

Code: 1.1

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Topic: The Relationship between Disarmament and Development

Noting with concern the lack of oversight into small arms proliferation, biological and nuclear weapons, and that a major reason for the unwillingness to disarm, especially regarding nuclear disarmament, is the lack of transparency and trust between nations,

Realizing the need for advancing our understanding of nuclear energy and the need for anti-ballistic missile technology, and that previous UN resolutions, such as General Assembly Resolution 65/52 and Security Council Resolution 1540, are effective but insufficient to deal with these issues,

The United Nations Security Council,

1. *Strongly emphasizes* the necessity for expanding international supervision into countries:
 - a. An independent committee, Organization Regarding Arms Development and Disarmament, (ORADAD) will be formed to review the creation of all new nuclear weapons and biological weapons;
 - b. To prevent proliferation, the committee will conduct yearly reviews as to the number of nuclear weapons as well as organizations that are involved in any part of the production of nuclear weapons;
 - c. Data collected in reviews will be available to UN member states:
 - i. Member states will have the ability to set security clearance for the public or private access to said information;
 - d. The Organization Regarding Arms Development and Disarmament will also have the power to form a board of inspectors that will be admitted to each State being watched by the supervision committee to validate the accuracy of reported information:
 - i. The internal functions and governing of the committee will be left to the committee's discretion. Inspectors will be appointed on a rotating basis. All inspectors reports will be added to the database containing the collected transparent information;
 - e. Information will be added to a secure database for member state officials to access:
 - i. Member states whose reported information is invalidated by the inspection committee are subject to varying economic sanctions depending on the severity of misreported information;

2. Member states' budgets allocated toward nuclear weapon development/research will be transitioned gradually in two ways:
 - a. Research into understanding and further exploring nuclear energy and its practical application in relation to state-by-state development, especially to developing countries which could benefit extremely from nuclear power;
 - b. The International Atomic Energy Agency will facilitate the research of nuclear energy within each individual state and thereby ensure nuclear energy remains strictly within the bounds of general advancement rather than weaponization;
 - c. The Anti-Ballistic Missile Development Committee (ABMDC) will be established by the United Nations and funded by member countries. The purpose of this committee will be to fund research into sophisticated anti-ballistic missile systems. All technological research and breakthroughs will be disseminated the same as other reported information.

Code: 1.2

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Topic: The Relationship between Disarmament and Development

Concerned by the continuation and lack of control over the small arms trade,

Fully Alarmed by \$2 trillion dollars of military spending worldwide,

Aware of the lack of oversight of disarmament and development,

Concerned by risks posed to less developed nations by the over 2,000 nuclear tests done to date citing nuclear emergencies,

Recognizing the limited general knowledge on the topic of disarmament

Emphasizing the necessity for increased dialogue with developing nations,

The United Nations Security Council,

1. *Suggests* limitations on the small arms trade:
 - a. Incentivising countries to limit manufacturing to unauthorized groups;
 - b. Disarmament and development committee will provide guidelines;
 - c. Discontinuing the sale of illicit arms to terrorist and organized crime organizations;
 - d. Creating background checks to insure that entities must meet qualifications;
2. *Recommends* the reallocation of military funds:
 - a. The Security council recommends decreasing the funding towards militaries;
 - b. The funding taken out of the military should be allocated to functions that would support development worldwide including:
 - i. Research in the field of Nuclear Energy, the funding that is allocated to ORADAD, Development in the nuclear energy field will be monitored to ensure safety standards are met;
 - ii. Meeting sustainable development goals domestically;

- iii. Provide funding for developing countries monitored by the Financing and Development Office;
- 3. *Resolves* to implement a subcommittee under the security council managing the reallocation of funds from defense towards development:
 - a. The emphasis of this committee is to establish order and more control over the production of arms:
 - i. This committee will help decrease the ability for terrorists to access weapons as easily, through better regulation;
 - b. Two representatives from each nation in the security council will be representatives in this subcommittee:
 - i. Professionals in development and defense careers will be the representatives to help decide where funds should be allocated;
 - c. Allocation of funds will be public so that there is no manipulation or confusion of the funds;
- 4. *Endorses* free zones in undeveloped countries:
 - a. A free zone is an area free of testing and development of nuclear arms;
 - b. Protecting nations from exploitation under treaties;
 - c. Calling other nations to support treaties on free zones;
- 5. *Proposes* the creation of a social media campaign titled “DISARM”:
 - a. Focused on educating the general public regarding threats to safety due to the presence of arms;
 - b. Showcasing the benefits of disarmament internationally such as:
 - i. Increased safety;
 - ii. Improvements to sustainability;
 - iii. This will be accomplished by showcasing success stories due to disarmament;
 - c. Utilizing this social media campaign to generate support for domestic policies on disarmament;

6. *Utilizing* the subcommittees to host international forums discussing disarmament and development:

- i. Drawing the attention to the lack of dialogue within smaller third-world countries;
- ii. Forums focused on understanding the needs of underdeveloped countries within disarmament and nuclear weaponry.

Code: 1.1

Committee: World Health Organization

Topic: Ensuring Adequate Access to Healthcare

Acknowledging the strain caused by inadequate healthcare access on nations in all sectors,

Noting not all nations are the same and need support in different areas,

Urging nations to modify solutions to best fit their needs,

Understanding that many states do not have the economy to fully support an adequate healthcare system,

Recognizing the destabilizing factors caused by foreign organizations especially if overextended into a nation's government,

Acknowledging that more education leads to more doctors which in turn improves the nation's healthcare regardless of if it is private or socialized,

Acknowledging that healthcare is not at a sufficient level of affordability,

The World Health Organization,

1. *Utilizes* immediate relief funding;
 - a. Provides volunteer health care professionals to travel to countries in need of adequate professional staff to provide access to quality care as well as aiding medical training in the immediate area;
 - b. Supplies distribution of resources such as medical equipment and essential medicines to help properly equip less effective healthcare systems;
 - c. Funding provided by WHO member contributions and private party sponsors;
 - d. Volunteer work will be provided by both WHO volunteer programs and private party contributions;
2. *Proposes* the creation of a branch within the World Health Organization, focused on the improvement of a nation's healthcare infrastructure so countries can provide adequate healthcare to provide quality healthcare within that country's own means:
 - a. Improving sustainability of healthcare services and access by providing healthcare education and providing quality facilities and services, in urban and rural areas;
 - b. Improving physical infrastructure in urban and rural areas to increase the overall hygiene and health of the population;

- c. Proposes that individual countries implement a more effective and dedicated healthcare education system in order to improve the general quality of medical staff and doctors:
 - i. Setting an international standard for healthcare education;
 - ii. Establishment of healthcare institutions by individual governments and the WHO to better train medical personnel;
 - iii. Subsidizing healthcare education costs through various government organizations in addition to a nation's WHO membership dues;
 - d. Recommending the usage of universal health coverage to all people in order to better maintain healthcare sustainability in each country;
3. *Suggests* countries create a system to follow up and revise and improve their healthcare plans as necessary:
- a. No expectation of reciprocation and aid from participating nations but strongly advised;
 - b. Encourage the development of country specific healthcare programs with domestic funding;
 - c. Construction of domestic health infrastructure on the nation's own initiative;
4. *Advocates* financial support for medical education and infrastructure in countries seeking support in both private and universal healthcare:
- a. All funds will be collected through the UN and WHO with the goal of at least 500 million USD every year;
 - b. Additional money will be requested and collected from donations by the general public, and willing countries, for the short term goals Funds will be used to build infrastructure and support health education;
 - c. We will require an additional 500 million for immediate relief, to be paid by 2030;
 - d. Funds will be collected based proportionally to every country's total GDP to indicate fairness towards countries with a lower income;
 - e. Funds will be collected annually;

- f. All money will be administered and stored with the world bank for all healthcare purposes, for all countries who need it.

Code: 1.3

Committee: World Health Organization

Topic: Ensuring Adequate Access to Healthcare

Noting the importance of giving access and adequate health care to all and the lack of access to efficient and sustainable healthcare in many developing countries,

Encouraging international information sharing that allows for the greatest level of benefit to everyone and the importance of all voices being heard in conversations on healthcare,

The World Health Organization

1. *Calls upon* member states to begin implementing programs to give better access to healthcare and requests implementing funding by:
 - a. Inviting foreign investors to build new hospitals and train healthcare workers to facilitate care for the population;
 - b. Emphasis on the realization that the solution will require short-term monetary sacrifice but will save trillions in economic output in the long run;
2. *Recommends* a 3-way healthcare system implemented by the private and public sector option for separate nations based on their need:
 - a. A subcommittee of the WHO, World Health Insurance (WHI) founded by Sponsors of this resolution, three party system where the UN members, who opt into this system, would pay an amount proportional to their GDP, The top 10 ranked nation would pay 5% of their GDP, and the rest would pay 2%, this would provide the WHI with more than 500 billion dollars annually:
 - i. The three parts of this system would be WHO and WHI, UN member states, and the peoples' of the UN member states;
 - ii. The WHI would fund the UN member states based on the need of medical help;
 - iii. The citizens of the nations would not have to pay for the full payment, but only a portion of the price, the rest would be funded by the government, which is funded by the WHI;
 - iv. In order for this to happen, public hospitals would need to hand in annual reports to respective governments, and the government would hand a report into the WHO;
 - b. Private Sector: privately funded, if government-funded healthcare is not available,

- c. Public Sector: government funded through taxation of the citizens, will be difficult to implement in underdeveloped countries with low GDPs;
- 3. *Emphasizes* education about the medical system, as well as increasing the capacity of the medical personnel:
 - a. Education and training programs for future patients and doctors;
 - b. Increased benefits for medical personnel as incentive to become a doctor;
 - c. Sets a worldwide status quo of how a healthcare system should function;
- 4. *Emphasizes* global sharing of effective means of healthcare adequacy:
 - a. WHO will inform Member States outside of committee on effectiveness.

Código: 1.1

Comité: Organización de Estados Americanos

Tópico: Eliminar la Violencia Provocada por el Narcotráfico

Observando que el problema de la violencia del narcotráfico ha dañado la salud de nuestra gente y el futuro de nuestra cultura y las tasas de homicidios en las Américas han sido entre 14.5 y 16.7 por 100,000 residentes, mientras los números son entre 6.0 y 7.4 para el resto del mundo,

Alarmado por que muchos vendedores no son investigados y por eso, hay la probabilidad de narcotráfico sin regulación,

Reconociendo que las personas participan en el narcotráfico porque no tienen otra elección de maneras de ganar dinero,

La Organización de Estados Americanos,

1. *Recomienda* juntarse con organizaciones no gubernamentales para saber más sobre los narcotráficos entre sus propios países para combatir la violencia creada por el narcotráfico:
 - a. Desarrollar y copiar para otros países el programa de Brasil, el Centro de Excelencia para la Reducción de la Oferta de Drogas Ilícitas con la UNODC, UNDP y la SENAD;
2. *Recomienda* distribuir licencias de organizaciones por medios fáciles para el pueblo:
 - a. Para pagar por las licencias, ponemos una impuesta en negocio de porcentaje pequeña y realista;
 - b. Los negocios necesitan estar investigados para ver si son confiables antes de recibir licencia;
3. *Recomienda* implementar un programa para ayudar a gobiernos locales a dar oportunidades de trabajo y ganar dinero para dar una elección alternativa al narcotráfico:
 - a. Ejemplos de oportunidades son trabajos públicos que ocupan el gobierno y que ayudan en mejorar el país:
 - i. Limpiar parques nacionales;
 - ii. Limpiar la basura y polución;
 - iii. Ayudar a la gente que ya tiene negocio propio y necesitan empleados (viejitos, gente de granja, gente de bajos impuestos, y gente de visibilidades);

- b. El dinero para fundar los programas vendría del dinero que ha sido recibido por las licencias que requieren dar un porcentaje al gobierno:
 - i. Siempre va a ver gente que quiere empezar un negocio, siempre va a ver licencias . Y cuando tengan negocios van a tener que pagar.

Code: 1.1

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Eliminating Gender-based Violence

Alarmed by the free reign of perpetrators of sex crimes and the inability of the public to identify sex offenders in their communities,

Noting that education has been proven to reduce instances of gender-based violence,

Fully aware that perpetrators of gender-based violence are not treated with appropriate severity,

Recognizing the bias of all judges, and that male judges are more likely to give perpetrators more leniency,

General Assembly,

1. Requests that all nations create and publicize their sex-offender registries with the intent of creating a global registry that will enable governments to prevent the movement of violent criminals:
 - a. This list will be composed of separate country's registries, compiled to create a comprehensive global list;
 - b. This list will have equal access to everyone (employers, schools, communities, etc.) and new sex-offenders can be added to the list via court trial;
 - c. Registered sex-offenders will be required to gain permission from their country of origin and destination country before traveling internationally;
2. Calls for additional education about the topic of gender-based violence, both for children and adults, along with campaigns with the intent to spread awareness of gender-based violence and to inform of the consequences:
 - a. Acknowledging that education has been found to reduce rates of gender-based violence;
 - b. Campaigns will include, but aren't limited to, television ads, billboards, social media, booths at public events;
 - c. In remote locations with little to no internet access, or locations that are practicing female genital mutilation, 'honor crimes', or traditional/cultural gender-based violence, UN employees, or other volunteers will travel to these locations in order to educate citizens;
 - d. These ad campaigns will be funded and created by the United Nations, and will have the ability to be dubbed over and/or captioned to provide equal access;

- e. Education will be in the form of curriculum added to schools for children under 18, along with classes and articles written with the purpose of educating adults on the topic of gender-based violence;
3. Urges all nations to increase punishment for perpetrators of gender-based violence:
 - a. Including longer prison sentences for those convicted of crimes such as rape, molestation, and female genital mutilation;
 - b. Establishing the legality of harsh punishments as deemed appropriate by the presiding judge;
 4. Recommends that female judges hear cases for women that have been victims of gender-based crime:
 - a. Observing that 90% of adult victims and 82% of child victims of rape are female;
 - b. Recognizing that women's access to education must be increased to meet these standards;
 - c. Specifying that the ruling authority should also be female, as to avoid bias that may come from a male judge;
 - d. Noting that juries will still be based on random selection as to prevent conflict of interest.

Code: 1.1

Committee: UN High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Operationalizing UNHCR's Commitments to the IDP-Initiative

Recalling the resolution for the internally displaced person (IDP) initiative of September 2020,

Reaffirming once again the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards internally displaced people,

Taking note of ways to help internally displaced people create a new home and livelihood,

Recognizing the need for increased humanitarian and educational assistance to internally displaced people as well as direct assistance to the IDP initiative,

Honoring that IDPs are guaranteed human rights as in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Acknowledging that human trafficking is still a cause for displacement and needs to be handled with more than just humanitarian efforts,

Understanding that Southeast Asia needs more support in general from the UNHCR, an area that was not prioritized earlier and needs humanitarian assistance,

Providing specific resources such as doctors, teachers, therapists, food, money and other for countries in more dire need,

Trusts that smaller organizations of countries like the ASEAN or the EU can support the UNHCR when it comes to resources and funds,

Using UNICEF to assist because its cause is to benefit children and the children are in danger when it comes to causes of IDPs as well,

Changing target countries to target areas, Groups of countries that need help from the UNHCR, but when more help is needed by a specific country it can be more specified and *ensuring* more fluid and flexible target areas when it comes to benefitted countries,

Highlighting the need for education, and more involvement in the community for the ability to have independence and more opportunities,

Collaborating with church humanitarian efforts like the Red Cross, or other humanitarian trips (assuming it is safe to do so),

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

1. *Appeals* all States to provide humanitarian and educational assistance to internally displaced people;

2. *Urges* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other programs with similar goals to expand their system to reach more internally displaced people and provide as much refugee help as possible;
3. *Urges* all agencies within the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to ensure participation in the IDP initiative, which is the operation of aiding internally displaced persons, and encourages them to provide financial and resource support;
4. *Designates* to continue the authorization of adequate financial provisions (6) - through private, governmental, and non-governmental organizations- in the United Nations to enable the IDP initiative and UNHCR to provide as many resources as possible and also to maintain existing refugee camps around the world;
5. *Resolving* the 9 Target areas:
 - a. *Proclaims* the regions instead of the countries;
 - b. *Deploring* to create a fluid and flexible nature;
 - c. *Reaffirming* Crisis task forces and humanitarian task forces:
 - i. *Ensuring* that the crisis task force is made for emergencies such as Ukraine;
 - ii. *Recommending* humanitarian task force made to help IDPs integrate into society;
 - d. *Utilizing* UNHCR representatives sent to sovereign nations:
 - i. *Ensuring* UNHCR representatives will ensure the operation of the IDP initiative in conjunction with the IDP-Initiative leader of that nation;
6. *Ensuring* adequate funding through:
 - a. Specific organizations and groups of people such as teachers, doctors, therapists, Red Cross, and other humanitarian organizations;
 - b. Spreading awareness to current and potential future sponsors in order to secure funds;
 - c. Acquiring grants from first world countries;
 - d. Funding from NGOs and more centralized multi-country organizations;
7. *Updating* data collection by:

- a. Requesting countries to lend data from their IDP population and their situations;
 - b. Using this data to better understand what IDPs of specific areas need and how much funding is required;
8. *Establishing* a clear goal through:
- a. Enabling IDPs to be able to sustain themselves in their new environment;
 - b. Realizing the need for education:
 - i. Creating an education system that encourages IDPs to pursue careers that support the community and other IDPs, such as teachers;
 - ii. Instigating volunteer programs such as the Red Cross that work in refugee camps and educate IDPs that will help IDPs to fund and run themselves;
 - iii. It is very important to us to integrate IDPs into society, giving job opportunities through education so that they can become self-sufficient;
 - c. Granting welfare to IDPs in need to:
 - i. Address the basic needs and provide shelter, resources, and safety to IDPs;
 - ii. Reaffirming the importance of the Human Rights Declaration and incorporating it into our goal.

Code: 1.2

Committee: United Nations High Commission for Refugees,

Topic: Operationalizing the UNHCR's commitment to the IDP initiative

Noting the plight faced by internally displaced peoples, of whom there are now a disheartening 59.1 million,

Concerned that the burden of supporting refugees falls primarily on region block leaders and more developed European countries,

Respecting that these people are protected and covered under the governing mandate of the UNHCR,

Disturbed that UNHCR's financial appeal of US\$ 123.5 million is only 24 percent funded,

Understanding the importance of national sovereignty and case by case awareness,

Commending the milestone introduction three years ago of the Internationally Displaced Persons Initiative,

The United Nations High Committee on Refugees,

1. *Recommends* that the UNHCR review the extent to which many countries carry an undue burden when supporting internally-displaced persons:
 - a. Ensures the efficacy of this measure through allowing non-governmental organizations, individuals and communities the resources to combat this issue at the local level:
 - i. With reservation and care to ensure that the UN maintains the sovereignty of all member nations;
 - b. Interested in ensuring equity through UN encouragement of and financial support for those governments that support and aid internally displaced persons,
2. *Reaffirms* the UN's current commitments to the IDP initiative, and with interest that they are continued in their current form;
3. *Recommending* that the IDP initiative clarify to member countries that various types of assistance are available under the current IDP initiative in areas listed below, noting that this is not a change to the mandate, structure, or rules of the IDP initiative:
 - a. Food, housing, security, infrastructure, education, and employment;
4. *Regrets* that many of these commitments cannot met due to inadequate funding of the UNHCR;

5. *Consequently Encourages* partnerships by private organizations with the UNHCR:

- a. Directs the UNHCR to support those private organizations;
- b. Recommending that private organizations aiding Internally Displaced Persons be favorably treated in trade cases them brought against them under the auspices of the United Nations;
- c. Discourages countries from engaging in action against a private organization, business, or entity that engages in a partnership with UNHCR for actions taken by a member-state of the United Nations.

Code: 1.3

Committee: UN High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Operationalizing UNHCR's Commitments to the IDP-Initiative

Gravely concerned with the increasing number of internationally displaced people in the world and most importantly in smaller countries,

Acknowledges the need for new task forces to address IDPs,

Recognizes the effect of disasters in displacing people, as 76% of new displacements in 2020 were disaster driven,

Concerned by separation of families who are internally displaced within their nations and the lack of legal protections for IDPs,

Guided by concerns about the lack of awareness of the struggles faced by IDPs,

Acknowledges the role of the High Level Panel in supporting development for IDPs,

Recognizes the need for outside funding in order to accomplish the goals of the IDP initiative,

Fully aware of countries with high concentrations of IDPs, particularly Colombia, Syria, and the Democratic of the Congo,

Noting the satisfactory past efforts of the High Level Panel in relation to IDPS,

Acknowledging the lack of resources available to recently displaced persons,

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees,

1. *Requesting* that neighboring states recognize this resolution and its guidelines;
2. *Requests* the creation of individualized Task Force Agencies within individual countries that focus on education and job training:
 - a. Provide education to countries by:
 - i. Sending teachers and educated students to compounds where they can teach the residents how to survive in areas with limited resources;
 - ii. Send governments of countries that have experience with IDPs to help educate leaders on how to better help the IDPs in their country;
 - b. Develop a Help Center, managed by the UNHCR:

- i. This will serve to educate task force members on proper procedures and responses to conflict in Member States;
3. *Calls for* the creation of task forces dedicated to addressing the root causes of internal displacement, particularly natural disasters. These task forces should report to the existing UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, and should focus on:
 - a. Conducting thorough disaster risk assessments in each nation/city, There are already frameworks in place, such as the Sendai Framework;
 - b. Incentivize nations to create and enforce disaster resilience building codes that address particular hazards in each location (e.g. requiring houses to be elevated in flood-prone nations, hurricane resistant roofing, fire-resistant landscaping, seismic building requirements). The UN should encourage nations to accompany these building codes with anti-corruption initiatives in order to ensure proper enforcement of the codes;
 - c. Create education groups to raise awareness about disaster risk in particular locations and work with local people to prepare for emergencies and make housing more disaster resilient;
 - d. Strengthen operational delivery and coordinate leadership and solutions for IDPs dealing with sea levels rising;
 - e. Encourage nations to focus on intercropping and diversifying crops to be more pest and drought resistant;
 - f. Secure funding for resilient infrastructure, particularly water and food storage facilities;
 - g. Create systems of disaster aid collection that prioritize building and maintaining disaster resilient infrastructure and rebuilding local economies, rather than displacing local economies with aid;
4. *Designates* a section of created task forces to uniting families:
 - a. Create frameworks through which IDPs can gain access to legal resources and documentation;
 - b. Encourage UN Member Nations to create legal protections for IDP families, focusing on the right for safety and refuge by enabling safe places/housing for refugees to go;
5. *Proposes* the use of advertisement, and notifying world leaders of the situation, informing of the standards we have for these people:

- a. Receive important funding from larger and wealthier countries;
 - b. Encourage public discourse, especially in IDP vulnerable nations, so that the public can bring support, new ideas, and solutions;
6. *Urges* the continuation of work with the High Level Panel:
- a. Making efforts to continue collaboration with experts from the High Level Panel in order to better develop long term plans for decreasing Internal Displacement;
 - b. Use expanded knowledge in order to build more extensive programs to limit harmful living conditions and ensure persons have proper access to food and water;
7. *Receiving* monetary aid in order to institute highly individualized and effective forces:
- a. Funding drawn from NGOs who work with but are not limited to;
 - b. Focusing on eliminating poverty; Providing Humanitarian Assistance;
 - c. Strengthening both human rights and citizen participation;
 - d. Safeguarding a sustainable planet;
 - e. As well as promoting peace;
8. *Encourages* UN Member Nations with low numbers of IDPs to aid and partner with nations with highest concentrations of IDPs;
9. *Encourages* UN Member Nations, especially less disaster-prone nations, to partner with more vulnerable nations to fund disaster resilience efforts:
- a. Work with existing National and International organizations to minimize the cost of new task forces.

Code: 1.1

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Achieving a 1.5 degree climate future

Noting with deep concern that climate change and environmental issues are among the most significant and consequential of issues facing this generation,

Recalling the Paris Agreement Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, agreed upon by the majority of United Nations Member States,

Alarmed by the issues caused by a global temperature increase, including rising sea levels, wildfires, and increasing air pollution,

Acknowledge disability to react to climate change among countries for reasons of wealth,

Recognizing the urgent nature of environmental issues, and each country's moral obligation to prevent climate change,

Economic and Social Council,

Strongly urges the implementation of a policy recommending all members of the Paris Climate Agreement to allocate a percentage of their GDP per capita towards their own country's sustainable climate efforts and programs:

1. Trusts the Paris Climate agreement members with the responsibility to determine this percentage;
2. Strongly recommends states with a high GDP relative to other states (above approximately \$500,000,000 USD) allocates a portion of their GDP to create programs within low GDP and developing countries which facilitates the development of states to include green energy sources and technologies;

Further proclaims the necessity for the continuation of NDCs (Nationally determined contributions) in order to communicate country specific climate actions to the sponsors involved with the Paris Agreement:

1. Commitment to a net zero emission plan;
2. Creation of or better support for information gathering agencies in the UN;

Reinforcement of the policies within the Paris agreement of 2015 in order to promote the net zero emission plan to countries involved, decrease vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, and increase support for other countries to join the agreement:

1. 5 year cycle of climate action carried out by countries;
2. Switch to wind, solar, and/or water power instead of carbon and fossil fuels depending on the climate of the country;

Supports the creation of sponsorship agreements between higher GDP countries and lower GDP countries in which the aforementioned countries may donate funding to other countries, to be used for sustainability efforts, such as research and green infrastructure. However, exactly what kind of sustainability effort the sponsorship funds are used for will be an agreement between both countries;

Further requests unanimous international cooperation with respect to environmental issues:

1. Strongly urges the creation of international guidelines for corporations and their emissions to prevent the exploitation of countries with more lenient climate regulations;
2. Solemnly reaffirms the necessity of cohesive and uniform regulations and requirements for all members of the Paris Climate Agreement;
3. Remind the members that the United Nations was built on the principles of international cooperation and growth, using our shared resources to work towards a collective brighter future.

Code: 1.2

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Achieving a 1.5 degree climate future

Recognizing that developing countries can't always maintain climate standards due to national income or low GDP,

Noting that the economic dependency on fossil fuels is harming the environment, causing environmental disasters such as rising sea levels, melting ice caps, deforestation, weather patterns, air pollution, and sea warming,

Fully alarmed by the lack of education that has caused farmers and citizens to not farm and live sustainably,

The Economic and Social Council

Strongly urges all Member States to donate an equitable tax collection based on a GDP bracket:

1. the average should be .7% as a starting point and less developed countries could contribute less (.5%) while more developed countries contribute more (.8% max);
2. the outward distribution of wealth towards more sustainable practices in each country will vary based on the current standpoint of a country environmentally, and their amount of current carbon emissions;
3. this collection will fund renewable energy infrastructure, as well as collaborate with businesses and nonprofits to change fossil fuel practices and switch to renewable sources, and decrease dependency on fossil fuels;

Urges Member States to prepare for a secure economic and environmental future by fixing the effects caused by human actions on the environment through:

1. maintaining the world's natural carbon sinks and reversing deforestation, as well as fixing rising sea levels by building sea walls and maintaining coral reefs;
2. collecting money from the bracket to implement these practices;

Requests nations implement international intervention in education systems and communities across Member States, educating citizens on the pressing need for all members of the United Nations to incorporate a sustainable lifestyle into their culture:

1. achieving a 1.5 degree climate future is extremely important, focusing on renewable energy sources such as wind, geothermal, biofuel, hydropower, electric, solar, wind, or nuclear would help to fill the gap in sustainable energy.

Code: 1.3

Committee: ECOSOC

Topic: Achieving a 1.5 degree climate future

Noting that emissions are on track to rise by an alarming 14% despite a pledge to cut emissions in half by 2030,

Recognizing that climate change is not an equitably sustained issue, where the world's biggest contributors are often not the ones most affected by its consequences,

Recognizing that the countries who profit the most from non-green industries are rarely directly contributing to pollution,

Realizing that an international standard needs to be created which is equitable to the diversity of the international community, the United Nations would be best suited in assembling a committee to promote economic and environmental equity via allocating both resources and accountability,

Economic and Social Council,

Encourages revision and strengthening of the Paris Climate Agreement by all member states towards the implementation of a carbon credit, the premise of the carbon credit policy is to instill a uniform carbon cap *that*, if not met, can be sold and redistributed to preserve all industries while also severing the rising climate conditions;

Strongly urges an additional carbon tax implemented when the cap is overreached in order to strengthen the urgency and conformity towards our policy, these tax funds will be equitably distributed across member nations in order to solve for the short term by deterring excessive emissions and the long term:

Ensure that funds acquired through taxation are used appropriately:

1. To reduce emissions;
2. Revitalize the green tech industry;
3. To promote green infrastructure such as public transport initiatives;
4. Fill inequities in climate education in developing countries;
5. Designate money to Climate Research and early warning systems;
6. Reduce climate induced natural disaster interference;
7. Dedicate resources to cleaning oceans to help restore the marine ecosystem;
8. Introduces mass public transit;

Establishes the Council of Carbon Cooperation, which oversees the execution of this resolution in determining the educational aspect of climate change, as well as the decision and analyzing of the current state of the climate and the redistribution of carbon credits.