Sustainable exploitation of resources in the Arctic and Antarctic

6. Emphasises the need for G20 countries to invest on maritime capabilities and resources

7. Encourages Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam led mediated talks with China and the US under the provision of the Legal Committee:

1. Addressing [China](https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R42784.pdf)’s view that under international law, foreign militaries are not able to conduct intelligence-gathering activities, such as reconnaissance flights, in its exclusive economic zone (EEZ)
2. Addressing that under UNCLOS, [freedom of navigation](https://thediplomat.com/2018/01/south-china-sea-us-destroyer-conducts-freedom-of-navigation-operations-near-scarborough-shoal/) through EEZs in the sea and are not required to notify claimants of military activities.

8. Urges all member states to condemn any assertive aggression by countries which pose as threats to international safety

9. Further invites countries to participate in Freedom of Navigation Operations (FONOPs) that s include the maritime movement of a country's navy within their legal boundaries.

10. Calls upon all countries to adhere to UNCLOS ([United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea](https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf))

11. Requests that creating artificial islands does not extend a countries maritime borders in any way, shape or form

12. Endorsesthe heightened regulation of weapon testing outside of borders as it is in violation of;

1. Other countries’ maritime spaces
2. Other countries’ aviation spaces
3. International trade routes

13. Ensures that all countries sign the Treaty on Open Skies which;

1. covers the territory over which the parties exercise sovereignty, including mainland, islands, and internal and territorial waters and specifies that the entire territory of a member state is open to observation.
2. establishes a program of unarmed aerial surveillance flights over the entire territory of its participants.



**General Assembly** November 6th 2023

**Legal Committee** English

**Topic: Ensuring the freedom of the press**

**Submitted by:** Türkiye

**Co-submitted by:** The Republic of Iraq, Russian Federation, The Republic of India, The Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Vietnam, Syria, The Kingdom of Thailand, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Indonesia, People's Republic of China, Brazil

*Emphasizes that the rise of digital age poses threats such as disinformation and online harassment;*

*Bears in mind that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are conventions, not laws;*

*Acknowledges that the news industry is very profitable and can create a differ ent agenda;*

*Aware of the ongoing conflicts in critical regions;*

*Concerned with the dangers that media poses to national security;*

1. Allows journalists, media organizations and citizens to publish gained information as long as:
	1. Journalists adhere to professional standards and promote objective reporting and do not spread any misinformation,
	2. They take the religious and political beliefs into a careful consideration;
2. Encourages all member states to implement the “Telephone law” to:
	1. Give officials the right to regulate media output,
	2. Strengthen national security,
	3. Prevent social instability;
3. Calls for the right to limit the flow of information related to anti government activity about:
	1. Misinformation regarding:
		1. Government policies,
		2. Compromising the health and safety of citizens,
		3. Economic situations of countries,
		4. Government Elections;
4. Emphasizes that journalists can be imprisoned by committing crimes such as;
	1. Espionage,
	2. Subversion,
5. Encourages all nations to protect and support reporting agencies, as long as they:
	1. Are in line with the countries’ religious believes,
	2. Do not spread nationwide panic,
	3. Do not expose government secrets,
	4. Abide by the given countries’ political beliefs;
6. Stresses the need for the states to practice:
	1. Open and constructive dialog among nations,
	2. Respecting their sovereignty and individual contexts, rather than imposing a single model that might not fit their needs;
7. Urges all member states to respect the diverse methods and regulations applied in nations to uphold press restrictions in order to safeguard their respective political and social frameworks, recognizing that there is no one-size fits all approach to the freedom of the press;
8. Stresses that in the event of a journalists detainment by a sovereign state, the laws and judicial discretion of said state shall determine any resultant penalties;
9. Proposes the establishment of a Media and Information Regulation Committee (MIRC):
	1. Which ensures that Information is checked for any signs of treason such as:
		1. The spread of false information about the government,
		2. The manipulation of facts to antagonize the government,
		3. The leak of classified information,
		4. The spread of incriminating information,
	2. Has the authority to enact punishments on persons in violation,
	3. Receives funding from the World Bank,
	4. Provides legislation to promote responsible journalism:
		1. limits the dissemination of false, incriminating and national security breaching information
	5. Monitors all the media before publication.

10.



**General Assembly** November 6th 2023

**Special and Political and Decolonization Committee**

 English

**Topic: Bringing and end to the Mali war**

**Main submitter**: Republic of Mali

**Co-submitters:** Canada, Algeria, France, United Kingdom, Hungary, Brazil, The People's Republic of China, Nigeria

**Signatories:** The Federal Republic of Germany, The Kingdom of Norway, The Republic of Indonesia, the State of Israel, Switzerland, the Kingdom of Spain, Republic of Bulgaria, Venezuela

The Special political and decolonization committee,

*Alarmed* by the current conduct of the war,

*Aware of* the humanitarian conditions in Mali,

*Realizing* the complexities and fragility of the situation in Mali,

*Seeking* to establish peace and democracy in Mali,

*Fully aware* of the security threat the situation in Mali and the Sahel region in general poses

*Taking into account* all operations backed by the United Nations, including, but not limited to, MINUSMA, AFISMA

*Aware* of the number of the displaced citizens of Mali,

*Desiring* freedom, stability, and full sovereignty of the Republic of Mali

*Alarme*d by violent actions of extremist groups in the region, which exacerbate the situation in Mali and pose a threat to regional stability,

*Recognizing* the need for international cooperation and collective efforts to find a comprehensive and lasting solution to the crisis,

*Deeply disturbed* by the conscription of Children by militant groups,

1. Calls for the Republic of Mali to fulfill its promise of holding free elections in line with democratic principles;
2. Reminds the Republic of Mali of potential sanctions that other countries could impose if Mali does not fulfill its promises;
3. Supports the fight against radical terrorist groups in Mali and the neighboring region;
4. Endorsesthe creation of the Training for International Rebuilding of Efforts for Defense (TIRED), specified by, but not limited to:
	1. Coming to effect at the request for aid from the Mali government
	2. Facilitate the exchange of defense, offense, military and combat experts between the Member States and Mali in order to enable the Malian army to effectively build capacity and broaden its personnel capabilities
	3. Provide the Malian army with experts on military training;
5. Endorses the potential reestablishment of the U.N. peacekeeping forces in the Republic of Mali, in the case of a request by the Malian government, further specified by:
	1. Being composed solely of African states
	2. Aimed at countering the violence incited by the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara and the jihadist group Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM) and other jihadist and terrorist groups in the region;
6. Invites the cooperation between UNICEF and WO and the Malian government, with the aim of financially facilitating humanitarian aid targeted at children in the region affected by the ongoing conflict, and requests the creation of a fund and overseeing body for this cooperation and further aid, the Funding and Aid Cooperation for Kids (FACK), further specified by, but not limited to:
	1. aiming to provide children in the region with sufficient access to:
		1. weekly distribution of sufficient water tanks of clean drinking water and daily adequate food portions
		2. Healthcare facilities
		3. Psychological care
	2. prompt and adequate healthcare including but not limited to:
		1. vaccines
		2. pediatric medications
		3. Respiratory kits
		4. first-aid kits
	3. educational equipment such as but not limited to:
		1. writing utensils
	4. monitoring and estimating the most vulnerable regions, and consulting with local authorities to estimate the needs of the affected children and act accordingly to ensure relevant and effective aid is delivered in a problem-specific manner
	5. drawing funds from the WHO and UNICEF committed to aiding development and upholding human rights;
7. Further urgesthe Republic of Mali to accept military aid from the international community with an emphasis to the states of Africa
8. Endorses sanctions on individuals that continue to cooperate with the Islamist terrorist groups in Mali;
9. Calls for the halt of cooperation of the Malian forces with Islamist terrorist groups Strongly supportsthe full restoration of economic ties between the African states and Mali and supports further economic cooperation between Mali and the Member States in order to aid economic development as a measure to combat unemployment among the population and prevent extremist ideologies from spreading in economically stagnating regions;
10. Supports the readmittance of Mali into ECOWAS as a measure to increase economic growth and stability and prevent financial and social insecurity in the region;
11. Endorses the creation of a humanitarian aid corridor facilitated by the UN Development Fund and by the WHO, with the aim of providing the people of Mali with:
	1. Safe centers
	2. Access to adequate medicine, sterile medical aid items, professional healthcare aid and healthcare facilities
	3. Support to build local farms, pharmacies, and other common commodity establishments to ensure the self-sustainability of the country
	4. supplying food safety
	5. rebuilding of infrastructure
	6. legal support for citizens seeking employment, and citizens seeking asylum;
12. Deplores the acts of terrorism performed within Western Africa;
13. Supports Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programs to help former combatants reintegrate into civilian life;
14. Endorses coordination of humanitarian aid efforts to address the urgent needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees affected by the conflict, providing humanitarian aid to affected people, including but is not limited to:
	1. Broadened access to shelter
	2. Food
	3. Non-food items
	4. Healthcare
	5. Infrastructure and logistics
	6. Psychosocial support;
15. Recommends the Malian government to advocate for accountability and justice;
16. Further resolves to revise the Algiers peace agreement so that it:
	1. Includes stakeholders and civil society groups which were left out represented by envoys representing islamist, civil society organizations, representatives of ethnic communities that wish to participate in the process
	2. Addresses the expansion of the conflict into the central region of Mali as the agreement in its current form is focused on insecurity and separatism in the north of the country;
17. Calls for a creation of a joint border guard force, consisting of Mali, Algeria, Burkina Faso and Mauritania to eliminate overlapping terrorist threats;
18. Urgesall member states to condemn a two-state solution to:
	1. Protect the sovereignty of the Republic of Mali
	2. Foster the stability and unity of the new Malian government, and thus repress any chance of coups
	3. Minimize the influence of Islamist terrorist organizations;
19. Further invites financial support from states and international organizations for the creation of transportation infrastructure;
20. Endorsesthe creation of the Territorial Evaluation of Economic Treasures Sector (TEETS), as a separate department of the existing Malian Military, focused on the regions of the country that are most economically advantageous, such as but not limited to:
	1. Gold mines in regions such as:
		1. Keneiba
		2. Sikasso
		3. Bougouni
	2. Oil rigs
	3. The infrastructure projects outlined in Clause 25;
21. Encouragesthe participation of foreign states, which are accepted by Mali, in Clauses 21 and beyond, such as but not limited to:
	1. Advising positions in:
		1. military operations;
		2. infrastructure projects;
	2. Civilian workers;
22. Strongly affirms the right to self-determination of the Tuareg ethnicity situated in the Northern Mali area and trusts Mali’s established government in treating the community according to the Universal Declaration of Human rights;
23. Calls for international expertise to help attract foreign direct investment (FDI) in the matter of:
	1. sustainable agriculture and farming practices to enhance agricultural productivity and food security
	2. low-interest loans from development banks for crucial infrastructure development projects
	3. providing microfinance opportunities for citizens of Mali;
24. Recommends that the United States of America have a mandatory AP Comparative Government and Politics class for its delegates to teach them about the sovereignty of countries and everything sovereignty entails;
	1. Along with a mandatory class of AP Human Geography, so that at least one American can find Mali on a map
	2. Along with a mandatory class of AP Psychology, so they may understand where their arrogance comes from
	3. Along with a mandatory class of AP US History, so they may be educated upon the disgusting history of the US
25. Request a creation of a new international demining team providing
	1. assist in deploying specialized equipment and trained personnel for efficient demining efforts

international expertise in establishing and managing a demining fund to support ongoing efforts in conflict-affected regions.

1. Recommends the Republic of Mali to resolve the war in “Clash of the Stars” by the following rules:

a. The two sides must *sázet stromky* during the clash, meaning they must take shots of *zelená* every 3,25 minutes,

b. The Republic of Mali is allowed to have four representatives, while the other side has one,

c. In case of a draw, the side with the most shots of *zelená* drank wins**.**



**General Assembly** November 6th 2023

**Special and Political and Decolonization Committee**

 English

**Topic: Securing the Validity of Elections**

**Main Submitter:** Nigeria

**Co-submitters:** The Republic of Belarus, Russian Federation, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Hungary, Republic of Türkiye, The Republic of Mali, the Federal Republic of Somalia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, People’s Republic of China

**Signatories:** Mauritania,Arab Republic of Egypt, Kingdom of Spain, Indonesia, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee,

*Affirming* the sovereignty of the United Nations member states,

*Emphasizing* that a universal approach applicable to all countries is not realistic,

*Stresses* the importance of maintaining and preserving cultural values within the democratic system,

*Alarmed* by the global influence of the Western world and their need to intervene and control other states which they deem undemocratic,

1. Emphasizes that the electoral processes are a matter of internal national affairs, and any external influence may compromise national security
2. Recommends creation of a security measure called “Human ReCAPTCHA” by dancing before casting a vote in order to:
	1. Ensure the human nature of the vote
	2. Secure the true intention of the vote
	3. Create a new, safer procedure that generates better trust from the public, which removes further public distrust in the government;
3. Encourages member states to ones to enhance the transparency of elections, by means such as, but not limited to:
	1. ensuring secure storage and transmission of voter data
	2. training election workers and officials on data security and privacy practices
	3. exchange regular election privacy screens for transparent;
4. Calls for withdrawing all UN personnel assigned to monitor foreign elections and implementing strict data protection and privacy laws to establish a new group of personnel for each country, which:
	1. Is knowledgeable of the local standard procedures and political climate of the country and its region
	2. Ensures the validity of elections by overseeing the process while not interfering with the privacy of voting booths:
		1. The personnel would not comment on their own personal beliefs
		2. The personnel would not be present at the booth at the precise time of voting
	3. Will be selected meticulously from the newly established EIDAM (Electorally Impaired and Disabled Allied Minority) group, consisting of countries with similar issues;
5. Considers implementing an education system that targets voters and teaches them the system of democracy as well as their rights within it, which will:
	1. Incorporate an “election” class to be taught as an obligation in secondary school
	2. Give the public access to courses led by locals that outline the procedures of voting
	3. Be funded by the Friends of Democracy International Fund
	4. Implement a mandatory exploration of electoral awareness (EEA) for the public to pass for them to be able to cast a vote in any ongoing elections, only for states in favor;
6. Further encourages the initiation of bilateral and multilateral financial aid agreements between concerned countries. It will not be classified as a loan; therefore, an interest rate will not be applied. The donor state may request annual progress reports; however, they will not include private information about voters. The financial aid agreement would address:
7. overcoming the digital divide
8. ensuring access to appropriate and modern voting technology such as, but not limited to:
	1. Online voting;
	2. Remote voting;
	3. Increasing cyber security;
9. Recognises the importance of improving national cyber security to ensure the safe encryption and secrecy of personal data of voters, and recommends the further actions of the concerned nations to include:
10. Conducting innovative research on the vulnerability and resilience of the population to disinformation;
	1. Building the personnel and skill capacity of Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) and governmental institutions to combat disinformation, cyber-security risks, firewall attacks, malware attacks, and spyware attacks
	2. Improving strategies and frameworks for identifying violations of electoral integrity
	3. Potential sharing of any information obtained during the process is strictly up to the decision of each country, as a matter of national security;
11. Decides to remain seized on the matter.



**General Assembly** November 6th 2023

**Historial Security Council** English

**Topic: Vietnam War**

**Main submitters:** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

**Co-submitter:** Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North), Republic of Vietnam (South), United States of America, French Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, People’s Republic of China,

**Signatories**: Commonwealth of Australia,

*The United Nations Security Council,*

*Acknowledging* the Paris negotiations periodically taking place since 1968,

*Noting with deep concern* the amount of terrible war crimes performed on Vietnamese land and Its people.

*Noting further* the role that ideological differences play in the conflict,

*Recognizing* the need of humanitarian aid to the South and North Vietnam,

*Aware of* the effects of Agent Orange, Purple, Blue, White, and other herbicides, previously used by the US,

*Alarmed by* the destructive usage of White Phosphorus against the National Liberation Front and Vietnamese civilians,

1. Encourages a global humanitarian effort in helping Vietnamese citizens, such as, but not limited to:
	1. Creating healthcare facilities for com-batants and civilians on both sides suffering from PTSD or injury, Including but not limited to:
		1. sending aid in the form of a global humanitarian effort, aiding victims of both the sides with doctors;
		2. Respective governments to adhere to the Geneva Convention with respect to hospitals and areas of aid;
	2. sending food and building resources;
2. Urges all nations, which have yet to ratify the 1925 Geneva Protocol, to do so;
3. Demandsthe establishment of an interim government, preceding democratic elections;
	1. For the Viet Cong and South Vietnamese governments to relinquish control of their respective sovereign territories for a duration of 6 months;
	2. Creating a unified state with a parliamentary system, consisting of:
		1. 67% North Vietnamese representation;
		2. 33% South Vietnamese representation;
		3. with new elections every 4 years;
	3. With all foreign troops permanently withdrawing;
	4. With a combined foreign intervention in the case that the elections don’t happen after the six-month mark;
4. Suggests the creation of an economic committee to aid Vietnam humanitarian aid with the guidelines such as, but not limited to:
	1. each member state actively involved in the war contribute according to their wish and ability with a time cap of 3 years;
		1. with a minimum requirement of 0.5 % of their GDP in either monetary or resource equivalent;
		2. 80 % of funds needed for humanitarian aid be contributed by USA;
		3. 7.5 % of funds needed for humanitarian aid be contributed by PRC;
		4. 10 % of funds needed for humanitarian aid be contributed by the UK and France;
		5. 2.5 % of funds needed for humanitarian aid be contributed by the USSR;
	2. A panel controlled by the newly created interim government (as mentioned in OC3) overseeing the use and implementation of the money and resources contributed with the supervision of the p5 countries;
	3. Financial aid in form of reparation costs for families involved in farming to make a living once again, lump sum package of 1,500 dollars per affected families;
5. Further demands the departure of all military personnel from Vietnam, with the exception of:
	1. US military personnel;
		1. Stationed at key diplomatic points ie. embassies;
		2. Capped at 100;
	2. Burmese troops;
		1. With a total cap of 10,000;
		2. With the aim of maintaining peace and order during the transition;
		3. Who will depart after the dissolution of the Interim Government;
		4. Financed by the USSR;
	3. USSR, PRC, and UK military advisors;
		1. Who will train a new Interim Army which can maintain peace and order after the dissolution of the Interim Government;
		2. Who will remain for one year;
		3. Capped at 10,000;
		4. With a 1:1:1 ratio;
	4. US civilian personnel stationed in Vietnam;
	5. With the aim of watching over the Sino-Soviet troops supporting the Interim Government
6. Confirms the creation of a US fund, from which they would pay reparations, taking in consideration section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, which shall be spent on:
	1. A demining initiative that is a combined effort of the active countries during the war;
		1. This would include bombs such as cluster munitions, grenades, and artillery shells;
		2. This would be funded by the US as part of their reparations of a sum, of 2.24 billion dollars;
	2. Ecological studies focused on;
		1. Research into the negative short and long-term effects of herbicides, anti-personnel gases, and other substances spread across the region;
			1. Including White Phosphorus, Napalm, CN, CS, DM, and Agents Orange, Blue, White, and Purple;
			2. Costing 600 million dollars over 15 years;
		2. The development of preventive measures limiting the damage caused by the above-mentioned substances, costing 200 million dollars over 15 years;
7. Further urges the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops, soldiers, and partisans from the land of all countries that have been dragged into the conflict, such as the Khmer Republic and Laos;
8. Establishes an interim-navy, funded by the sovereign wealth fund which is being financed by the P5 in order to reinforce local maritime claims, for the purposes of:
	1. Securing maritime boundaries in the exclusive economic zone held by Vietnam for the purposes of fishing and petrol resources;
	2. Ensuring the security and right of passage of sea to the interim government;
	3. Such funding would encompass 500 million dollars for 10 years from the fund;
9. Proposes that a ceasefire agreement is established between all parties involved and that diplomatic negotiations are held between parties most involved in the conflict (PRC, USA, North Vietnam, South Vietnam), which will be supervised by the UN and representatives of six different countries not involved in the conflict, which shall be:
	1. Cuba;
	2. Burma;
	3. Czechoslovakia;
	4. Canada;
	5. Sweden;
	6. Portugal;
10. Establishes the newly created Vietnam as the 6th member of the ASEAN;
11. Further demands the creation of a United Task force made up of the P5 countries;
	1. Whose goal it will be to overthrow the mystical government of Cambodia;
	2. Which will be supplied by Australian kangaroos;



**General Assembly** November 6th 2023

**United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

 English

**Topic: Decriminalization of Hard Drugs**

**Main Submitter:** The United States of America

**Co-Submitter:** The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The Republic of Chile, The Republic of Honduras

**Signatories:** The Republic of Peru, The Portuguese Republic, Canada, The United Mexican States, The Swiss Confederation, The Kingdom of Spain, The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, The Federative Republic of Brazil

*Addressing* the ambitions and inherent challenges of decriminalizing hard drugs,

*Recognizing* that the current punitive approach towards hard drug patients has led to a range of negative consequences, such as mass incarceration, increased social inequalities, and limited access to essential healthcare services,

*Acknowledging* the need for a more comprehensive, evidence-based, and humane approach to tackle the root causes of the conflict,

*Further recalling* the impact of foreign aid by external parties, especially regarding military equipment, states within the UNODC,

*Reaffirming* the commitment of the international community to work collaboratively towards more effective drug policies that prioritize prevention, harm reduction, treatment, and rehabilitation,

*Calls upon*  the application of harm reduction techniques to lower the risks connected with drug use, by establishing:

1. Safe environments where individuals can do these drugs, penalizing public spaces in groups
2. Needle exchange programs, where,
	1. It acts as a point of contact for people seeking access to counseling, addiction treatment, and medical services,
	2. Clean needles will be provided for consumers to consume drugs intravenously in order to,
		1. Make injection practices safer,
		2. Reduce the risk of STDs, like HIV, being spread.

 *Further requests* for the establishment of Drugs Consumption Rooms (DCRs), which are safe consumption sites, where consumers may consume drugs only under medical prescriptions and where there are:

1. *Create* a controlled, safe environment that reduces the risk of fatal overdoses and other health issues for users
2. *Implement* exceptional equipment to minimize any faults and ensure good effectiveness
3. *Ensure* the supervision of trained staff, which will monitor the consumers at all times they are consuming said drugs
4. *Organize* training sessions for healthcare professionals, ensuring they are equipped with the latest knowledge and techniques about drug use
5. *Establish* dedicated counseling departments for trained professionals to offer guidance on drug use and address concerns, provide health check-ups, and support groups;
6. *Seek* financial support from international organizations….
7. *Ensure* the reduced wait times for those services

*Requests nations* to fund educational programs tailored to local languages and cultures emphasizing awareness about the misuse and dangers of hard drugs to be taught to the public.

1. Utilizing multimedia platforms such as but not limited to;

 i) radio,

ii) television,

iii) community workshops.

*Calls upon* the recognition of treating drug addiction as a health and social issue, not a criminal justice or moral issue in order to reduce the stigma related to this issue.

1. Replace criminal penalties with civil penalties such as treatment programs with counseling, educational seminars, community service, or fines.
	1. The aim of this model is to improve health and social outcomes.
	2. The increased likelihood that a person will seek help when they need it.
	3. This will be decided by an organization established by each country and funded by each country with the economic assistance of the United States of America.
2. Reduce strain on the criminal justice system by reducing the burden on the court system.
	1. Bringing new resources and money to the country’s economy. This will:
		1. Promote economic growth.
		2. Reduce the amount of resources allocated to costs of imprisonment

Encourages the states present in the UNODC to recognize the relationship between suicides and stigmatization

1. The less stigmatization around drug use, the lower the rates of suicide as individuals are allowed into society without the burden of shame, and other consequences such as suicide, and other mental health
2. In order to reduce stigmatization these steps will be taken
	1. Instead of calling individuals who take drugs on a regular basis “drug addicts”, calling them “drug patients” to emphasize the nature of public health instead of legislation

Requests the hard drugs be supplied through controlled chains, removing potential issues associated with drug trafficking and associated funding of terrorism without harming local small businesses

Further request the funding for these rehabilitation facilities and programs as an investment which will return back in the future by;

1. Primarily the United States of America and other voluntary states present in the UNODC.
2. Through Crowdfunding, Sponsors, NGO’s, and Independent International organizations

*Remains* actively seized on the matter.



**General Assembly** November 4th 2023

**United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

English

**Topic: Combating organized crime in Southern and Central America**

**Main Submitter:** The United States of America

**Co-Submitter:** The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The Republic of Honduras, The Republic of Italy, The Republic of Chile

**Signatories:** People’s Republic of China, Canada, the Federative Republic of Brazil, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, The Portuguese Republic, The Kingdom of Thailand, Jamaica, The Republic of Peru, Switzerland, the Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Columbia, The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

*Alarmed by* the grave threat posed by organized crime in Central and South America, which includes but is not limited to; drug trafficking, human smuggling, and money laundering,

*Conscious* that the low quality of life is one of the main root causes of organised crime in Southern and Central America

*Concerned* regarding the corruption of countries in Southern and Central America,

*Horrified* by the exportation of drugs from countries in Southern and Central America,

*Further recalling* the impact of foreign aid by external parties, especially regarding military equipment, within the states of the UNODC.

Calls upon states present in the UNODC to assist in the cooperation, peacekeeping and formation of an organisation to monitor drug selling in regions of central and southern America by:

1. The creation of a dedicated multinational group that provides on-site UN peacekeepers to undertake rigorous medical supervision and control when allocating the drugs to specific individuals, resulting in an untroubled exchange. As Well as:

i) The mobilisation of backup troops from the states present in the UNODC, in case of any potential ambush for the purpose of protecting the drugs in the open markets.

1. Establishing limits on who may purchase the drugs for medical prescriptions as well as the quantity they purchase.
2. Establishing certain places where individuals can do these drugs, penalising public spaces in groups
3. Establishing affordable but adequate prices and make
4. sure that propaganda through media, schools and religious seminars doesn't persuade consumers to turn to alternatives, such as radical cartels and violent gangs.
5. In case of new countries being involved in the issue, there will be a vote held upon the application of this resolution on the problematic countries.

Encourages the corruption, faults and misgovernment of the countries in southern and central America that allow the exportation of illicit drugs into lucrative markets to prevent such mistakes from happening again by:

1. Introducing oaths of allegiance for soldiers/police officers or any high-ranking officials to serve to minimise the amount of corruption in a nation, which leads to a decrease in the exportation of drugs
2. Improve the communication amongst these civil servants to further decrease corruption and eliminate any misunderstandings.
3. Investing in technology and training for their police forces and implementing stricter penalties for those involved in these illicit activities.

Calls upon the countries to intensify efforts in strengthening border control measures, including but not limited to:

1. enhanced personnel training
2. deployment of modern technology
3. cooperation with neighbouring countries, as a vital component of the broader strategy to effectively combat and dismantle organised crime networks operating within its borders

Emphasises the urgent need for member states to allocate substantial resources towards the development and implementation of comprehensive eradication programs aimed at combating organised crime, including measures such as but not limited to:

1. to strengthen law enforcement
2. improve intelligence sharing,
3. Enhancing international cooperation, with the goal of disrupting criminal networks and reducing their influence and impact on society.

Calls for a private embargo of arms illegally imported into affected regions in order to,

1. give groups committing organised crime less power to work with,
2. Effectively empower the regional law enforcement forces to combat the mentioned groups in a more effective way.

Calls upon:

1. Decreasing corruption by improving or reforming the judicial systems.
2. Increasing the punishment for corruption such as longer prison sentences.
3. Improvement of the way officials such as civil servants are drafted and improve the system for election and voting for officials so that it is legitimate.
4. Increased checks for corruption.
5. Implementation of laws to excess information about the government.
6. Making the lobbying of private sectors and criminal organisations in elections unconstitutional.

Recommends that certain member states allocate sufficient resources, for both financial and humanitarian aid

1. Funded by co-signatories, primary US
2. Funded by NGOs and the UN

Calls upon the states present in the UNODC to establish :

1. An organisation to help rehabilitate drug addicts and send them into facilities to be given adequate and sufficient care
2. Jail sentence overrules the rehabilitation programs if the drug addict is a trafficker instead of a consumer
3. Court judges can decide the threshold between a consumer and a trafficker in said country
4. *Engage* with community leaders, religious figures, and local influencers to promote the centre's objectives, fostering trust and community involvement;
5. Funded mostly by volunteering countries and the UN

*Remains* actively seized on the matter.



**General Assembly** November 6th 2023

**Human Rights Council**

 English

**Topic: The ongoing Issue of Ethnic Violence in the Arab World and Africa**

***Main submitter****:* Nigeria

***Co-submitters***: Germany, Palestine

***Signatories*:** The Netherlands, Yemen, Oman, Myanmar, The glorious land of Turkiye, Azerbaijan, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Egypt, Central African Republic, Iraq, French Republic

*Recognizing the effort to create a safe and stable environment for diplomatic processes,*

*Emphasising the encouragement of upkeeping human rights in the Arab World and Africa,*

*Accepts the desire for the Arab World and Africa to prosper economically and to develop freely,*

*Desiring ethnic groups to come together to combat the ongoing ethnic violence;*

1. *Requests* the monitoring of ongoing ethnic violence and human rights violations by the UNHRC;
2. *Encourages* all high income countries that have signed the resolution to contribute to already existing UN foundations to help countries suffering from ethnic violence improve financially, economically and institutionally;
3. UN Foundations could include OCHA (Office for Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs), CERF (Central Emergency Response Fund)
4. *Calls upon* the establishment of the funding program PEENUS (Promoting Economic Equality Nationally or to substitute States) that ensures;
	1. the furthering of collaboration in economic development of undeveloped Arabic and African countries through the following methods;
		1. The donation of 0.1% of the More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) signatories’ GDP who’s GDP places them within the top 50 countries in the world bank and 0.01%of the MEDCs signatories’ GNP to be used for the development of underdeveloped states through programs supporting the development of infrastructure, agriculture and education;
	2. better distribution of resources which will be monitored closely by representatives in each statestowards the countries’ economies and helping to solve social inequalities by distributing said resources in specific amounts based on their economic state,
5. *Further calls upon* Arabic and African countries’ ethnic groups coming together to combat ethnic violence based in their countries whilst;
	1. Not violating human rights especially if the rights being violated are in the form of;
		1. Ethnic violence,
		2. Rioting
		3. Exploiting women’s rights following stricter humanitarian laws - monitoring from a third party state of the same religious beliefs (Islamic republic of Iran) - would be a “protecting power”;
	2. Making sure that the combat taking place doesn’t largely impact the countries’ economy;
6. *Urges* the recognition of all ethnicities as one group and never;
	1. Limiting based off of ethnicity
	2. Promoting benefaction based off of ethnicity
7. *Recommends* providing humanitarian aid without political bias and assistance to individuals displaced from the Arab World and/or Africa if their repatriation is not viable;
8. *Remains* actively seized on the matter.



**General Assembly** November 6th 2023

**Human Rights Council**  English

**Topic: Addressing the problem of women's rights violations in Iran**

***Main submitter****:* Germany

***Co-submitters*:** Nigeria, Palestine, Netherlands

***Signatories***: Ethiopia, French Republic, The Netherland, Yemen, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The Great Glorious Empire of Türkiye, Azerbaijan

*Recognizing the effort to create a safe and stable environment for the women,*

*Emphasising the encouragement of upkeeping human rights in Iran,*

*Desiring people in Iran to come together to combat the ongoing human right violations,*

*Criticizing the regime of the current government that considers itself to be proceeding from the religion of Islam, as it is tyrannical and dictatorial as well as not based on the Quran’s beliefs at all (to quote: “Quran (49:13) does not make any distinction based on sex and believes in human equality”, as well as Quran (2:256) stating that there is to be no compulsion in religion)*

*Bearing in mind that all countries that are in the UN have a duty to work together to help improve the current state of women’s rights,*

*Alarmed by the simple fact that children (specifically girls from age 13 and boys from age 15) are being sold to obligatory marriages by their fathers and the government.*

*Desiring a wider female representation in Iran's parliament, which is known as the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majles) and the Guardian Council (since it contains only 6% of women senators as of January 2022).*

*Emphasizing collaboration with partners which could help fund either education or monitoring or both;*

1. *Reminds* that Iran suffers majorly from women’s rights violations and thus is in desperate need of support from neighboring countries and MEDC’s, as well as peaceful negotiations;
2. *Calls upon* peaceful negotiations and/or conversations with Iran
3. *Recommends* Iran to recognise international laws as their own (to a certain extent), and respect basic human rights whether they are;
	1. Women’s rights,
	2. Ethnic rights,
	3. Alternative human rights;
	4. Religious rights
4. *Further recommends*to decrease stigma connected with contraception. Countries are encouraged to share awareness of benefits connected with contraception and present it as a normal part of life;
5. *Proposes* abortions, being with interference from authorities, legal in the cases of rape or incest;
6. *Strongly encourages*, education amongst women and men of all ages on their options and availability of free contraceptives;
7. *Encourages* to provide;
	1. Health center for mothers to provide care,
	2. Find funds and check they keep their word;
8. *Further proposes* to limit or remove the dress code violations such as;
	1. Fines,
	2. Imprisonment,
	3. Harassment by morality police;
9. *Urges* the minimal age of marriage being increased to 18 years of age, whether or not parental consent is given to prevent unnecessary child marriages;
10. *Further reminds* that women have the right to have a freedom of;
	1. Movement, not needing permission from a male guardian to travel abroad
	2. Expression, not being punished for speaking freely, thus not receiving punishments in the form of;
		1. Harassment,
		2. Arrest,
		3. Imprisonment;
	3. Political representation, decreasing, or fully eliminating obstacles and underrepresentation towards politics and decision making roles;
	4. The wearing of hijab to be voluntary as it is a choice of each individual how they practice their religion and whether to either expose their privacy or not and it is no woman’s culture to be told what to wear or be killed if she doesn’t cover her hair.
11. *Further calls upon* the creation of a UN committee under the name of People’s United Security and Social Institution ( P.U.S.S.I ), which will;
	1. Collect roughly 0.002cmv c5% of the GDP, which high income countries would input into this organization,
	2. Provide UN observes to monitor the situation in Iran,
		1. They will conduct random inspections happening once a month;
	3. Provide education in terms of preventing women’s rights violations,
	4. Support women in financial distress and are in need of help,
	5. Distribute resources to better educate country inhabitants on how women’s rights are violated and how the cases of these women’s rights violations can be solved;
12. *Remains* actively seized on the matter.



**General Assembly** November 6th 2023

**Security Council**  English

**Topic: The ongoing civil war in Sudan**

*Acknowledging* the SAF and RSF's roles in delaying the democratic transition of Sudan,

*Acknowledging* the need for a solution through peaceful negotiations,

*Noting with approval* the contributions of the international bodies such as the IGAD, the AU and the AL in facilitating peace-talks,

*Alarmed by* the over 1.2 million refugees and 4.5 million internally displaced Sudanese people,

*Alarmed by* the large civilian casualties,

*Condemning* the crimes committed against the Sudanese people by the military factions, the RSF and the SAF,

1. Urges the establishment of a new Sudanese government by

a. creating a Sudanese parliament consisting of 200 members while

i. members of the civilians, RSF and SAF must be represented at all times

ii. elections to this parliament will be carried out every 2 years
 iii. an UN peacekeeping mission will be sent to Sudan every two years for the duration of the elections

 b. appointing a council of 5 Elders as the heads of state

i. consisting the head of SAF, the head of RSF, and 3 civilian elected leaders

 ii. not being able to propose legislation

iii. with all 5 members having the power of Veto regarding all legislation proposed by the parliament

iv. including a 6th Elder from the lines of the UN Secretariat will oversee the activities of the Council of the 5 Elders and report back to the UN;

1. Demands an immediate and sustained humanitarian ceasefire between the SAF and RSF, and all allied forces;
2. Demands that all parties, such as, but not limited to the SAF, RSF, SPLM-N (Agar), SPLMN-(al-Hilu) and SLA, JEM, SNA, SLM/A and all belligerents comply with their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law, in the protection of:
	1. civilians and civilian objects,
	2. humanitarian personnel,
	3. humanitarian facilities and assets,
	4. persons hors de combat,
	5. UN and other NGO workers;
3. Strongly urges the international community to reconsider and progressively lift the existing economic sanctions on Sudan once a democratic and stable government, as instructed in clause 2, has been enstated, taking into account the impact of the sanctions on the Sudanese people.
4. Declares the creation of the Darfur demilitarized area:
	1. With the demilitarization being overseen by the UN peacekeeping mission,
	2. With the DMZ being set up over all 3 areas of Darfur,
	3. With a minimum duration of 4 (15 USA) years. This duration can be increased:
		1. in case of a violent conflict in the area, or
		2. in case of a failure of the stability of the government