

FORUM: United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime (SA1)

ISSUE: Combating the rise in adolescent substance abuse

SUBMITTED BY: Japan

CO-SUBMITTERS: Nigeria, Kazakhstan, Libya, Indonesia, Mexico

THE SPECIAL ASSEMBLY,

Noting with deep concern that substance use among adolescents is becoming a global crisis,

Realizing that starting from family, schools and media are the main steps to reach success in combating the issue at hand,

Alarmed by the rising rates of substance abuse among adolescents in recent years and the negative impact it has on society and member countries in the social, economic and health areas,

Deeply concerned by the potential impact on the future of humanity if this particular problem cannot be addressed in a manner satisfactory to all parties concerned while minimizing the cost to member countries,

1. Recommends that the Member States look at the issue at the core of the problem, and modify and modernize their education systems and methods so that they:
 - a. do not only focus on educating adolescents from an academic perspective
 - b. act as a platform for them to express their views, personalities and aspirations towards the future
 - c. inform them about the negative effects of substance abuse on their health and relationships by:
 - i. assigning well-qualified educators to each school district through the insight of each local government and choosing such educators based on their age, teaching experience, and academic qualifications
 - ii. gathering information from International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) about substance abuse in teens and having each Member State allocate a data analyzer to determine the root cause of teen substance abuse in each respective region, as all Member States should recognize the fact that adolescent substance abuse does not have a uniform motivation
 - iii. tailoring specialized lessons for adolescents that have been marked as “at-risk” students by their school district and having these lessons contain authority figures from governments (i.e. police officers, mayoral employees) to influence students;

2. Endorses the involvement of healthcare professionals and institutions in educating families to identify and to be aware of the symptoms of substance abuse by:
 - a. making families aware by using informative resources, such as but not limited to:
 - i. brochures
 - ii. posters or billboards
 - iii. public service broadcasting
 - iv. social media
 - v. informative messages
 - b. reminding the families that if they see any symptoms they should contact professionals;
3. Considers the involvement of the Member States, who play a very important role in decreasing the addictive use of a substance, to organize programs to educate and help adolescents on mental health, taking into consideration that mental health is an important reason for substance abuse amongst people of that age group;
4. Supports the World Health Organization (WHO) to coordinate with member countries governments and non-governmental organizations to create programs to identify and combat substance abuse among adolescents using methods appropriate with each society's culture and norms;
5. Encourages the usage of media and social media outlets to discourage adolescents from the use of illicit substances that could be harmful to them;
6. Calls upon the Member States to instantiate dedicated programs to adolescents who are currently dealing with drug addiction such as but not limited to:
 - a. forums
 - b. therapy groups;
7. Encourages all Member States to apply laws that strictly punish adolescents in possession of drugs by:
 - a. making the possession of legal drugs by anyone under 18+ be considered an equal legal offence as the possession of illegal drugs
 - b. making adolescents that violate these new laws subject to arrest and prosecution in juvenile court.

FORUM: Education Committee (SA2)

ISSUE: Eliminating technological discrepancies between countries for equitable global access to educational resources

SUBMITTED BY: Japan

CO-SUBMITTERS: France, Kazakhstan, Brazil, Venezuela, Haiti, Libya, Ukraine, Mali

THE SPECIAL ASSEMBLY,

Realizing that with technology getting more advanced every day, communication, knowledge, education and many more have been dependent on the internet and technology and the internet has opened lots of opportunities to many and still is,

Taking into realization that technology is not and should not be considered a luxury anymore, it should be a necessity, however, for some countries technology and the internet is not reachable and this has led to a digital divide between countries, hindering the digital divide should be a priority,

Noting with deep concern that the countries that do not have internet are left behind on lots of things but especially with the pandemic children not being able to go to schools this has made those countries have major education problems,

Keeping in mind that those countries who do not have access to technology and the internet are usually the ones that are LEDCs (Less Economically Developed Countries), such as Somalia and South Sudan, and they do not have the financial possibilities to take action on this issue,

Believing that we were to proceed on with that information we could see that a big part of low-income families own a television and can watch the education channels the government has provided them with,

1. Calls upon OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) to provide broadbands to families in need, and if the OECD's are not helping this issue, it can be promoted through social media;
2. Invites the UN and the MEDCs to:
 - a. organize campaigns that will raise money for LEDCs that does not have the basic infrastructures, such as a network infrastructure or internet infrastructure, to build one, because:
 - i. those infrastructures are needed to access technology, and since most LEDCs do not have them
 - ii. the usage of modern technologies can be possible

- b. make things that will inform people, such as but not limited to:
 - i. documentaries
 - ii. videos
 - iii. informative websites
 - iv. Articles;
- 3. Calls upon the UN and MEDCs to set a budget for establishing technology centres for LEDCs so that:
 - a. the technological discrepancies between countries will decrease
 - b. the information and technology will spread quicker
 - c. the money to establish technology centers can be obtained through:
 - i. increasing taxes for a small amount
 - ii. making campaigns
 - iii. donations and sales;
- 4. Requests the UN's help to provide LEDCs electronic devices that are needed, such as but not limited to:
 - a. laptops
 - b. computers
 - c. tablets
 - d. phones;
- 5. Asks for UN and non-governmental organizations help to promote this issue through social media for a donation or campaign, so that:
 - a. the brands that increased the number of sales due to the pandemic can be apart of it
 - b. through getting in contact with influencers, reaching different age groups and communities could be possible.

FORUM: Health Committee (SA3)

QUESTION OF: Regulation of healthcare systems to prevent shortages of drugs and treatment during global pandemics

SUBMITTED BY: Libya

CO-SUBMITTERS: Iran, Brazil, Lebanon, Germany, Indonesia, Ukraine

THE SPECIAL ASSEMBLY,

Fully aware of the Drug Shortage Summit of November 2010, which focused on causes of the issue and emphasized its importance and determined an action plan toward its solution,

Noting that because of COVID-19 there is a major increase in Drug Shortages and without COVID-19 the numbers are still high,

Fully believing that countries that need drugs to produce their own drugs, can prevent drug shortages in some countries,

Taking into consideration that a fund can be formed to provide drugs to countries by the World Health Organization (WHO) so that we can solve drug shortages,

Convinced that the world needs to come together and take action to solve the issue of drug shortages,

Noting further that large pharmaceutical companies should be forced to give drugs at more affordable prices or as donations to poor nations which cannot afford to buy drugs,

Bearing in mind that the WHO adopted a resolution, urges the government to move towards providing all people with access to affordable, quality health-care services,

1. Invites all available pharmacies in the world to work together in cooperation and take actions such as:
 - a. working with the help of the United Nations and WHO
 - b. Giving aid to countries or pharmacies that does not have enough medicine or drugs;

2. Requests the countries of the world to prevent citizens from abusing pharmacies to stock up by:
 - a. raising awareness of the drug shortage condition

- a. the definition will be determined in a meeting with the participation of the all relevant institutions and organization around the world
 - b. the definition will be:
 - i. universal
 - ii. accurate
 - iii. simple to understand for every individual in the world
 - c. after the final decision is made for the definition, every country, institutions, and organization will start to use the definition as an official and definitive definition;
8. Calls for the creation of a World Health Organisation (WHO) sub-body, called the UNDAC (United Nations Drug Accessibility Committee) which would oversee the provision of both patent-protected and generic drugs in member states in accordance with the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement of 1994, through means of:
- a. conducting further research into the international drug market through means such as:
 - i. forming a group of economists and medical experts with equal representation from the world's five regions as assigned in the UN Geoscheme and their regional subdivisions
 - ii. producing a biennial report on the state of the international drug market, noting any increase in the prices of necessary medicines and any monopolies in the drug market as researched by the aforementioned group
 - iii. recommending price controls, production quotas, or other such measures undertaken by national governments to ensure the affordability and availability of medicines
 - b. monitor standards set by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) that all international pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities must meet and such facilities should be subject to regular and unannounced inspections when requested
 - c. managing and distributing UN funds to help member states access medicine, the provision of which will be based on the national GDI of each relevant member state and will follow the following guidelines:
 - i. the full amount is to be used for the healthcare system of the state
 - ii. medicine shall be bought from suppliers approved by the WHO's Supply Division, through the provision of UN funds
 - iii. the cost of medicines for citizens is not disproportionate to the cost for the state.

FORUM: Sustainability Committee (SA4)

ISSUE: Overconsumption of Natural Resources

SUBMITTED BY: United Kingdom

CO-SUBMITTERS: Germany, Japan, USA, Brazil, Haiti, Thailand, China

THE SPECIAL ASSEMBLY,

Affirms that overconsumption can cause degradation of nature,

Deeply concerned by the impact of overconsumption's negative sides,

Fully aware of the fact that governments of Member States should set some rules and make some innovations about overconsumption,

Reaffirming that overconsumption can affect the world,

1. Encourages all Member States to publish a report, written by professionals, about how it is a significant issue to over-consume natural resources in order to lead people to support sustainable brands by:
 - a. applying changes to the science curricula by:
 - i. creating websites and using presentations in class which will be highly effective in order to make children memorize visual content
 - ii. emphasizing the importance of the previous attempts regarding overconsumption made by professionals and encouraging students to pick those as role-models
 - iii. adding the detrimental consequences of natural resource overconsumption
 - b. encouraging Member States who are able to afford the money for Walking Billboards, which Japan has found recently, by:
 - i. advertising attractive phrases
 - ii. supporting them with pictures
 - c. receiving help from voluntary activists, which will make the situation to be easily understood since:
 - i. people are generally paying attention to what young activists claim
 - ii. it is essential to demonstrate people who have been trying to achieve the greater good;
2. Asks the UN to inform the Member States about placing brochures made of environmentally-friendly paper in public places such as restaurants and supermarkets, in order to:

- a. make people see it anytime so that they will correlate between the consequences and the overutilization of natural resources
 - b. instil the idea of it not being that hard to resolve worldwide issues by:
 - i. putting little pictures to the menu list in environmentally-friendly restaurants
 - ii. showing documentaries in a decided time on televisions that are related to overconsumption and its consequences in environmentally-friendly restaurants;
3. Suggests delegates from the Member States to meet up in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to discuss the fact that overconsumption in terms of not only elements but also renewable resources will be a fundamental issue in the future if there are no restrictions taken since:
 - a. Geneva is a neutral city which essential conferences are likely to be taken place in
 - b. it will be important to decide on a utopic future by considering disasters' occurrence rate
 - c. it will not be late to change countries' employment of natural resources;
4. Urges the Member States to create a list about their over consumed matters which seem to disappear in the near future, and meet up with ministries to take decisions in order to:
 - a. demonstrate countries that they will be out of those sources which they will actually need in the future, which will be:
 - i. the most exported sources or elements
 - ii. the most refined elements
 - b. decide on whether it is logical to overuse those matters or not
 - c. reduce the rate of fossil fuels which cause:
 - i. climate change
 - ii. change in the temperature of the Earth
 - iii. the extinction of animals that are able to live in pole habitats;
5. Further invites all Member States who have been wasting liters of water in unprecedented or significant numbers to take restrictions by:
 - a. providing educational documentaries which people will be inspired from, such as but not limited to:
 - i. actors or actresses
 - ii. visual content
 - iii. the fictionalized dystopic future of the world
 - b. demonstrating the fact that dishwashing a machine full of dishes by both washing the dishes in hand and using the dishwasher causes 126 liters of water to be wasted every day by:
 - i. receiving help from dishwashing tablets or product companies

- ii. asking for the companies to impact on people with effective commercials
 - iii. convince people that the products are not useless
 - c. suggesting the use of purifiers to:
 - i. use water that is in hand
 - ii. easily access clean water since many of the plastic bottle waters have been worse than purified water
 - d. saving the unused water for the future in case of events such as but not limited to:
 - i. water shortages
 - ii. hunger;
- 6. Calls for UN and presidents of the Member States to find a way to ensure the status of MEDCs which have the opportunity to transition at a slow pace to using renewable energy, decreasing the amount of not only carbon dioxide but also carbon usage, in terms of coals, for exacerbation of habitats, in terms of:
 - a. not providing conditions for the most important animals that belong to the specific habitat to live
 - b. causing people not to benefit from the oxygen;
- 7. Recalls that the Member States who have the opportunity to provide new gadgets and inventions will be beneficial for not only themselves but also the whole world by:
 - a. using advanced technology in life
 - b. receiving support from not only health-related jobs but also engineering-related occupations;
- 8. Requests UN to afford the needed fund that is discussed in the previous clauses.

FORUM: Urbanization Committee (SA5)

ISSUE: Addressing the potential of population control policies for overpopulation

SUBMITTED BY: United Kingdom

CO-SUBMITTERS: Ukraine, Yemen, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Mexico

THE SPECIAL ASSEMBLY,

Emphasizing that major causes of overpopulation are increasing fertility rates, the number of people surviving to reproductive age, illiteracy, urbanization and migration,

Fully alarmed by the loss of limited natural resources in order to satisfy the increasing demands of the highly-increasing population,

Concerned by the social misconception about abortion, contraception, and family planning services and the existence of unofficial platforms that spread misinformation,

Bearing in mind that creating equal opportunities for people in education, health care, and employment will solve the problem at its roots,

1. Invites all Member States to maintain equal education, health care and employment standards for women, which will enable creating an equal ground with men through:
 - a. increasing the enrollment of girls and women to school by taking measures such as but not limited to:
 - i. promoting equal education for women and girls, especially in poorer territories
 - ii. providing easy access to quality education with new schools through renewed teaching materials
 - b. increasing the number of women in the workforce by taking measures such as:
 - i. the promotion of small businesses that establish gender equality in their work environment and encouraging women to take part in or form one themselves
 - ii. the creation of job opportunities for women;
2. Encourages all Member States to legalize practices of safe abortion and contraception, make them easily accessible and utilized by every willing citizen by:
 - a. explaining the significance of practices that are safe, reliable, and medically approved, through:
 - i. official advertisements on the Internet
 - ii. informative brochures
 - iii. education programs in school

- b. lifting the constraints to access contraceptive services of some criteria or categories, including but not limited to:
 - i. minimum age
 - ii. marital status
 - iii. parental consent for minors;
3. Calls upon the Member States to organize, manage and integrate voluntary and easily-accessible family planning and safe motherhood programs with the assistance of UNFPA into the country's primary healthcare systems, which will be accomplished through:
 - a. providing personalized information to individuals according to their own needs and requests on how a family should be, prepared by the experts
 - b. explaining the importance of such programs in preventing unintended pregnancies
 - c. distributing a wide range of contraceptives, to give individuals other ways to prevent having children and which will lead to decreasing in the rate of abortion, including but not limited to:
 - i. implants
 - ii. intrauterine devices
 - iii. surgical procedures that limit fertility
 - iv. barrier methods
 - v. pills;
4. Requests for the Member States to improve the sexual and reproductive health (SRH) of adolescents and postpone early childbearing by:
 - a. providing comprehensive sexual education (CSE) in schools for children and young people between the ages of 5-18+ based on the International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education, which is published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
 - b. setting the minimum age of marriage as 18+ for both women and men under all conditions;
5. Recommends to organize a global conference organized by UNFPA and UN Population Division in order to discuss the current situation of overpopulation and development which will:
 - a. consist of Member State representatives and registered participants from governments, non-governmental organizations and the media
 - b. be held in every year
 - c. make exchange and publicization of clear data and information regarding new population statistics, and possible solution attempts;

6. Highly recommends “preventing overpopulation” to be one of the main UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to further emphasize its direct relevance to the other 17.

7. Trusts the Member States to promote adoption and re-evaluate their adoption policies by:
 - a. requiring the same conditions in every state by:
 - i. make adoption agencies cooperate with the government
 - ii. bring in certain and strict laws related to the adoption process
 - b. using media organs to raise awareness by:
 - i. making advertisements
 - ii. creating posters and brochures
 - c. lifting some restrictions on adopting a child such as but not limited to:
 - i. the age limitation between the child and the adult
 - ii. marital status of the adult
 - iii. the sexuality of the parents.

FORUM: Gender Affairs Committee (SA6)

ISSUE: Strengthening women's engagement in elections

SUBMITTED BY: Nigeria

CO-SUBMITTERS: Russia, Libya, Mali, Indonesia, Germany, Lebanon, China, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland

THE SPECIAL ASSEMBLY,

Emphasizes the importance of women's engagement in elections,

Recognizes the importance of investing in women's right to political participation as a necessary step to achieving global gender equality,

Convinced that women are capable of becoming the leaders of the future,

Reminds in order to get a greater inclusion of women, safety must be prioritized,

1. Recommends the United Nations (UN) and the Member States to encourage women politicians by:
 - a. implementing gender-equal attitudes in social media platforms such as but not limited to:
 - i. Twitter
 - ii. Instagram
 - iii. Facebook
 - b. introducing measures to counteract sexist social-norms, for instance, by forming campaigns over social media
 - c. terminating stigmatizing attitude towards females
 - d. supporting women in government by:
 - i. taking their opinions and decisions into equal consideration
 - ii. giving them more opportunities to voice out their thoughts
 - e. including women into every aspect of society such as but not limited to:
 - i. political
 - ii. economical
 - iii. social
 - f. forming social events to help advance women's rights;
2. Further recommends all Member States to stabilize women's education with a measure such as, but not limited to:
 - a. teaching them how to vote accurately by:
 - i. filming short and clear how-to videos
 - ii. providing short and to the point explanations in the online voting forms

- b. establishing training programs to develop female leaders, such as but not limited to:
 - i. free communication skills advancing classes
 - ii. body language furthering lessons
 - iii. self-defense training programs so women will not entirely rely on their guards
 - c. investing funds related to women's equality by protesting, local and national governments
 - d. breaking social taboos in a teaching environment;
3. Suggests all Member States initiate women's rights movements, by:
- a. encouraging, to all extent, the management and decision-making roles played by women
 - b. holding peaceful protests so that women's voice can be heard;
4. Further suggests eliminating structural and legal obstacles that might hinder all girls' and women's participation in politics, by:
- a. enforcing a law stating that women's safety will be in the hands of the government, under the supervision of legal documentations,
 - b. putting safeguards into numerous locations where the number will be in ratio with the area of the location
 - c. using security cameras;
5. Encourages that polling stations are moved to different places with more popular and secure locations, such as but not limited to:
- i. the malls
 - ii. local shops
 - iii. movies
 - iv. supermarket
 - v. dining places;
6. Supports women's leadership in the workplace through greater inclusion in executive positions and on corporate boards, by:
- a. obligating giving equal opportunities and privileges to all of the workers, such as:
 - i. giving the same types of employment gifts
 - ii. granting comparable slots when hiring workers
 - iii. giving the same brand and models of automobiles

- b. compelling the equaling of the salaries of the employees disregarding their gender
- c. declaring that those who are biased will be responsible for future mishaps occurring to the victim, due to their decision.