

FORUM: Disarmament Committee (GA1)

ISSUE: The question of foreign military intervention in internal conflicts in the Middle East

SUBMITTED BY: Islamic Republic of Iran

CO-SUBMITTERS: Russian Federation, Haiti, Arabic Republic of Syria

Alarmed by the fact that PMCs deployed in the Middle East are known to have committed war crimes such as The Nisour Square Massacre,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that countries have the power to impose such an extreme sanction as the Iran Nuclear Deal, which cost the country hundreds of billions of dollars,

Emphasizing that foreign countries intervening with a lot of issues in the Middle Eastern countries are only escalating the tensions,

1. Supports foreign military interventions as long as the interventions are made against extremist terrorist organizations selected by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) such as ISIS, Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities;
2. Requests that the nations and organizations that intervene in internal conflicts in the Middle East continue their military intercession until the terrorist associations determined by the UNSC as referenced in clause 1 are entirely defeated and are no longer a threat;
3. Further requests that the Member States make their principles of engagement more exact in order to avoid collateral damage, and to try not to utilize weapons, such as but not limited to:
 - a. barrel bombs
 - b. unguided munition
 - c. land mines
 - d. cluster bombs
 - e. chemical weapons;
4. Reminds the delegates that the United States of America for establishing an economy-crippling sanction against Iran, which:
 - a. crippled Iran's economy
 - b. cost the country more than 160 billion dollars
 - c. caused protests
 - d. forced foreign investors to become disinterested in Iran's economy
 - e. pushed the value of Iran's currency down to a record low;
5. Notes that the high level of interference in the Middle East and its implications should be addressed by the international community;

6. Calls for the banning of PMC's that are known to have committed war crimes or other severe crimes such as the PMCs of the United States of America, and the banning of the Global War on Terror (GWOT);
7. Further requests for extensive reforms in the governance of the Member States in the Middle East to achieve political stability in order to decrease the relying on foreign powers by:
 - a. establishing a state-sponsored committee to identify the issues with governance, the political system, and bureaucracy
 - b. allocating necessary funds with the help of organizations such as:
 - i. World Bank
 - ii. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - iii. least developed countries (LDC) fund
 - c. getting assistance from the relevant UN bodies;
8. Accepts foreign aid to developing Middle East countries from all willing members, including but not limited to development aid, which will be given to undeveloped and developing countries to assist them in various ways, such as but not limited to:
 - a. building and maintaining infrastructure
 - b. improving production facilities
 - c. combating corruption
 - d. providing financial help to people in need;
9. Endorses the creation of a commission under the UN, named Commission to Ensure and Maintain Middle Eastern Peace (CEMMEP) which will:
 - a. meet once a year to discuss the security issues in the region, such as but not limited to:
 - i. illicit arms trades
 - ii. current active conflicts
 - iii. drug, weapon, and human smuggling
 - iv. increase in radicalization
 - v. war crimes defined by the Geneva Conventions
 - vi. recruitment of child soldiers
 - vii. ongoing diplomatic crises
 - b. assist any future peace negotiations
 - c. have members from every Middle Eastern government and non-state actors, apart from the terrorist organizations determined by the UN;
10. Trusts all Member States to be transparent regarding foreign militaries' by publishing annual and thorough reports to the United Nations.

FORUM: Economics Committee (GA2)

ISSUE: Maintaining trade flows and globalization amidst pandemics

SUBMITTED BY: People's Republic of China

CO-SUBMITTERS: India, Venezuela, Indonesia, Brazil, Japan, Russian Federation

Alarmed by the fact that exportation and transportation will slow down if the workers don't get vaccinated immediately,

Emphasizing the importance of free healthcare for less economically developed countries (LEDCs) in addition to lowering the price of the vaccine,

Declaring that vaccine production should be increased in order to ship quicker and lower prices,

Deeply concerned for workers about the provision of necessary social distancing equipment such as masks and gloves,

1. Recommends companies to be more selective in transportation by:
 - a. having one type of product per transportation vehicle, including:
 - i. clothes in a separate transportation vehicle
 - ii. food in a separate transportation vehicle
 - b. international shipping is sorted by type of product;
2. Further recommends docks for global trade that are distanced and secure from Covid-19 must be for international use and should be used for essential goods with:
 - a. express cargo shipping cargo ships
 - b. World Bank's funds;
3. Requests hubs in central locations for easy delivery by:
 - a. researching key locations
 - b. World Bank being a key backer;
4. Further requests tests to be done on a regular basis in order to keep cases from rising;
5. Calls upon governments to keep docks isolated to prevent the spread of the disease through shipment by:
 - a. keeping the docks out of highly populated areas or even in the city limits
 - b. keeping the docks clean;
6. Suggests social distancing protocols be implemented by:
 - a. keeping a 2.0 meter distance in public places by:
 - i. placing plexiglass between tables in public establishments with opening panels to still let minimal interactions with workers of that establishment

- ii. putting stickers on the floors of shops in front of the registers promoting social distancing
- b. making masks mandatory in all outdoor areas and having to pay fines if not worn;

7. Encourages higher-ups in businesses to transfer to the virtual world by:

- a. having business meetings through digital platforms
- b. having online classes and workshops
- c. Multinational Corporations (MNCs) promoting and making online stores.

FORUM: Environmental Committee (GA3)

ISSUE: Implementing measures to minimize damage on LEDCs by natural disasters

SUBMITTED BY: Germany

CO-SUBMITTED BY: People's Republic of China, India, USA, Haiti, Libya, Brazil, United Kingdom

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recognizing that Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) are facing more casualties than More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) during natural disasters,

Deeply concerned that LEDCs do not have the funding and resources to implement measures to prevent the fatality of natural disasters,

Keeping in mind that these countries do not have a stable enough economy to support themselves,

Bearing in mind that if LEDCs receive funds they will most likely divert them to 'more important matters',

1. Endorses building companies to build stronger, more durable buildings through:
 - a. making an agreement between private sectors for them to donate a minimum of \$5,000 per country to cover the costs
 - b. the building companies building these buildings in LEDCs in need;
2. Calls upon the UN to organise an annual engineering challenge with different countries to make designs that could predict and prevent a natural disaster, in which:
 - a. the winning designs will get donated to the LEDCs which are in the natural disaster risk
 - b. the winner of each of the design contests will get full credit for their hard work
 - c. 45% of the money will be provided for the prize and the remaining money will go to the LEDCs with natural disaster risks;
3. Recommends that LEDCs with natural disaster risks use fundings to help create measures, which will allow:
 - a. the LEDCs in natural disaster risk will receive fundings from economically stable countries donated once every two month
 - b. the countries to make an agreement with each other about what each country will receive before the donation takes place

- c. the countries to make recommendations to the maximum number of deaths that they aim to achieve
 - d. the countries to make multiple deals at a time to gain more funding and create a better system
 - e. the countries to give 5% of each person's taxes to the LEDCs;
4. Encourages the LEDCs to be inspired by a system that MEDCs use to combat different types of natural disasters, such as but not limited to:
- a. a document that states the procedure, which an MEDC would follow if a certain type of natural disaster struck, this document could be adapted for each LEDC in natural disaster risk
 - b. MEDCs sending over volunteers to help train the LEDCs in natural disaster risk to become educated on what to do during a natural disaster
 - c. series of commercials that will be presented in school conferences and on social media that are about:
 - i. how to reduce the impacts of natural disasters
 - ii. how to act during natural disasters;
5. Requests the LEDCs to sign a contract, securing that the money donated will go into good use as using it for a natural disaster, in which the LEDCs that do not obey this contract will:
- a. be charged \$2,000 US dollars, and if this rule is broken countless times, the UN will take charge and do what they see fit
 - b. no longer receive any fundings or support from the MEDCs;
6. Considers taking extra safety measures which consider building and planting in LEDC countries, such as but not limited to:
- a. having a gate opening to a canal which will lead the extra water to a large body of water
 - b. surrounding the rivers by walls high enough to stop the river from flooding;
7. Encourages the UN to organize a gathering with volunteers once a month in LEDCs, where the volunteers will be planting trees as prevention for drought and flooding, and these volunteers will be given rewards such as;
- a. official certificates
 - b. the honor of their names being displayed on the official website of these organizations;
8. Confirms to create a communication center based on the effects of natural disasters that the countries who are in the LEDC are included in to:

- a. communicate with each other all the time and when a natural disaster happens in one of those countries, the country will;
 - i. be directly sent help
 - ii. quickly return to its former strength
- b. provide financial needs to well-communicated countries because a natural disaster also affects neighbouring countries, which is an important step in strengthening cooperation and solidarity between countries.

FORUM: Humanitarian Committee (GA4)

ISSUE: Developing Measures to Increase Humanitarian Aid in Yemen amidst the Civil War

SUBMITTED BY: People's Republic of China

CO-SUBMITTERS: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Germany, Libya, Mali, Japan, United States of America

Deeply concerned by the fact that two hundred and thirty thousand Yemenis have been killed because of the civil war and humanitarian crisis,

Bearing in mind that this crisis has been ongoing since 2011,

Reminding that the cold war in the Middle East has been lengthening the crisis,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that fourteen billion dollars have been lost because of the crisis,

1. Strongly affirms the World Food Programme and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to increase their nutrition assistance in Yemen by:
 - a. supplying direct food distributions in rural places in cooperation with the International Fund for Agricultural Development
 - b. sending vouchers that will be used at retailers in the areas where markets are functioning
 - c. providing financial support to refugee camps such as the Kharaz and Markazi camps in Djibouti in order to help decrease malnutrition, considering that:
 - i. approximately 24 million people are affected by food insecurity in the absence of permanent food access
 - ii. only a million people in need receive nutrition support each month
 - d. creating a task force, which will:
 - i. protect the food and medication from being stolen
 - ii. check if it is being distributed properly
 - iii. sanitize the food and medicinal supplies that are being distributed
 - iv. find mainly local applicants that are being financially affected by this pandemic
 - v. be receiving funding from The World Bank
 - e. sending medicinal supplies using maritime transport to the port in Aden
 - f. sending food in reserves from member states to Yemen to solve the issue short-term;

2. Strongly urges Project Concern International (PCI), which supplies water sanitation to 15 countries, to start providing clean water access in Yemen by:

- a. digging shallow wells in the area to drill through rock and reach the water that stays clean and can be consumed without any treatment
 - b. constructing sewage systems designed by the International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, where the refined water will be cleaned;
3. Requests the division of Yemen into both Sunni and Shia governments by:
- a. the densely Sunni populated areas, such as:
 - i. Hadramawi, Al Mahrah, Islands of Socotra will be given to the current government
 - ii. any economical crisis be handled by the World Bank
 - b. the densely Shia populated areas, such as:
 - i. Shabwah, Al Jawf, Sa'dah, Hajjah, Amran, Al Hudaydah, Aden, Abyan, Al Bayda, Ma'rib, Sanaa, Dhamar, Ad'd'ali, Ta'izz, Ibb, Al Mahwit will be given to the Supreme Political Government
 - ii. any economic crisis will be handled by the World Bank
 - c. remaining Shias and Sunni's in Current and Supreme Political Governments territories respectively will be transferred to Supreme Political and Current Governments territory respectively, in which:
 - i. the transfer will be organized by the UN Security Council and operated by UN troops
 - ii. the transfer will be funded by the World Bank
 - iii. the transfer will be guarded by armoured vehicles due to the terrorists
 - iv. any wish to stay in their country is allowed to stay
 - v. the transfer times will be given by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and each transfer will be happening within a fifteen-day grace period
 - vi. if any person does not want to be transferred, they can choose not to travel with the troops
 - d. creating a treaty between both countries in Aden and the treaty will serve a purpose to find common ground between the countries
 - e. extending a buffer zone from both countries' borders controlled by the UN with a kilometre width will be established, in which:
 - i. the buffer zone will be protected at all times with UN troops
 - ii. before any non-aggression pact is signed between the countries the buffer zone will house ten thousand UN troops
 - iii. the non-aggression pact will be for at least a decade
 - f. if any of the newly formed countries suffer through a prolonged and devastating crisis, the World Bank will support each country economically considering the severity of the situation

- g. holding a referendum after 3 years of independence of both Yemen's that will either reunite them or keep them independent;
4. Suggests the creation of a force of 15000 military troops to exterminate Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, in which:
 - a. the troops will be provided by the UN Peacekeeping and will:
 - i. aid the transfer of the Shia and Sunni population
 - ii. be situated in the Buffer Zone after their role as an aid for transfer and exterminating terrorist groups in Yemen, but five thousand troops will move to their former deployment
 - b. any terrorists that are captured will be interrogated to learn more about terrorist organizations, in which:
 - i. no enhanced interrogation techniques will be used
 - ii. if the terrorists give enough information, they will be transferred to SuperMax prisons across the globe;
 5. Calls upon the enhancement of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) budget, which will focus on Yemen and will:
 - a. get the needed money for this operation transferred from the World Bank to the UN, which will be:
 - i. invested mostly in infrastructure and technology
 - ii. invested mostly in the Sunni territory since it is less-developed than Shia territory
 - b. reinforce trade deals with Yemen with the Member States;
 6. Further calls upon an investment effort for construction purposes, which will:
 - a. be providing petroleum to both Yemeni countries by:
 - i. providing Supreme Political government petroleum using the Shabwa Basin
 - ii. providing the current government petroleum using the Masila-Jeza Basin
 - b. be a part of the investment will be used to build oil refineries to refine the oil through measures, such as but not limited to:
 - i. building one oil refinery in both countries located in Shabwa in the Supreme political Government and in Hadraawi in the current government
 - ii. building the oil wells using the unemployed population of Yemen
 - c. be granting part of the investment to be used to build oil refineries to get petroleum from the ground, providing 10 oil wells in each country located in Shabwa and Hadraawi regions
 - d. be building greenhouses in Supreme Political and the Current government's territory for growing food for the population, in which:

- i. countries can decide the placing of the greenhouses
 - ii. each country will receive fourteen million four hundred thousand square feet of greenhouses
 - e. be constructing pharmaceutical laboratories for both Yemen's, with the requirements of:
 - i. constructing 2 laboratories per country, in a total of four
 - ii. each country being able to decide the location of the laboratories
 - f. have investments provided by The World Bank to the cause and 120 million dollars will be covered by private investors, in which:
 - i. if the private investments are not enough to achieve this goal, the World Bank will cover the remaining cost
 - ii. The World Bank will cover the cost when it is absolutely necessary and it will happen if private investment runs out
 - g. allow private investors to gain money from exports of the resources exported from Yemen, in which:
 - i. private investment has no limit and if it surpasses the seven hundred and twenty million dollar amount it will still be taken
 - ii. if the investment surpasses the limit, it will not cover the World Bank's donation, it will help build more greenhouses, oil wells, refineries, pharmaceutical laboratories across both states
 - iii. the extra investment will be collected, then equally distributed to both states
 - iv. the countries can decide to take the extra amount of investments
 - v. if the country decides not to receive the extra investments, the investment will be refunded fully
 - h. the construction will be done by the unemployed population of Yemen;
- 7. Recommends the passages across the buffer zone to establish trust, friendship, and trading across both countries, in which:
 - a. buffer zone passages will be established in Shabwa two times, Marib one time and Al-Jawf one time, in which:
 - i. in total, four passages will be built
 - ii. the UN will still control the land and will still protect each country from any harm
 - b. for the protection of both countries, the UN will monitor the resources entering each country, in which:
 - i. any illegal substances will be confiscated
 - ii. confiscated resources will be recycled, burnt, or in some cases such as guns, they will be repurposed and used by UN troops;

8. Further recommends war reparations from both sides to be paid, with the conditions of:
 - a. other countries voluntarily helping to pay the war reparations
 - b. war reparations will be paid maximally in 5 years;

9. Encourages the testing of drugs inside the workplaces, in which:
 - a. employees of the newly built pharmaceutical laboratories, oil refineries, oil wells, greenhouses will be required to take a drug test, and if:
 - i. any drug test comes positive, the employee will be fired immediately
 - ii. any drug test that came positive but not reported to the government will be sent to jail
 - b. it will be mandatory for the police to test the citizens' saliva to test if any drug was consumed and any police who will not comply will be fined
 - c. the embargo for illegal substances will be established by the UN Security Council across ports, airports and borders;

10. Proposes the protection of the Yemeni countries by:
 - a. applying sanctions to states that declare war on either Yemeni countries
 - b. sending volunteers from countries all around the world to defend mainland Yemen;

11. Designates the wages of the construction workers and employees of the pharmaceutical laboratories, oil wells and refineries, greenhouses will be given by the Yemeni states they are being built-in, and if the country cannot pay its workers and employees, any loans will be accepted by The World Bank;

12. Calls upon Human Rights Watch (HRW) publish all statistics resulting from Saudi Arabian airstrikes in Yemen, including but not limited to:
 - a. civilian casualties
 - b. displaced families
 - c. hospital and medical shortages
 - d. food and water shortages;

13. Further requests an immediate ceasing of Saudi Arabian airstrikes in Yemen as it disregards the United Nations Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA).

FORUM: Political Committee (GA5)

ISSUE: Establishing and Ensuring the Security of Alternatives to In-Person Voting

MAIN SUBMITTER: Nigeria

CO-SUBMITTERS: Kazakhstan, Thailand, Syria, Haiti, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Russia

Fully aware that elections with only in-person voting on a single day are at higher risk for the spread of COVID-19 due to larger crowds and longer wait times,

Emphasizing that the Coronavirus pandemic caused many people to become rightly worried about going out to vote in the general elections,

Bearing in mind the importance of privacy in voting,

1. Requests all Member States to enforce "electronic voting" as people have a high risk of getting Covid-19 while voting in person, by:
 - a. creating virtual platforms that will enable citizens to vote from their houses by using ICT (Information and Communications Technology)
 - b. avoiding the need for all the physical infrastructure usually required on traditional voting when voting online
 - c. minimizing the risk by ensuring nobody is in touch with other people by:
 - i. having a vaccinated and approved official monitoring the voting stations
 - ii. putting in warning signs to remind people to social distance
 - d. ensuring that people keep their social distance when in the proximity of other people;
2. Encourages the government to offer the citizens a safer private voting system in order to:
 - a. ensure complete privacy by encrypted votes on the voting device guaranteeing that they cannot be tampered with during transmission or when received by the voting server
 - b. open a private national account or sound approved system certification
 - c. provide the monetary aid for the app from its emergency budget;
3. Recommends voting by mail for safely organizing social elections by:
 - a. making a federal requirement for all states to offer no-excuse mail-in absentee voting to every eligible voter
 - b. offering every voter a no excuse mail-in ballot
 - c. accepting and counting Election Day postmarked ballots
 - d. making sure that absentee ballots are not discarded based on errors or technicalities without first notifying voters of defects and giving them an opportunity to fix them, ideally through methods other than visiting a government office;

4. Reminds that it is easier for people who do not have access to transportation and live in difficult conditions to vote online, when:
 - a. the government provides transportations to schools that the voting will happen for people who do not have any electronic devices
 - b. time limits are set for different age groups to vote, where:
 - i. voting stations are first open for all elderly and then younger people
 - ii. supervisors at the station should all be vaccinated, especially when it is time for the elderly to vote
 - iii. between the transitions from the different age groups, everything should be sanitized;

5. Further recommends that the amount of paper used for voting is minimized by:
 - a. decreasing the use of our depleted and nonrenewable resources such as trees and water by:
 - i. distributing mail votes only to people who have no access to electronics with the use of data
 - ii. limiting the number of paper a certain city can use for mail voting
 - iii. re-using empty vote cards from those who decided to not vote
 - b. initiating a project with the World Wide Fund For Nature.

FORUM: Legal Committee (GA6)

QUESTION OF: The Question of Bypassing Vaccine Trials During Pandemics

SUBMITTED BY: Germany

CO-SUBMITTED BY: USA, Venezuela, India, Lebanon, Switzerland, Syria

Recognizing that rapid deployment worldwide of safe and efficient vaccines against Covid-19 will be essential in order to contain the pandemic, protect healthcare systems, save lives and help restore global economies,

Emphasizing that developing a vaccine takes quite a long time although it should not be considered ready to try on until it has been proven that it works,

Alarmed by the risk of their lives or be put in hospitals whereas no one is allowed except health workers and doctors,

Bearing in mind the fact that this is an issue that has undermined the United Nations sustainable advancement intentions for the past year,

Realizing the importance of residents' health and the consequences that people face, making sure to ensure that all states have in place effective national protective measures, access to and flow of vital medicines and vaccines, to minimize negative effects in all affected nations and to avoid relapses of the pandemic,

1. Encourages delegates to support the fact that vaccine trials should be considered before using it on citizens since it can cause major issues, such as but not limited to:
 - a. having side effects
 - b. leading to a new range of problems such as having to deal with another pandemic
 - c. time and financial efforts going to waste due to the failure of a vaccine;
2. Emphasizes that finance should not stand in between vaccine making or transporting by:
 - a. allowing countries without the means to buy vaccines to acquire vaccines for a small sum of money
 - b. vaccinating people for free as vaccinations can lower the number of cases every day;
3. Recommends nations to organize vaccinations by:
 - a. having a system that records when people get vaccinated and when they need to get vaccinated next
 - b. creating a website that sets a schedule for every independent person's vaccination day and time;

4. Requests countries to have to make sure to vaccinate everyone with different medical conditions by:
 - a. conducting scientific studies on the Covid-19 vaccine to understand the effects on the different diseases
 - b. testing people with different health conditions;
5. Recommends governments help other nations if there is a vaccine shortage or not enough doses, since:
 - a. citizens need a daily amount of the vaccine dose while the country does not have enough
 - b. nations should be able to help one another if there is a lack of vaccines
 - c. the UN would not approve of not giving a vaccine to countries if it is ready to be used on people;
6. Further recommends governments find a more efficient and effective way to test vaccines and increase vaccine trials through:
 - a. testing the vaccines on animals that share similar DNAs or RNAs as humans
 - b. testing the vaccines on humans towards the end of the trials;
7. Requests that health organizations make the results of the vaccination trials known to the public through posting them on the internet;
8. Declares that in order to succeed, new collaborative approaches to science and global manufacturing and distribution should be created, in which:
 - a. all countries need to work together and collaborate to find the best vaccine
 - b. a good relationship should be considered long-term, not temporary;
9. Requests all nations to deposit some money to the R&D (Research and Development) so that countries that have added all the taxes together can give at least 15% of the taxes to the R&D to boost the research and development of the vaccine.