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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION



Resolution booklet
General Assembly

General Assembly 1st Committee
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FORUM: General Assembly 1st Committee
(Disarmament and International Security)
QUESTION OF: Measures to ensure the safety of Peacekeepers in zones of conflict
SUBMITTED BY: The Philippines

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recognizing the efforts of the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) in the executive direction of UN peacekeeping operations,

Stressing peacekeeping troops' limitations in dealing with cases of violent attacks due to being under-equipped, under-trained and ultimately unprepared,

Anxious about the lack of realistic expectations set upon peacekeeping troops in consideration of their lack of experience, assistance and resources,

Deeply concerned by the annual increase of fatalities in present peacekeeping operations, such as United Nations Operation in the Congo (UNOC), United Nations–African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), and United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL),

Noting the recorded cases of conflict and discrimination between UN peacekeeping troops and host countries' inhabitants, sparked by personnel's inexperience in the field and/or cultural differences between the concerned parties,

Emphasizing that fifteen field hospitals in peacekeeping operations are currently either not deployed or not functioning, regardless of the fact that the majority of them are responsible for the troops' wellbeing in the most hostile environments,

1. Invites the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) to combat immobilization of current peacekeeping troops by means of increasing military equipment range in all operations according to leaders' needs and requests,
2. Urges all member states to cooperate with the Office of Military Affairs (OMA) and Core Pre-deployment Training Materials (CPTM) in developing the recruitment programs by:
 - a) offering an equal number of advancing classes in both "hard" and "soft" skills, hence stressing the importance of both combat training as well as conceptual understanding of social challenges in peacekeeping missions, in order to prevent future miscommunications of peacekeeping troops with host countries' inhabitants and/or military service,
 - b) disallowing further deployment of civilians who have not had previous professional military training outside of their corresponding country's basic Civilian Pre-Deployment Programs, thus aiming to reduce inexperienced applicants that volunteer solely for financial benefits and disregard the responsibility and danger of UN peacekeeping missions,

- c) classifying applicants to potential peacekeeping missions in the earliest stages of training to ensure they receive relevant military instructions according to their future operation's circumstances and required combating skills,
3. Recommends improvement of medical support and communications capacity by means of:
 - a) employing trained UN medical personnel in field hospitals suffering from lack of faculty,
 - b) supplying each field hospital with all medical equipment needed according to monthly reports and requests,
 - c) expanding field hospitals in areas with a higher density of fatalities, such as but not limited to Lebanon,
 4. Proclaims the need of assistance from UN triangular partnerships in the deployment of more faculty and resources, such as but not limited to:
 - a) experienced troop leaders, who must have had intensive peacekeeping training recognized by the Itinerary Training Service (ITS),
 - b) logistics experts,
 - c) aviation assets,
 5. Calls upon all host countries of peacekeeping operations to declare full consent as well as active cooperation with the DPO, which includes but is not limited to granting proactivity to peacekeeping troops and establishment of additional field hospitals.

General Assembly 2nd Committee
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**FORUM: General Assembly 2nd Committee
(Economic and Financial)**

**QUESTION OF: Promoting access to renewable and sustainable energy for
poverty reduction and sustainable development**

SUBMITTED BY: United Kingdom

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Alarmed by that 13% of the global population still lack modern electricity,
Deeply concerned that energy production using fossil fuels is a dominant contributor to the climate change, accounting for around 60 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions,
Emphasizing that our planet will run out of oil in 53 years,

1. Requests the formation of international partnerships to strengthen economic and technical cooperation in the energy sectors, as well as share gathered experiences, concerning the development and adaption of sustainable energy,
2. Urges governments to:
 - a) encourage the development of on and off grid energy generators,
 - b) create an enabling environment to ensure the promotion and use of renewable energy,
 - c) implement policies that catalyze the investment in sustainable energy,

- d) take responsibility for their own country and support and reward all kinds of efforts towards a cleaner energy industry, to ensure an alternative to the limited resources of oil and gas,
3. Calls for the creation of international expert working groups which develop more efficient ways how to:
 - a) implement renewable energy in households and small-scale production to improve living conditions and contribute to the reduction of poverty first-hand,
 - b) assure more transparency in government and private sector actions regarding sustainable energy,
 - c) ensure long term sustainability through:
 - i) efficient management,
 - ii) sustainable use of natural resources,
 - iii) all of the information that is gathered through the previously mentioned sub-clauses will be compiled and published in a yearly UN report,
 4. Requests these working groups to collect and revise existing knowledge, to progress on it and enhance the information as well as especially avoid duplication for efficient results,
 5. Further invites the formation of an official coordinated body in each country, that would help to:
 - a) have an internal dialog,
 - b) manage finances,
 - c) serve as an advisory service,
 6. Encourages all member states to invest in regional infrastructure, to facilitate the access and availability of renewable energy such as:
 - a) supporting the generation of regional markets to minimize the pollutant transportation of goods,
 - b) providing public transportation driven by renewable energies for all citizens,
 7. Emphasises the need for programs on national and international level, which are led by institutions or experts in order to teach targeted audiences to develop more knowledge and awareness in terms of:
 - a) renewable energy adaption,
 - b) encouraging private sector participation,
 - c) new technologies,
 8. Considers the creation of UN funding to support the educational and instructional programs, mentioned in clause 6,
 9. Recommends the promotion of sustainable energy production in the modern world in order to raise awareness by establishing more social media presence to disseminate knowledge about the relation between access to energy and the eradication of poverty,
 10. Trusts that the UN will continue making efforts in providing stable financial resources as well as technical assistance,

11. Further recommends UN member states to support developing UN member states to implement the efforts in clause 1-10,
12. Recommends countries to take the following measures in respect to their stance on nuclear energy to:
 - a) invest in new safe technologies in the field,
 - b) increase safety measures on all existing power plants in order to prevent disasters,
 - c) reduce restrictions on the construction and operation of nuclear power plants,
 - d) augment research in the field of nuclear fusion.

General Assembly 3rd Committee
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FORUM: General Assembly 3rd Committee
(Social, Humanitarian & Cultural)

QUESTION OF: The question of recognizing non-binary genders and ensuring transgender rights

SUBMITTER: Iran

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recognizing the rising threat of falsely constructed gender ideals,

Deeply disturbed about the unwavering defiance of laws regarding same-sex relegations,

Noting with deep concern the different approaches of the international community regarding this deep-seated problem,

1. Endorses medical sex reassignment surgeries from male to female and female to male, on condition that:
 - a) individuals get state permission which requires
 - i. legal court order
 - ii. mandatory physical and psychological examinations at the state's legal medical facilities,
 - b) these surgeries be financially subsidized by the state,
2. Notes with satisfaction the existence of only two genders, these being male and female,
3. Calls for the abolishment of public demonstrations held by the LGBTQ+ community and its allies, and their public promotion via:
 - a) positive public media footage,
 - b) foreign news agencies without express approval of the government of the nation where the demonstration is held,
4. Recommends the attendance at government-organized seminars for members of the LGBTQ+ community to meet non-LGBTQ+ members and integrate in society,

5. Further invites the promotion of state-run jobs for those dealing with gender-based discrimination,
6. Further recommends the implementation of a public database containing information about those individuals suspected of corrupting their given gender which should contain the suspected person's:
 - a) name,
 - b) address,
 - c) date of birth,
 - d) passport photograph.

General Assembly 4th Committee
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FORUM: **General Assembly 4th Committee
(Special Political & Decolonisation)**

QUESTION OF: **The situation in Venezuela**

SUBMITTER BY: **Canada**

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Noting Article 350 of The Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, which states that “The people of Venezuela, true to their republican tradition and their struggle for independence, peace and freedom, shall disown any regime, legislation or authority that violates democratic values, principles and guarantees or encroaches upon human rights”,

Fully aware of Article 14 (1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which states that “everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law”,

Alarmed by the fact that according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) 357 Venezuelan security officers have been under investigation for alleged extrajudicial killings during phases of the Operation People’s Liberation (OPL),

Anxious that the population of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela faces an estimated 76% shortage in medicine and an estimated 81% shortage in surgical equipment according to the “Report For The Office Of The United Nations High Commissioner For Human Rights, As A Research Input For The Report On Sustainable Development Goals And Health”,

Noting with deep concern that diphtheria, measles, malaria, increasing cases of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and tuberculosis prevail in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela,

Welcoming that the Pan American Health Organization has distributed approximately 50 tons of drugs and medical supplies to the population of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in 2018,

Emphasizing Article 3.3 of the Sustainable Development Agenda for 2030, which states that “by 2030, (...) the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and (...) hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases” should be combatted,

Deeply conscious that approximately 3 million citizens of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela have fled their country of residence according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

Deeply disturbed by the “mass arbitrary detentions, maltreatment of detainees, forced evictions, destruction of homes, and arbitrary deportations” that the Human Rights Watch World Report 2019 on Venezuela depicts,

Expressing its appreciation that the International Contact Group endeavors to find a peaceful and democratic solution through negotiations to the humanitarian crisis in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela,

Recalling Article 25 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control”,

Acknowledging Article 233 of the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and recognize thereafter that under the constitutional conditions stated therein the “President of the National Assembly shall take charge of the Presidency of the Republic”,

- 1) Reminds the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, its two successive Optional Protocols, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, all of which the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is a party to,
- 2) Recommends that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela:
 - a) prosecutes all perpetrators equally regardless of any background, such as but not limited to the political conviction, in compliance with national law and jurisdiction as well as with Article 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
 - b) investigates maltreatment of detainees, coerced expulsions, and arbitrary deportations,
 - c) secures that the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners are upheld in Venezuelan institutions of imprisonment,
- 3) Calls upon the World Health Organization (hereinafter WHO) to:
 - a) consider the mobilization of Emergency Medical Teams (EMT) and their deployment to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela,
 - b) reduce the number of HIV contractions and AIDS cases in close conjunction with The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela by:
 - i) furthering educational campaigns on HIV contraction and treatment,

- ii) providing antiretroviral therapy and antiretroviral drugs to patients free of charge,
 - iii) offering HIV diagnosis tests free of charge,
 - c) collaborate with the Global Health Cluster to respond to the outbreak of diphtheria, measles and malaria by:
 - i) strengthening the efforts of the WHO vaccine advisory group in public advocacy for vaccination,
 - ii) providing adequate vaccination free of charge,
 - iii) offering antimalarial drugs, diphtheria antitoxins, and antibiotics as free and available treatment,
 - d) reduce the increase in tuberculosis cases in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela by restricting the overuse of antimicrobial medicine,
 - e) work in close conjunction with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to widen the outreach of infant immunization,
 - f) work in close conjunction with the Pan American Health Organization in its collaborative efforts with the Venezuelan Ministry of People's Power for Health to further allocate medicine and medical supplies to hospitals and medical facilities in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela,
 - g) monitor the development of the health situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and produce regular reports thereon,
- 4) Calls for the Inter-Agency Standing Committee to coordinate the collaboration between the aforementioned organizations in their unified efforts to reduce the severe health risks in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela,
 - 5) Recommends that the International Monetary Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the World Bank commence procedural measures to alleviate the economic crisis and reduce the inflation rate of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela,
 - 6) Encourages the World Food Programme to fully complete its capacity assessment in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and allocate alimentary resources to the Venezuelan population dependent on necessity,
 - 7) Further invites all Member States to monetarily facilitate the aforementioned endeavours of the WHO and the World Food Programme in solidarity with the population of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela,
 - 8) Requests that the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) of the United Nations Secretariat observes the electoral processes in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and acts upon the results of its comprehensive reports in compliance with its outline of the types of assistance,
 - 9) Urges all Member States who are affected by refugees from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to act in accordance with The 1951 Refugee Convention, its 1967 Protocol, and if applicable, the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, and assume responsibility for Venezuelan refugees by:
 - a) setting up arrival sites at national borders for refugees to provide relief items, safe drinking water, and shelter,
 - b) establishing registration management sites, national registration monitoring processes, and the issuance of official registration documents,

- c) elevating the transparency, availability, and success rate of obtaining a work permit for Venezuelan refugees,
- d) ensuring educational resources, such as but not limited to the:
 - i) enrolment of refugee minors in schooling facilities at the local host community or in the refugee camp,
 - ii) opportunity of vocational training for refugees,
 - iii) availability of free language classes, if applicable,
- e) starting or continuing awareness campaigns aimed at eradicating xenophobic harassment and discrimination,
- f) endorsing and facilitating the supportive work of the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration.

General Assembly 6th Committee
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FORUM: General Assembly 6th Committee (Legal)
QUESTION OF: Limiting the carbon footprint of the individual, focusing on the carbon-tax
SUBMITTED BY: Dominion of Canada

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Taking note of the massive public uproar being caused by governments not acting on their promises to reduce the carbon footprint,
Bearing in mind that the Member States of the world climate conference in Geneva 1978 and their goal to fund research on climate change,
Recalling that the research mentioned above revealed that from 1880 up to 2012 the average global temperature increased by 0.85 C°, the average sea level has risen by 19cm while scientists predict that those changes will gain momentum and, in a few years,, it will be impossible to countermand,
Recognising climate change as one of the most dangerous threats to humanity and its outcomes includes damages to the environment and human health,
Emphasizing the importance of the Paris climate agreement, especially the long-term goal to keep the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial level as this would substantially reduce the risks and impacts of climate change,
Deeply disturbed by many politicians and even some scientists who are still not acknowledging the fact, that climate is changing,

Fully aware of the fact that carbon taxes are the most efficient and effective way to curb climate change, with the least effects on the economy,
Deeply concerned by the rise of the sea level, especially in the Indian Ocean endangering Indonesia especially Jakarta, as well as other islands in the Indonesian Ocean,
Bearing in mind that Canada, Finland, France and other countries have already implemented carbon-taxes in the last years,
Noting that policies aimed at shrinking emissions should be fair, without increasing inequalities of the individual in different geographic areas,

1. Urges all member states to take individual measures in order to hit net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050,

2. Calls upon all countries to go forward with their plans of a carbon-tax and implement such taxes latest during the last quarter of 2021,
3. Requests all countries to implement a law to ensure that companies reduce greenhouse gas emissions to counteract the destruction caused by the ongoing greenhouse gas emissions and the failure of some countries to react, and recommends that companies failing to adhere to such law, if implemented, be sanctioned financially by the countries concerned, the money gained by those fines will go to the UN and from there will be distributed to:
 - a) Non-governmental organizations such as the Green Climate Fund GCF, that tackle the issue of CO₂ pollution,
 - b) countries that need assistance in handling the economic difficulties caused by implementing a carbon-tax,
 - c) other projects that tackle climate change and greenhouse gas emissions such as projects supporting start-ups trying to find solutions to climate change, that can be decided on at a later time,
 - d) incentives for renewable energies, thus making it more affordable for the individual user,
4. Requests that all member states assist in establishing a global task force with the means of educating about the Climate Change especially concerning those listed below but not limited to:
 - a) civilians about the following in relation to climate change:
 - i) the existence,
 - ii) the consequences,
 - iii) the possible solutions the individual can incorporate in his/her life,
 - b) young entrepreneurs to help them find new technical solutions by sharing information via/through the international task force as well as exchanging research result and manpower in the form of scientists,
 - c) governments in form of information exchange on a global level as well as providing global action plans provided by the task force that can be put in order by the countries concerned to ensure competitiveness of all countries,
5. Recommends that all Member States, with the help of the Global Task force mentioned above, educate and promote their citizens to use measures by which personal green-house gas emissions can be reduced, especially concerning those listed below but not limited to:
 - a) using more public transportation,
 - b) measures to raise awareness and providing information on waste preventing and recycling,
 - c) wasting less Water,
 - d) eating locally-grown food,
6. Encourages the introduction of a traffic light labelling for all products depending on:
 - a) amount of water used during production,
 - b) way of transport from production to selling,
 - c) amount of carbon emissions produced during both production and transportation.

7. Further recommends that all countries fund research to find other solutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as well as agreeing to necessary construction works, for example high voltage transmission lines, being planned on their shores, even if there is no direct profit for those countries,
8. Further encourages to cut emissions and reduce consumption from badly insulated homes,
9. Supports the idea of a worldwide carbon emission trading.

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