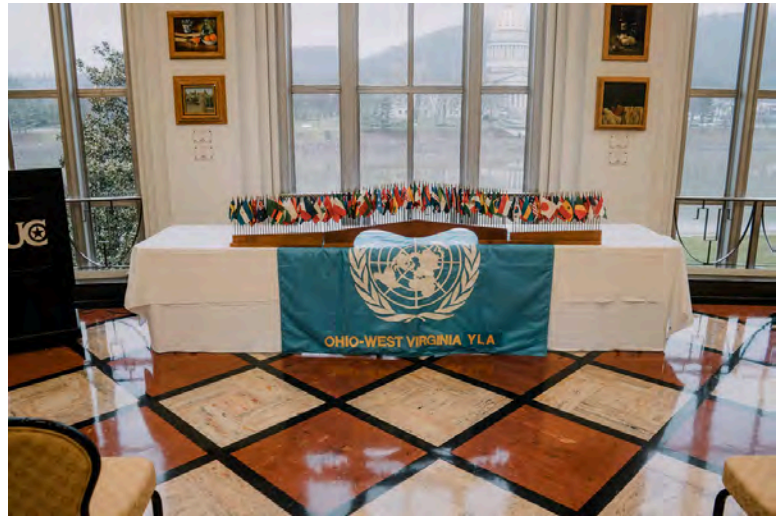


44th Annual 2024 YLA **MODEL UNITED NATIONS**

**TOMORROW'S LEADERS
START TODAY**



YOUTH LEADERSHIP ASSOCIATION

Secretary General
Emma Ballard
James Monroe YLA

President of the General Assembly
Bryceson Whitt
James Monroe YLA



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YLA Model United Nations
March 8, 2024

INDEX

Welcomes.....	1 – 2
Schedule.....	3
Directory.....	5 – 8
Campus Map.....	9
Purpose of UN.....	10 – 11
Council Procedures.....	13
General Assembly Procedures.....	15 – 16
Council 1.....	17 – 37
Council 2.....	39 – 60
Council 3.....	61 – 84
Council 4.....	85 – 101
Council 5.....	103 – 121
Council 6.....	123 – 147
Council 7.....	149 – 170
2025 MUN Officer Candidates.....	171 – 173
SMART529 & JumpStart.....	175 – 176
Entrepreneurship Summit Brochure.....	177 – 178
Leadership Summit Brochure.....	179 – 180
Resolution Writing Guide	181 – 182
Resolution Form.....	183 - 184

Bryceson Whitt

President of the General Assembly

YLA Model United Nations

James Monroe YLA

March 8, 2024

Dear Delegates,

I bid you the warmest welcome to the 2024 Youth Leadership Association Model United Nations!

By simply registering for this conference, each of you have begun a significant endeavor of leadership, collaboration, and diplomacy. I commend you all for your efforts thus far and am looking forward to observing your performance today! Whether it be your first conference or your tenth, Emma and I are so eager to receive each of your discussions during this thrilling debate session.

Best of luck and have fun!

With appreciation,

Bryceson

Bryceson Whitt

President of the General Assembly



Emma Ballard
Secretary General
YLA Model United Nations

James Monroe YLA
March 8, 2024

Welcome to the 44th Annual YLA Model United Nations!
We hope you have a wonderful day as we strive to better
the world around us.

Emma



MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Schedule ~ March 8, 2024

9:00 – 9:15

Registration

9:15 – 9:30

Welcome, Agenda, and Opening Ceremony

9:30

Dismiss into Councils

9:40 – 10:45

Council I: Opening Statements and Caucusing

- Council President will do introductions & ice breaker.
- Council Presidents will open the session and call on country ambassadors to present opening statements that outline each country's position on the topic under consideration.
- Council Presidents briefly go over the resolution writing guide with the delegates.
- The remaining time is devoted to unmoderated caucus time for delegates to find partners for co-sponsoring or co-authoring resolutions.
- Council Presidents reconvene their councils at 10:45, again briefly review the writing process, and adjourn their council for writing and lunch.

10:45 – 11:45

Resolution Writing

- Delegates use this time to author resolutions on the supplied forms and caucus with other delegations to "market" their resolutions.

11:45 – 12:45

Lunch (in council rooms)

12:50 – 1:50

Council Session II: Debate and Vote on Resolutions

- Council Presidents and Advisors take into consideration the number of resolutions to be heard dividing the time equally to each speaking delegate.
- Council President opens the session and ask for resolution presentations.
- Delegates who have authored or co-authored resolutions read them to the committee.
- Council President opens debate on the resolution. Resolution sponsor(s) may be asked to "yield" for questions. Delegates may also propose amendments to resolutions. Remember speaking times are equal and limited based on the number of resolutions to be considered by the council.
- Once it appears that there are no further questions or amendments, Council Presidents call for a vote, Resolutions pass by a simple majority.

2:00 – 4:00

General Assembly

- Resolution Coordinator will set the Order of the Day
- Presiding Officer opens the session beginning with the first Resolution for debate.
- Resolution sponsor(s) present the Resolution to the General Assembly.
- Presiding Officer opens the floor for debate. Resolution sponsor may be asked to "yield" for questions. They are not required to do so.
- Once it appears there are no further questions the Presiding Officer calls for a vote. Resolutions pass by simple majority.



**Youth Leadership Association
Model United Nations
March 8, 2024**

**Emma Ballard, Secretary General
Bryceson Whitt, President of the General Assembly**

Delegate	Country / Position	Delegation	Council
Nick Albright	Papua New Guinea	Hedgesville	6
Shane Arthur	Guinea	James Monroe	3
Lauren Bailey	Bangladesh	Ripley	1
Zoey Baird	Italy	John Marshall	5
Brodie Baker	Ireland	John Marshall	5
Sydney Barnhart	Norway	John Marshall	1
Jacob Barrick	Saudi Arabia	Bridgeport	1
Teonna Barton	Japan	John Marshall	3
Kennedy Bealko	Spain	Bridgeport	5
Elaina Beckwith	Finland	Bridgeport	2
Haley Brown	Canada	Bridgeport	5
Emma Carroll	Chad	Jackson	1
Alexis Cumberledge	Costa Rica	John Marshall	3
Bradley Dale	Pakistan	Bridgeport	2
Sofia D'Annunzio	New Zealand	Bridgeport	4
Sam Dodson	Israel	Bridgeport	3
Annadra Dudley	China /Council 5 President	John Marshall	5
Danni Dunbar	Belize	James Monroe	7
Zoie Ervin	Botswana	Jackson	3
Avery Etzel	France	John Marshall	1
Deegan Evans	Ghana	Jackson	6
Tobias Fleece	Greece	Bridgeport	7
Isabella Fogle	Romania	Bridgeport	3
Keira Fraley	Maldives	Jackson	7
Gavin French	Libya	James Monroe	7
Ella Games	Madagascar	John Marshall	7
Megan Gary	South Korea	John Marshall	2
Grace Gatts	Turkey	John Marshall	6
Kristian Geric	Belgium	Bridgeport	1
Joelle Gonchoff	Uruguay	John Marshall	2
Michael Hadjis	USA	Bridgeport	7
Caitlin Hall	Guinea-Bissau	Hedgesville	4
Jaxson Hall	Switzerland	Grafton	3
Lyza Halterman	Lebanon	Bridgeport	6

Delegate	Country/Position	Delegation	Council
Cheyenne Harvey	India	John Marshall	1
Kollin Hatfield	Council 4 President	Hedgesville	4
Kal-el Hill	North Korea	John Marshall	3
Alina Holliday	Haiti	John Marshall	4
Sean Huffman	Yemen	Bridgeport	7
Nathan Hughes	Oman	South Webster	3
Nicole Hughes	Ecuador	South Webster	1
Gracie Hunter	Poland	John Marshall	2
Caden Hyde	Iceland	John Marshall	7
Bryce Isner	Council 7 President	Grafton	7
Sophie Jenkins	Columbia	Ripley	2
Luke Jolly	Council 2 President	Jackson	2
Eli Jones	Mexico	Bridgeport	1
Faith Jones	Bulgaria	Ripley	2
Alana Kaniecki	Denmark	John Marshall	5
Avery Kaniecki	Sweden	John Marshall	6
Amelia Kaste	Lithuania	John Marshall	3
Kaitlyn Kimble	United Kingdom	Bridgeport	2
Emily King	Indonesia	Ripley	7
Garnet Kish	Thailand	Ripley	3
Courtney Knight	Liberia	South Harrison	4
Sophia Lee	Zimbabwe	Ripley	6
Will Madden	Germany	Bridgeport	2
Clark Martin	Kazakhstan	Bridgeport	6
Abbi Mathis	Namibia	James Monroe	4
Chloe Maybin	Bosnia-Herzegovina	South Webster	4
Sarah McBee	Singapore / Council 6 President	John Marshall	6
Meredith McCarthy	South Africa	Bridgeport	2
Allie McGraw	Croatia	John Marshall	4
Tripp Mcmillion	Somalia	James Monroe	7
Hunter Miley	Sudan	Bridgeport	1
Michael Mugnano	Nigeria	Bridgeport	3
Addison Nethken	Niger	Grafton	2
MJ Niggemyer	Security Council President	Grafton	3
Spencer Nolan	Mongolia	South Harrison	5
Gregory Noone	Russia	Bridgeport	6
Lauren Rice	Luxembourg	John Marshall	7
Antonio Robinson	Hungary	Bridgeport	7
Dominick Robinson	Ukraine	Bridgeport	2
Blake Robison	Iran	Bridgeport	5
Lila Roman	Australia	John Marshall	3
Lilly Roman	Peru	John Marshall	6

Delegate	Country / Position	Delegation	Council
Haley Ross	Ethiopia	Jackson	5
Dezmend Roth	Vietnam	John Marshall	4
Stella Rubi	Dominican Republic	Bridgeport	4
Morgan Shanklin	Kuwait	Ripley	5
Emma Shockey	Nepal	Ripley	1
Ava Short	Estonia	Bridgeport	5
Thomas Sibold	Albania	James Monroe	4
Hunter Slack	Qatar	South Webster	5
Bria Smell	Malaysia	Bridgeport	4
Eden Smith	Armenia	South Webster	1
Maryn Smith	Andorra	South Webster	7
Aidan Sparks	Brazil	Bridgeport	3
Alahna Sparks	Congo	Bridgeport	6
Kane Spencer	Cambodia	Bridgeport	1
Abigale Stewart	Argentina	Bridgeport	3
Tanner Straley	Paraguay	Bridgeport	7
Emily Suarez	Philippines	John Marshall	7
Jaylin Summers	Portugal	Grafton	6
Oren Sutphin	Austria	Bridgeport	4
Kaylin Terneus	Chile	Bridgeport	4
Marra Tharp	Netherlands	John Marshall	4
Cole Thomas	Tanzania	James Monroe	6
Shane Totten	Iraq	Bridgeport	5
Carly Vanderfrift	Bahamas	Grafton	1
Jackson VanHoose	Algeria	Ripley	2
Kaitlyn Wagner	Uganda	Bridgeport	6
Eli Ward	Afghanistan	John Marshall	2
Patricia Ward	Bolivia	John Marshall	4
Ella Waters	Panama	Hedgesville	2
Zakkary Wells	Rwanda	John Marshall	1
Max Williams	Honduras	John Marshall	7
Hannah Willis	Council 1 President	James Monroe	1
Hope Woods	Fiji	South Harrison	6
Elyssa Woolwine	Tajikistan	Independence	5
Benjamin Yurkovich	Kenya	Bridgeport	7
Zoe Zervos	Egypt	John Marshall	2

ADVISORS

Kristin DeWees	Council 5 Advisor	Ripley	5
Josh Gary	Council 2 Advisor	John Marshall	2
Brent Kimble	Security Council Advisor	Bridgeport	
JD Lister	Council 7 Advisor	Bridgeport	7
Stormy Thorne	Council 4 Advisor	James Monroe	4
Jennifer Williams	Council 1 Advisor	Jackson	1
Richard Zukowski	Council 6 Advisor	Grafton	6

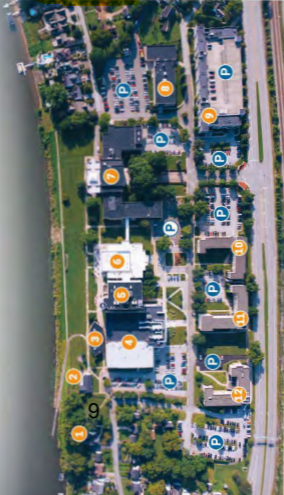
YLA STAFF

David King, Executive Director
Alicia Ridenour, Fiscal Officer



EASY ACCESS TO THE ENTIRE CAMPUS.

- 1 PRESIDENT'S HOME**
- 2512 KANGAROO AVENUE
- 2 THE BOATHOUSE**
(OUTDOOR RECREATION CENTER)
- 3 MORRISON FITNESS CENTER**
- 4 THE RUSSELL & MARTHA WEHRLI
INNOVATION CENTER & SPORTS
COMPLEX**
- NORMAN PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING
- ATHLETIC OFFICES
- 5 CLAY TOWER BUILDING (CTB)**
- SCHENSAUM LIBRARY
- 6 O'NEARY STUDENT UNION (OSU)**
- APPY/ACHAM ROOM
- BALL ROOM
- BOOKS TOBE
- COFFEE TAVERN IS STARBUCKS
- DINING HALL
- FRANK ENGELBERG ART GALLERY
- 7 BIGGOLDMAN HALL (BOH)**
- ADMISSIONS
- ERICKSON ALUMNI CENTER
- ERMA BYRD GALLERY
- FINANCIAL AID
- PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT PROGRAM
- ROTUNDA/AUDITORIUM
- STUDENT SOLUTIONS
- 8 SCHOOL OF PHARMACY**
- 9 EAST APARTMENTS**
- 10 RATHIE HALL**
- 11 MIDDLE HALL**
- 12 BROTHERTON HALL**
- 13 WELCH ATHLETIC COMPLEX**
- LOCATED TWO BLOCKS WEST OF CAMPUS
- 14 UC STADIUM AT LAIDLAY FIELD**
- LOCATED AT 1549 PIEDMONT RD



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VISITOR PARKING



STUDENT/FACULTY/STAFF PARKING
Permit Required - Additional Fee @ 1.50/Day

Purposes of the United Nations

Established in 1945, the purposes of the United Nations are to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to achieve international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

The Principles of the United Nations Charter

1. The equality and sovereignty of all member states,
2. The fulfillment "in good faith" by all members of obligations assumed under the Charter,
3. Peaceful settlements of disputes,
4. Renunciation of the threat or use of force,
5. Cooperation with the United Nations in any actions it takes,
6. Encouragement of non-member states to abide by its principles,
7. Non-intervention by the United Nations in the internal affairs of any nation,
8. Freedom of religion.

Charter of the United Nations: Preamble – 1945 **We the Peoples of the United Nations Determined**

- To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
- To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and
- To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and
- To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

And for These Ends

- To practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and
- To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and
- To ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and
- To employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Have Resolved to Combine our Efforts to Accomplish These Aims

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representative assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization known as the United Nations.

The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the central body of the United Nations and the only one where all member nations are represented. It is the main forum for discussion. It formulates policy and it coordinates the work of other United Nations organizations. The GA has no power to pass laws. Its resolutions are recommendations backed only by the force of world opinion.

Ambassadors (all delegates) to the Model UN GA must represent the views of their nation and cast their nation's one (1) vote as their nation would vote.

Councils

United Nations Councils include Security, Economic and Social, Trusteeship, and International Court of Justice. For the Model United Nations there is a Security Council and 3 - 5 other Councils. Councils first discuss, amend and act on proposals submitted to the Model UN.

The Security Council is the main political arm of the UN and has the "primary responsibility" for the maintenance of international peace and security. The five permanent Security Council Members (China, France, Russia, United Kingdom and the United States) may veto passage of a resolution.

NOTE

Because the United Nations is an organization of sovereign nations, the art of persuasion and compromise is essential to achieve national goals. Those delegations prepared on the issues and prepared to deal diplomatically with other delegates will be more successful.

The United Nations is not a world government. It cannot pass laws that bind other nations to obey. UN resolutions only carry the weight of international moral force. The United Nations seeks consensus.

Student Ambassadors are to act professionally and participate on an intellectual and productive level. Student Ambassadors vote as the nation they represent would vote.

CALL TO ORDER

Council President calls council to order.

Council President leads introductions and a short ice breaker for the first session of the day.

Opening Statements and Caucusing

- Council President will call on each country ambassador to present an opening statement that outlines each country's position on the topic under consideration.
- Council President briefly goes over the resolution writing guide with the ambassadors.
- The remaining time is devoted to unmoderated caucus time for ambassadors to find allies for co-sponsoring or co-authoring resolutions.
- Council Presidents reconvene their committee at 10:45, reviewing resolution writing process, if necessary, and adjourn their committee for resolution writing and lunch.

Resolution Writing

- Ambassadors use this time to author resolutions on the supplied forms and caucus with other ambassadors to "market" their resolutions.
- Resolutions call upon the UN to take action. Propose an action solution.
- Write in concise language.
- Resolutions consist of three parts:
 - Title: The title is short and clearly identifies the subject without going into detail.
 - Preamble: The Preamble explains the purpose of the Resolution. It gives the background information and often refers to earlier UN Resolutions, the Charter or other international actions that have been taken.
 - Example preamble phrases: Affirming, Observing, Aware of, Approving, Expecting
 - Operative Clause: States what the United Nations is to do about the issue being considered. Conclude the resolution by stating, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the United Nations (state the action to be taken).
 - Example operative phrases: Accepts, Affirms, Proclaims, Condemns, Calls, Regrets

Debate and Vote on Resolutions

- Council Presidents and Advisors should ascertain the number of resolutions to be presented.
 - The number of resolutions will determine the exact amount of time given to each resolution to be processed through the council proceedings.
- Council Presidents open the session and ask for resolution presentations.
- Ambassadors who have authored or co-authored resolutions present them to the council.
- Council President open debate.
- Resolution authors may be asked to "yield" for questions.
- Ambassadors may also propose amendments to resolutions. Try to compromise. Don't kill a resolution just to kill a resolution.
- Within the allotted time frame, once it appears that there are no further questions or amendments, the Council President calls for a vote.
- Resolutions pass by a simple majority.

Prepare for General Assembly

- Prepare all ambassadors to participate in the General Assembly.
- If time permits during your council time, have Majority/Minority Reports written. Pros meet and Cons meet – all to write their views of the resolution. The majority members try to will help to pass the Resolution in General Assembly and all minority members will work to defeat it.
- All ambassadors are encouraged to participate in General Assembly.
- Resolutions defeated in Council will not be presented before the General Assembly.
- Place all passed Resolutions in the Resolutions Passed in Council Folder.
- Place all defeated Resolutions in the Resolutions Defeated in Council Folder.
- Council President is to give each folder to the Resolution Coordinator before entering the General Assembly room.

Adjourn

Council Adjourns at the time designated on the schedule for the day. No extensions.

YLA Model United Nations General Assembly Procedures



This is the information needed to consider Resolutions in General Assembly. Every delegation has equal access to these rules and the time to train to participate in General Assembly based on them. No proposed rule changes will be accepted once the Model United Nations Manual has been printed. The focus in General Assembly is to encourage open and full discussion of the issues. The procedure outlined below is to encourage discussion and debate and not to put the focus on parliamentary procedure.

Procedure

Resolution Coordinator

- Will receive the passed and defeated Resolution folders from each Council before the start of the General Assembly.
- The Resolution Coordinator will assign the order of the day.

Call to Order

- At the opening session the Presiding Officer uses the gavel and states, "By the authority vested in me, I declare the General Assembly in Session."
- The Presiding Officer calls for the order of the day to be read.

Reading of the Resolution

- The Presiding Officer says, "We are now ready for the reading of Resolution _____."
- The Vice President reads the Resolution that appears at the top of the Order. The Vice President reads the number, authors, title, the full text of the Resolution, and any amendments that were approved by the Council.

Author's Statement

- At the conclusion of the reading of the Resolution, the Presiding Officer says, "The question is shall the Resolution pass?" The authors may make their opening statement.
- The authors, combined, have three (3) minutes to explain their Resolution and move its adoption. Time may be shared.
 - Authors explain their Resolution, the reasons/importance for it, and what it will accomplish.
 - The author speaking last, at the end of their presentation, moves the adoption of the Resolution and asks all members to support it.

Council Reports

- Presiding Officer asks for Majority and Minority Reports from the members of the Council that heard the Resolution and was appointed to speak.

Seeking Recognition, Statements and Debate by Members

- Members seek recognition after the Presiding Officer has said, "The question is, shall the Resolution pass?"
- To be recognized, a member stands in their place or raises their hand. You only speak once recognized. Once a member is recognized, all others must wait until there is another opportunity to be recognized.
- When members speak they say "Mr. or Madame President, I speak in favor (or opposition) to this Resolution because....." (Give reasons for your nation's position.)
- No one can speak more than once until all others wanting to speak on the Resolution have had the chance.
- The Presiding Officer must keep the proceedings within the time limit.

Asking Questions of the Authors

- Authors of a Resolution may be questioned by a member. The authors are not required to yield to a question.
- Members request permission of the authors, through the Presiding Officer, to ask a question. After being recognized, the member says, "Mr./Madame President, will the Author yield to a question?"

The Presiding Officer then asks the same question of the authors and then delivers their reply to the member. There may be questions only. No statements can be made.

Amendment to Amend

Amendments are not accepted in General Assembly.

Motion to Refer to Council

The General Assembly cannot refer Resolutions back to Council.

Voting

- Prior to voting, authors may make a short closing statement.
- Each country has only one vote.
- If a roll call vote of nations is required, it is performed by the Secretary General. When your nation is called, stand and give your vote.
- Resolutions pass by majority vote.
 - The Presiding Officer says, "I declare this Resolution passed."
 - If the majority opposed, then the Presiding Officer says, "I declare this Resolution failed passage."

The Presiding Officer moves on to the next Resolution on the Order of the Day.

Conclusion of All Business

The Presiding Officer will state "By the authority vested in me, I declare the General Assembly closed."



Council 1:

Disarmament & International Security

**Hannah Willis
Council President**



Model United Nations
March 8, 2024

Council 1

Disarmament and International Security

Frankenberger

Hannah Willis ~ James Monroe ~ Council President
Jennifer Williams ~ Jackson ~ Council Advisor

First	Last	Delegation	Country
Eden	Smith	South Webster	Armenia
Carly	Vandergrift	Grafton	Bahamas
Lauren	Bailey	Ripley	Bangladesh
Kristian	Geric	Bridgeport	Belgium
Kane	Spencer	Bridgeport	Cambodia
Emma	Carroll	Jackson	Chad
Nicole	Hughes	South Webster	Ecuador
Avery	Etzel	John Marshall	France
Cheyenne	Harvey	John Marshall	India
Eli	Jones	Bridgeport	Mexico
Emma	Shockey	Ripley	Nepal
Sydney	Barnhart	John Marshall	Norway
Zakk	Wells	John Marshall	Rwanda
Jacob	Barrick	Bridgeport	Saudi Arabia
Hunter	Miley	Bridgeport	Sudan

Delegate: Eden Smith

Delegation: South Webster High School

Country: Armenia

Council: 1 Disarmament and International Security

Topic: Nuclear Weapons

National Interests: Armenia is recommended to urgently adhere to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). There is no evidence of Armenia being either for or against nuclear weapons. Armenia operates a nuclear power plant but plans to construct a new nuclear power plant unit after its current one ceases operation in 2036.

National Policies: They have not voted on the TPNW. They do not have any nuclear weapons but they have nuclear research facilities. The issue of adhering to the TPNW is not on the political agenda as expressed by Armenian officials. Armenia does not have nuclear, biological, or chemical programs but they do deploy ballistic missiles. They have two nuclear research facilities and one nuclear reactor, Metsamor, that receives fuel from Russia. They attach great importance to the universal application and effective implementation of all treaties and regimes dealing with the non-proliferation of the weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Areas of Cooperation: They are in a defense alliance with Russia through its membership in the Collective Security Treaty Organization.

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<https://www.nti.org/countries/armenia/#:~:text=Armenia%20does%20not%20possess%20nuclear,concern%20about%20its%20safety%20record>

<https://www.mfa.am/en/non-proliferation-strategic-export-control-and-nuclear-security/>

Delegate: Carly Vandergrift
Delegation: Grafton High School
Country: Bahamas
Council 1: Disarmament and International Security
Topic: Nuclear Weapons

National Interests: Our national interest lies in fostering political relations, encouraging economic development, and protecting the overall well-being of our citizens. The Bahamas, committed to carry on peace in the area and further on, firmly keeps in place a policy of a disarmament of all nuclear weapons. By prioritizing diplomacy, we seek to maintain a country free from the threat of any nuclear conflict. Our national interest goes with the international effort aimed at creating a safer, more protected world. The Bahamas believes in the importance of preventing the world-wide spread of nuclear weapons, recognizing the extreme consequences that can come forth from the use of nuclear weapons. By encouraging cooperation, we contribute to the world community's collective pursuit where the threat of nuclear weapons is eliminated.

National Policies: The Bahamas maintains a stance on nuclear weapons that aligns with propositions of disarmament and global protection. As a non-nuclear armed country, the Bahamas firmly encourages a nuclear-free world. The Bahamas actively pursues in seeing this goal come forth. We believe the critical impact of multilateral consultation is in addressing nuclear threats and world-wide security. Our national policies highlight the importance of stopping the increase of nuclear weapons and supporting end of their usage.

The Bahamas strongly advocates for the full execution of existing disarmament treaties, including the treaty on The Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (TNPNW). We believe that open communication evolves to a more protected international environment. Our national policies reinforce the importance of emplacing the shared responsibility to work towards a world where the threat of nuclear weapons is eliminated, making a way for a safer, more secure future.

Areas of Cooperation: The Bahamas engages in an extreme emphasis on cooperation in addressing the issue of nuclear weapons. Bahamas strongly supports plans that are aimed to bettering the nuclear risk reduction measures. Our nation is making sure to promote peace and security extends to collaborative efforts with the global community. We also actively support humanitarian initiatives involving nuclear disarmament. By listening and cooperating with non-governmental organizations, our nation contributes to a worldwide discourse that emphasizes the shared responsibility and goals to prevent the use of nuclear weapons, overall prioritizing the safety, protection, and well-being of humanity.

Delegate: Lauren Bailey

Delegation: Ripley High School

Country: Bangladesh

Council **1**: Disarmament and International Security

Topic: Nuclear Weapons

National Interests: When Bangladesh gained independence in 1971 through the Liberation War, it adopted the motto "Friendship to all, malice towards none." First spoken by Bangabandhu, the Father of the Nation, the quote now serves as a principle for international peace. Multilateralism is how Bangladesh approaches foreign relations by prioritizing cooperation and mutual respect. The nation is also a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, meaning it does not wish to be aligned with or against any major world power. According to Article 25 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, "The State shall... strive for the renunciation of the use of force in international relations and for general and complete disarmament." Bangladesh recognizes the immediate threat of nuclear weapons and aims for global elimination to ensure security for all.

National Policies: Bangladesh has taken part in international treaties regarding nuclear disarmament since it officially became a sovereign state in the 1970s. In accordance with the Constitution, these agreements promote international peace, security, and solidarity. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which Bangladesh acceded to in 1979, is based on three main ideas, explained by UN Ambassador Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury: "One-Prevention of spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology; Two-Promotion of co-operation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy; and Three-Achievement of nuclear as well as general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control." The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, designed to reinforce the NPT, was accepted by Bangladesh in 2019. This entails a pledge to avoid development, production, possession, and activation of nuclear weapons. Additionally, Bangladesh is one of many countries to have ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

Areas of Cooperation: Although Bangladesh has already taken steps to encourage non-proliferation, it seeks further actions to establish a world without nuclear weapons. Bangladesh is open to collaboration with the Nuclear Threat Initiative, which claims to be "a nonprofit global security organization focused on reducing nuclear and biological threats imperiling humanity." By partnering with the NTI, Bangladesh is willing to become involved with the Global Nuclear Policy Program. Along with other members of the United Nations, it could help diminish the risk of nuclear arms.

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Delegate: Kristian Geric
Delegation: Bridgeport High School
Country: Belgium
Council 1: Disarmament and International Security
Topic: Nuclear Weapons

National Interests: In 2018, Belgium announced that they will station non-strategic B-61 warheads at Kleine Brogel Air Base in Belgium and will continue to place nuclear weapons throughout Europe to maintain security and peace. Belgium has also refused to support the TPNW (Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons) in the UN General Assembly, claiming it is not the appropriate instrument for international efforts. However, NATO members that support Belgium's ongoing ownership and potential use of nuclear weapons have signed alliance declarations to confirm their commitment to the nuclear weapons' sharing arrangement.

National Policies: Despite voting against the United Nations Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), Belgium, a founding NATO member, has actively pursued a world free from nuclear weapons through initiatives in line with the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), a crucial pillar of international nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament policies. Belgium has also signed and ratified several prominent agreements, such as the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). These actions demonstrate Belgium's firm commitment to promoting nuclear disarmament on a global scale.

Areas of cooperation: Belgium and the United States, as NATO members, have developed significant international cooperation in the areas of politics, economy, and security, leading to a close diplomatic relationship. While both countries actively engage in NATO missions and international security activities, Belgium also provides development assistance to developing nations. In addition to being committed to disarmament, Belgium acknowledges the importance of collective defense as a NATO member. While Belgium itself does not possess nuclear weapons, it relies on the extended deterrent provided by the United States, a NATO ally with a strategic nuclear arsenal. Belgium looks to cooperate with other like-minded countries to achieve their goal, as they are a founding member of United Nations, and they actively participate in discussions about disarmament and non-proliferation.

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Delegate: Kane Spencer

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Cambodia

Council 1: Disarmament and International Security

Topic: Nuclear Weapons

National Interests: The Royal Government of Cambodia is very strong in its belief of a nuclear-weapons-free world. We not only strongly support the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), but we are legally bound to it as of April 22, 2022. Cambodia recognizes the importance of worldwide security and hopes to make the ban on nuclear weapons more universal to achieve the final objective of a world without nuclear weapons.

National Policies: Our national policies place heavy emphasis on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons. We do not, have not, and will not own any nuclear weapons, nor will we allow another country to store their weapons within our borders. We have signed and ratified the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) and we have also taken steps to implement elements of legal framework related to radioactive material out of regulatory control (MORC). We have taken recommendations from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and are currently working to establish a national nuclear law that goes further than the signing of the TPNW.

In Cooperation with the United Nations for Disarmament Affairs, we aided in hosting two consecutive workshops on the topic:

The Workshop on the Asia 2014 Conference on the Non-Conventional Treaty on Chemical, Biological, Nuclear Explosive from and the Workshop on the Implementation of the UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004) from 15-17 Oct. 2014 in Phnom Penh.

We, along with other members of the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN), commit firmly to the plan of action of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone

Areas of Cooperation: With all the steps toward national and worldwide prohibition of nuclear weapons, it should be clear that we are not willing to make much compromise on this issue. We stand firm on the protection of our state, and the rest of the world with it. We should make efforts to further the effort of the removal of nuclear weapons to work towards a nuclear-free world. We understand the steps made today may be small, but we want to work with as many countries as possible to further our goals, which we believe should be internationally accepted.

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Delegate: Emma Carroll

Delegation: Jackson

Country: Chad

Council 1: Disarmament and International Security

Topic: Nuclear Weapons Countries

National Interests: Chad is a nuclear weapon free-state. Due to Chad's economic state Chad finds it in its best interest to back the disarmament operation. Chad views nuclear weapons to be very dangerous and they see that they pose a threat to the very existence of humankind. Nuclear weapons weaken the survival of all nations, rather than enhancing a country's security. Chad's security is already on high alert due instability of neighboring countries and the Boko Haram terrorist activities. Chad believes that finances should be redirected toward something constructive rather than destructive, due to Chad's developmental issues.

National Policies: Chad is yet to sign the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. In 2020, the Chadian foreign ministry indicated that Chad would adhere to the TPNW "when the time comes". Though, they have many safeguards set in place through the International Atomic Energy Agency. Chad has ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (1996), becoming the 159th state to have done so.

Areas of Cooperation: As of 2015, Chad was a part of the 127 states that endorsed a "humanitarian pledge" in order to cooperate "in efforts to stigmatize, prohibit, and eliminate nuclear weapons". This pledge started to build momentum and support.. In 2016, Chad voted in favor of the UN General Assembly's resolutions that established a formal mandate for states to commence negotiations on "a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination". In 2017, Chad was among 122 states that voted in favor of adopting the TPNW at the United Nations in New York.

Chad's Position Paper <https://>

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Delegate-Nicole Hughes
Delegation-South Webster
Country-Ecuador
Council 1-Disarmament and International Security
Topic-Nuclear Weapons

National Interests: The security of the world is in danger with nuclear weapons in the world. The interests and safety of the people of Ecuador is to handle the Nuclear swiftly and safely. The disarmament of nuclear weapons needs to happen so that international security can be protected. The interest of Ecuador is for peace and humanity. The world can be a safer place with peace and international security.

National Policies: The current policies of Ecuador on nuclear weapons are the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons that was signed in September of 2017 and started being enforced in January of 2021. This treaty entails that Ecuador is against nuclear weapons and is for the protection of humanity and peace. "Ecuador was among 127 states that endorsed a 'humanitarian pledge'..." This treaty was made in a step to push for a Nuclear Weapon free world. It is "a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination". Ecuador was one of the main supporters and fighters for this treaty to pass. These policies were made for humanitarian purposes.

Areas of Cooperation: As said earlier Ecuador is working with 127 other countries to make the world a safer place. This is through the cooperation of many Latin American countries to have a nuclear free zone. This is only a step towards having a nuclear free world. So that not only Latin America and the Caribbean but the whole world can work towards being a nuclear free world. Ecuador stands with disarming nuclear weapons and securing international security by getting rid of nuclear weapons.

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Delegate: Avery Etzel

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: France

Council 1: Disarmament and International Security

Topic: Nuclear Weapons

National Interests: France, like all countries, wishes to protect its citizens, culture, and way of life. We wish for peace. To achieve this security and peace, the seemingly obvious solution would be to eradicate any and all possible nuclear weapons that are capable of mass destruction and casualties. While there are treaties and agreements that work to eliminate the threat of possible nuclear warfare, it is also important to still be able to mount a defense in the event that a nation would take the ultimate drastic measure and start a nuclear war. This is why France has yet to sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. While we work to the ultimate goal of eliminating all nuclear threats, we all must still understand that getting rid of one of the only defenses one has against such a terrible possibility would be ill advised. So, France sees the need for a treaty in which it provides the guarantee that those that wish to eliminate their nuclear weapons have a way to ensure their country's safety while also granting it peace.

National Policies: France has been working toward a peaceful resolution; however, our efforts are severely restricted due to the fact that we cannot get rid of our defenses when so many of the other nations surrounding us have not surrendered theirs. We cannot leave ourselves open to attack in the pursuit of a peace that not everyone is entering into together. With France being involved with many other restrictions on our nuclear weapons, we are slowly heading toward an overall agreement concerning the nuclear weapons that hold constant fear over us. We have reduced our nuclear arsenal by nearly half over the last ten years, with no nuclear weapons in reserve. "Ceased production of plutonium in 1992, and of highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons in 1996." We have started to decommission plants that produce the enriched uranium needed for the nuclear weapons, and "intend to decommission its Maroule reprocessing facility by 2035." France has completely decommissioned its "ground-to-ground nuclear component by 2008." France has also voluntarily taken a step toward trust and peace by reducing our defenses "by one-third the number of its missile launching nuclear submarines in service." France is now at the level of "strict sufficiency," meaning that France is at the lowest level of nuclear weapons, while maintaining enough of a defense in the case that it was attacked. France retains its first use policy.

Areas of Cooperation: With the need for security while also working towards leave and trust, France sees the need for cooperation among all nations. France understands that ultimate peace and disarmament of all nuclear weapons is all but impossible. However, there are ways to ensure that the usage and or restrictions involving those weapons are updated to fit the needs and concerns of all that would be impacted by the weapons. France seeks to develop this future with other countries to create a set of respected and executed guidelines, regulations, and procedures concerning any and all possible nuclear weapons would start to put an end to the fear and stress of having little to no protection from future nuclear wars.

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Delegate: Cheyenne Harvey

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: India

Council 1: Disarmament and International Security

Topic: Nuclear Weapons

National Interests: RAND.org states, “Although Indian policymakers acknowledge that a ready nuclear arsenal is not desirable from the viewpoint of Indian interests, they are strongly committed to continued nuclear weaponization and missile development.” After the Cold War, India decided to do nuclear testing as a deterrent. India wants to remain peaceful from nuclear warfare but still has an arsenal of nuclear weapons. They keep this arsenal in case of a nuclear attack on the state. India wants to be able to defend their state in case of an attack of this kind. The biggest threat being Pakistan, a rival country of India with a nuclear arsenal.

National Policies: India has declared a no-first-use policy, in which unless the state is under attack first, India will not fight with their nuclear weapons. In 2023, India stated that they could use nuclear warfare against a chemical or biological attack. In addition, India has declared they will not use nuclear weapons against countries that do not have a nuclear arsenal. India signed the Partial Test Ban Treaty which prohibits atmospheric, outer space, and underwater nuclear testing. Nti.org states, “India ratified the IAEA Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage in 2016.” This insures compensation in case of a nuclear accident.

Areas of Cooperation: In 1991, India signed the India-Pakistan Non-Attack Agreement. India also signed the Lahore Agreement with Pakistan in case of accidental nuclear interaction. Nti.org states, “India joined all other nuclear-possessing states in boycotting the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons negotiations in the United Nations in 2017.” This means that India is for states being allowed to possess nuclear weapons in agreement with all countries that already possess these weapons. Nti.org also states, “India has a facility-specific safeguards agreement in place with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and a waiver from the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) allowing it to participate in global civilian nuclear technology commerce.” This means India has the right to purchase and own nuclear weapons.

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Delegate: Eli Jones
Delegation: Bridgeport High School
Country: Mexico
Council 1: Disarmament and International Security
Topic: Nuclear Weapons

National Interest: Nuclear weapons are a growing danger to the world's population due to escalating conflicts across the world in Russia, China, and the Middle East. America is the largest possessor of these weapons by a landslide. Mexico signed the Treaty of Prohibition of Nuclear Weapon (TPNW) in September of 2017 that went into effect in Jan of 2021. We believe in the disarmament of nuclear weapons for all of the world. These weapons of mass destruction are only empty threats that will never be used. The United States due protect us from other dangers, but these weapons do nothing. No country would be crazy enough to end all life on earth by launching a nuclear warhead. We want to see a peaceful disarmament of all weapons of this nature to join the 70 countries that have ratified the TPNW. By doing so, this would allow for greater economic trade opportunity without fear across the globe.

National Policies: We believe in the United Nations treaty, the TPNW, should be taken into consideration by the major nuclear power houses such as US, Russia, and China. Many of the countries that are allies with them have already ratified this treaty including smaller countries surrounding these major role players. The red button that will never be touched creates a safety risk due to decay or leakage. This could harm the environment. We want to work not only to disarm but to ensure a safe environment. Hundreds of global killers have been lost, misplaced, or detonated in testing that has created major risks for the global environment.

Areas of Compromise: One area that we are willing to compromise in is a new treat instead of the already existing nuclear treaty. If a new policy was created to stopped the creation of new nuclear weapons in the world. This new policy could stop the growing risk of nuclear weapons and could eventually lead to disarmament. However, we do not think nuclear power should be included in this new policy, which was large concern of many of our friends in the European Union. By stopping the creation and limiting the number of weapons that can be had, we will inch closer to a much safer world.

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Delegate: Emma Shockey

Delegation: Ripley High School

Country: Nepal

Council **1**: Disarmament and International Security

Topic: Nuclear weapons

National Interests: Nepal is a Nation that has a firm stance on the topic of nuclear arms. In these uncertain times they have an unwavering commitment to the complete disarmament of nuclear weapons. In the midst of opposition their main priority is to preserve international peace and security. In Nepal, they believe that the use of weapons of mass destruction goes against their principles of the UN charter, which safeguards human rights and environmental laws. As the nuclear arms race continues to escalate, Nepal firmly identifies itself as an anti-nuclear state. They make diligent efforts and help to fund the International Atomic Energy Agency which utilizes the use of science and technology to promote safety, security, and global tranquility. Furthermore, they continue to lend their support to erect nuclear-weapon-free-zones to assist in disarmament and a world free of nuclear weapons. Today, no nation on the earth is immune to the catastrophic consequences that arise from the use of nuclear weapons. Therefore, it is crucial that Nepal maintains their efforts to fight for the disarmament and elimination of nuclear weaponry.

National Policies: Currently, Nepal has several policies in action regarding nuclear arms. In 2007 they adopted the National Nuclear Policy, which regulates, controls, and monitors the use of nuclear energy to ensure overall national welfare. It aims to restrict the advancement of nuclear arms by utilizing nuclear science and technologies, as well as taking safety measures to inform the general public of the utter danger of nuclear weapons. More recently in 2020 they adopted the Radioactive materials Act, which regulates both the import, export, use, and disposal of radioactive materials within the country. It helps to ensure the safe handling and overall management of radioactive substances to minimize the risks associated with their use. In 1992, Nepal became a party to the NPT, or Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons. The NPT's aim is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, by promoting disarmament and encouraging the peaceful use of nuclear energy. In 2017, the Treaty of Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons was adopted by Nepal and the UN. It firmly prohibited the development, testing, production, acquisition, possession, and use of nuclear weapons.

Areas of Cooperation: Nepal seeks to continue to aid in the ongoing fight against nuclear arms. Given the issues Nepal faces it is crucial that regulations and calculated strategies be taken to bring an end to the arms race and disarmament of nuclear weaponry. Furthermore, Nepal will continue to implement policies and to inform the public about the danger of nuclear arms. As a member of the United Nations, they will implement a new model of delivering peace and security during extreme challenges. Nepal must continue to preserve their unwavering commitment to disarmament and international security, so that future generations may have the opportunity to experience a world free of nuclear warfare.

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Delegate: Sydney Barnhart

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Norway

Council 1: Disarmament and International Security

Topic: Nuclear Weapons

National Interest: Although Norway has had a brief history with nuclear power, parliament decided against moving forward with its use in 1979. They decided there were safer options for more optimal use. Currently Norway has no plans for making or using nuclear weapons. However, we have not signed the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). Norway is a member of NATO, and many government officials argue that signing the TPNW would undermine the security and defense capability of Norway. With Norway being a part of NATO, they have ties with countries who have nuclear weapons, which may be contradictory when signing the treaty. As of now, we are reconsidering the possibility of us signing the treaty. Norway is a country that promotes disarmament and a world without nuclear weapons, so it is in our best interest to show this by signing TPNW. This would help rid the world of nuclear weapons and could ensure that people around the globe will be safe from the detrimental risk that they impose.

National Policies: In 1948, Norway established the Institute for Nuclear Energy (IFA), now named the Institute for Energy Technology (IFE), in 1948. The IFA wanted to use nuclear energy not for weapons, but for peace. They had one of the only nuclear reactors in the world at the time, using it for processing heat in paper mills and collaboration research. In 1968, Norway's parliament discussed possible nuclear power for the future instead of hydropower but decided against it because of disasters in other areas around the world. For example, the Three Mile Island accident in 1979, and later Chernobyl in 1986. Norway has no distinct policies for or against nuclear weapons, but previous parliament decisions regarding them show that they more often disagree with the use.

Areas of Cooperation: Since Norway is associated with NATO, they are allies with every country apart of it. This could cause turmoil within relationships if parliament decided to sign the treaty. However, it may be possible for the United Nations to negotiate with NATO to discover new policies regarding nuclear power that make the world safer, which could be beneficial for every country.

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Delegate: Jacob Barrick

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Saudi Arabia

Council I: Disarmament and National Security

Topic: Nuclear Weapons

National Interests: As a country with a surplus of oil, Saudi Arabia is heavily focused on trade relations and being involved in global markets. We also play an important role in ensuring stability in the Middle East by engaging in alliances. Because of this, having a strong military is pivotal to making sure that it can't be targeted by larger, more powerful countries without severe consequences. By acquiring/building nuclear weapons, this would help boost the strength of the country and keep potential foes at bay. Additionally, Saudi Arabia prioritizes counterterrorism which involves cooperating with other nations to address the common threat of terrorism. Lastly, because it is so dependent on Oil, Saudi Arabia has been actively researching and investing in new energy capabilities with nuclear specifically in mind.

National Policies: In 1968, Saudi Arabia joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty which banned them from acquiring nuclear weapons. However, it didn't join the 2017 Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. Although Saudi Arabia doesn't currently possess any nuclear weapons, it has been clear that it plans to have two by 2040. In 2023, Prince Mohammad said that if Iran developed a nuke, Saudi Arabia would as well. The Saudi Government has also expressed interest in working with the United States to acquire a nuclear weapon; however, the U.S. is apprehensive to do this as it could escalate tension in the Middle East. Also in 2023, the Saudi energy minister declared to the International Atomic Energy Agency that it would resign its Small Quantities Protocol and instead join the Comprehensive Safeguards agreement. This development came as a result of the increasing concerns of an arms race in the Middle East. Along with the steps already taken to develop nuclear weapons, there is more that can be done. Because Saudi Arabia has a GDP of over \$1 trillion, it should invest a significant more into its nuclear program to ensure that they wouldn't be destroyed if a war in the Middle East were to break out.

Areas or Cooperation: Saudi Arabia has numerous allies that would be willing to listen to and invest in proposed legislation that would help them develop or acquire nuclear weapons. Some of the most prominent allies include the United States, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Egypt, and Bahrain. All of these countries have shown that they're committed to helping Saudi Arabia with either regional or worldwide issues and conflicts.

Along with allies, Saudi Arabia is part of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which involves working with other GGC countries including Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, and the aforementioned UAE and Bahrain. All of these countries should be willing to sign agreements stating that Saudi Arabia should be allowed to build a nuclear arms program in a safe and responsible manner. They should realize that along with being a major exporter of oil and helping out their countries' economies, it is also a Middle Eastern powerhouse that needs nuclear weapons to deescalate conflict. Even though countries such as the U.S. have stated that Saudi Arabia building a nuclear arsenal would increase conflict, it would in fact do the opposite for the same reason that major countries like Russia owning nukes is helping to prevent World War III. While tensions might rise temporarily, in the long run, it would lead to preventing any major wars from breaking out so accepting legislation that achieves this would help all parties involved.

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Delegate: Hunter Miley

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Sudan

Council 1: Disarmament and International Security

Topic: Nuclear Weapons

National Interests: As of today, Sudan is not one of the nine states that have acquired the power of nuclear weaponry, nor do they have a desire to pursue these weapons of mass destruction. Sudan has always veered off the path of venturing into the realm of the weaponization of nuclear power. Many countries are rushing scientific advancement to be able to contend with other states in terms of military power. While it is an ongoing debate in the world, between the ethical dilemmas of nuclear weapons' destructive capabilities and who should be allowed to produce such things, Sudan has taken an opposition to states having the ability to possess and use nuclear weapons, recognizing the world altering capabilities that come with it.

National Policies: With Sudan having a staunch opposition to nuclear weapons, the state has involved itself with different treaties in attempt to rid the world of the power and damage it poses to the world. Sudan has declared themselves as a nuclear free state and has reinforced this through the signing of treaties. One major treaty involved with global disarmament of nuclear weapons that the nation of Sudan is apart of is the Treaty of the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). Sudan has adopted and spread a "universal adherence to the TPNW" with the state signing the treaty on 22 July 2020. Sudan has been involved with the development of the TPNW in 2015-16 with the state being one of one hundred-twenty-seven other states that supported a "humanitarian pledge" to "stigmatize, prohibit, and eliminate nuclear weapons." Sudan also voted with many other nations for the addition of the TPNW during the United Nations conference in 2017. The nation of Sudan has also signed the Pelindaba Treaty in which parties "undertake not to conduct research on, develop, manufacture, stockpile, or otherwise acquire, possess, or have any control over any nuclear explosive device..." wishing to keep Africa free of nuclear weapons. This treaty allows for the safety of African countries from the impending destruction that nuclear weapons could incur.

Areas of Cooperation: Since Sudan is already apart of major treaties that allow for the development of the collective goal of abolishing nuclear weapons, the state seeks to continue the push for other countries who have yet to take a side and sign and ratify the TPNW and Pelindaba Treaty to slowly rid the world of the advancement, possession, and usage of nuclear weaponry.

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Council 2:

Economic and Financial Council

**Luke Jolly
Council President**



Model United Nations
March 8, 2024

Council 2

Economic and Financial Council

Frankenberger

Lucas Jolly ~ Jackson ~ Council President
Josh Gary ~ John Marshall ~ Council Advisor

First	Last	Delegation	Country
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Faith	Jones	Ripley	Bulgaria
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Zoe	Zervos	John Marshall	Egypt
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Will	Madden	Bridgeport	Germany
Addison	Nethken	Grafton	Niger
Bradley	Dale	Bridgeport	Pakistan
Ella	Waters	Hedgesville	Panama
Gracie	Hunter	John Marshall	Poland
Meredith	McCarthy	Bridgeport	South Africa
Megan	Gary	John Marshall	South Korea
Dominick	Robinson	Bridgeport	Ukraine
Kaitlyn	Kimble	Bridgeport	United Kingdom
Joelle	Gonchoff	John Marshall	Uruguay

Delegate: Eli Ward

Delegation: John Marshall

Country: Afghanistan

Council 2: Economic and Financial Committee

Topic: Affordable and Clean Energy

National Interests: The government of Afghanistan has interest in expanding energy related infrastructure throughout the country, which is detailed in the Afghan National Development Strategy published by the current Afghan government. The majority of the people in Afghanistan have little to no access to electricity with most energy related infrastructure being located in or nearby cities.

Afghanistan's current national energy production is around 600 megawatts of electricity. The biggest source of this energy production is through hydroelectric dams followed by fossil fuels and solar farms.

Hydroelectric energy production is by far the most important part of Afghanistan's energy production and produces far more than the second most popular method of using fossil fuels. Afghanistan's geography is extremely compatible with hydroelectric production because of the abundance of mountains and rivers. It is estimated that Afghanistan could produce 23,000 megawatts of electricity in this way.

Afghanistan also has small amounts of fossil fuel infrastructure throughout the country. It is estimated that there is 73 million tons of coal within the Afghan mountains and 1.9 billion barrels of crude oil within Afghanistan's oil fields. Many of these resources have hardly been accessed.

Although no infrastructure currently exists for geothermal energy there is great potential in its usage as a clean power source. Located in the Hindu-Kush region, the Herat fault line is a great source of energy that stretches through the west and northeast of the country.

National Policies: Afghanistan is currently maintaining multiple energy production facilities as well as taking interest in investment into expanding all fields

of energy production. Afghanistan currently maintains eleven hydroelectric dams while reportedly constructing a handful more throughout the country. Interest in expansion has been primarily focused on hydroelectricity, along with solar and wind farms.

Creating and enacting policies has been difficult because of the recently ended civil war and recent government change.

Areas of Cooperation: Afghanistan does not usually cooperate with many other countries due to current political conditions, but there has been significant cooperation within the energy industry and trade. Afghanistan purchases energy from some of its neighboring countries including Iran, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The government has also shown interest in fossil fuel related deals with Russia and China. Afghanistan is also supporting the current construction of the Trans-Afghanistan pipeline, which will run through Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India.

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Delegate: Jackson Vanhooose
Delegation: Ripley High School
Country: Algeria
Council 2: Economic and Financial Council
Topic: Climate Finance and Green Investments

National Interests: Currently, Algeria is an extremely poor country, with most of our citizens living in penury. The average GDP per capita stands at an astonishing \$11,000 dollars- as of 2021. The current inflation rate is 7.23% (2021), this is evident in our country's official exchange rate, as it is valued at \$169.912 billion (2019). Algeria leans on a suffering oil and gas industry to fuel the economy, thus leaving it in a fragile position. Algeria also suffers, from a lack of market diversification, poor credit, decline in business confidence, and delayed promise on socio-economic reforms. As of now, fossil fuels account for 98.9% of energy sources. In an attempt to aid these socio-economic wounds, and convert to alternate energy sources, Algeria has begun establishing ambitious goals targeting a reduce in carbon emission and reduction of natural gas consumption. Algeria also faces a huge wildfire problem, with an average of 35,024 hecta-acres of Algerian land burning each year. These efforts will provide regulation to Algeria's climate, create renewable energy options, and benefit the economy by creating jobs.

National Policies: Currently Algeria generates a meager 1.1% of its energy via renewable resources. In Algeria's *Horizon 2030 development plan*, we set a renewable energy goal, seeking the installation of at least 22,000 MW of renewable energy. This would account for 27% of power in all of Algeria. Conveniently, Algeria's climate is suitable for almost all sources of renewable resources. In Algeria's desert regions, the intense sun generates irradiance levels with the capacity to generate 1,850 to 2,100 kilowatts per hour. In addition to solar potential, Algeria's Mediterranean coastline has winds of more than 8 meter per second, not accounting for the additional winds from the surface of Sahel in the South. Algerians acknowledge their idealistic conditions, and launched an additional renewable energy project, proposing a one-gigawatt solar energy project in 2021. Several Algerian oil companies are also taking steps to launch a sizeable solar projects using renewable energy to convert oil into useable forms like natural gas.

Areas of Cooperation: Algerians realize that to make serious change, they will need the help of other countries, who possess more modernized technologies and solutions. As of now, the government of Algeria has developed partnerships with countries like China, Germany, and the United States to accomplish our ambitious goals regarding renewable resources. These partnerships will provide "foreign engineers, storage systems, solar tracking technologies, universal certification solutions, and solar application kits for agriculture," says the International Trade Administration.

Not only is the Algerian government working with foreign nations, but so are several of the leading state-owned companies. SHAEMS, a company owned by Sonatrach and Sonelgaz is serving as a steppingstone for companies pursuing renewable energy projects. SHAEMS will interact with U.S. companies interested in the renewable energy market in Algeria. In addition to this, international companies from Germany, China, Italy, Egypt, Spain, and the UK have already begun renewable energy projects in Algeria, with some even investing in local manufacturing to aid local economies. Hence, Algeria recognizes the major issue at hand, and is willing to partner with other countries to solve our energy crisis and stop relying on non-renewable energy sources.

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Delegate: Faith Jones

Delegation: Ripley High School

Country: Bulgaria

Council **2**: Economic and Financial

Topic: Climate Finance and Green Investments

National Interests: Bulgaria's main source of energy comes from burning locally extracted coal, which creates a very high local emission rate. These emissions and their climatical impact increase the frequency and magnitude of extreme weather events in Bulgaria, such as heat waves, droughts, and fires. Consequently, finding greener solutions and investments has risen in importance in recent years as climate change continues to speed up.

Although Bulgaria is actively seeking and implementing green investments, there are concerns about the socioeconomic impact on the workforce that powers the coal industry. Bulgaria produces over 34 million tons of coal per year, ranking 20th in the world for coal production. This industry creates a lot of jobs that may be put at risk if greener solutions are implemented.

National Policies: Bulgaria has already joined the Paris Agreement, a legally binding international treaty that many nations from the UN are also a part of. The Paris Agreement requires countries to reduce their emissions and work together to combat climate change. In 2023, Bulgaria took part in the first "global stocktake" at a United Nations Convention in Dubai. At this conference, countries assessed progress on Paris Agreement goals. Bulgaria also recently received \$1.2 billion investment from the Just Transition Fund from the European Commission. This investment will help the country transition to a more climate-neutral economy and establish renewable energy communities, which will reduce energy consumption and cut greenhouse gas emissions.

In addition to coal, road transport is the other leading cause of CO₂ emissions in Bulgaria. This is why, in 2017, Bulgaria adopted its Integrated Transport Strategy for 2023. Some measures in this strategy include increasing the share of public electric transport, promoting the use of hybrid and electric vehicles, and creating low emission zones in large cities.

Areas of Cooperation: Bulgaria is making strides toward investing in greener solutions but would like to further implement strategies to stop the climate crisis. Bulgaria seeks to collaborate with other countries in the United Nations facing similar issues, preferably in Europe or the Balkans. By collaborating with other countries, Bulgaria hopes to eventually invest sensibly in various climate finance options.

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Delegate: Sophie Jenkins

Delegation: Ripley High School

Country: Columbia

Council **2**: Economics and Financial Council

Topic: Climate Finance and Green Investments

National Interests: Colombia's interest in improving the environment stems for a recognition of the intrinsic value of its natural resources, the needs to address pressing environmental challenges, and a commitment to suitable development for current and future generation. One of the big ideas are to move to no deforestation because Colombia is one of the most diverse places on earth. This is crucial for the country to maintain a natural balance and persevere unique habitats. The main point Columbia is concerned about is the amount of carbon in the air due to deforestation. Therefore, we are promoting reforestation to regulate the amount of carbon. Another one of Colombia's largest interests is renewable energy. The country is looking to move toward solar, wind, biomass, and hydro energy project.

National Policies: Colombia has several national polices already in progress. These include Energy for Peace which supports the planning, building, and operation of mini solar energy gris to support communities with no energy access. Another program to support clean energy is The Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SURE), this focuses on technical assistance to support the Colombian Government's ambitious program to transition to renewable energy, mitigate energy emissions and position ingenious and Afro-Colombian comminutes to participate as well. The policies Colombia has in set for reforestation is Paramos and Forests which works with rural and indigenous communicates to protect and restore different environments and reduce impacts of climate change. Another project is Productive Nature which partners the private sectors and local communities to drive substantial progress in biodiversity conservation and enhance climate change resilience.

Area of Cooperation: Colombia seeks helps to the UN for funding for different environmental programs. Seeing that Colombia is one of the most diverse places on earth, we need to conserve these resources and to stop already increasing amount of carbon in the air. Therefore, we aid to need help stop companies from lumbering the forests. Also, Colombia would like some funding to help support clean energy programs so as a country we can transition to be ran fully on renewable energy.

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Delegate: Zoe Zervos

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Egypt

Committee 2: Economic & Financial Energy

Topic: Environmental Concerns increased due to climate change

National Interests: In 2030, climate change has brought a new slew of issues to society, creating various issues within countries. Occurrences such as increase in temperature, sea levels, flooding, erosion, soil degradation, and drought have become of great concern (Carnegie). These issues can result in even greater consequences, such as transportation and trading restrictions. Egypt wishes to recognize this issue and to address solutions, in order to not only improve basic issues such as these, but to also help in restoring and boosting the economy from which may be affected.

National Policies: Egypt has operated as both a monarchy and republic, setting the policies and rights by multiple constitutions over history. Within the government, groups have been produced to help in stabilizing and strengthening the environment. One large opposing force in this is funds. In order to continue to prosper of environmental organizations, the government needs to take into concerns the funds needed to support environmental aiding programs. According to Law 4/1994 in the Egyptian constitution, a permit is needed for the establishment of any environmental protection organization (eib.org)

An example of these ongoing issues within the future of our planet includes a rising global temperature, a decrease in soil purity, and both droughts and flooding in regions. Brookings.edu elaborates on Egypt being substantially affected by weather patterns and droughts throughout its borders. Statistics show that by 2050, there will be a whopping 160 million inhabitants, causing for a much greater demand of natural resources- resources climate change takes away. With the combination of in-useable soil, decrease in water, and extreme heat, naturally produced resources will no longer exist.

In response to these challenges, Egypt would like to propose an establishment of independent groups, designated to each various issues. According to Section 2 of the Egypts environmental legislation, there needs to be “an assessment of the environmental impact” endless amount of data and information taken from the land shows that certain measures need to be taken in order to be counted as an impactful issue. One step to be taken is determining statistical zones to be used to define this “impact”. After collecting these samples, various solutions can be created and distributed throughout the land area, in order to fight against this rising issue.

However, there are obstacles with this answer. This data processing may take months to even years to accurately complete and process. During this time, Egypt will require assistance in the obtainment of resources until they are able to be produced once again. Egypt seeks to find allies in which negotiations can be discussed. In order to help our whole world with this dire

environmental crisis, steps are needed to be taken; not just for the safety of Egypt, but many other countries and regions as well. With help from the rest of the UN, this situation has the possibility to be solved together, and improve the health of our wonderful planet.

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Delegate: Elaina Beckwith

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Finland

Council 2: Economic and Financial

Topic: Affordable and Clean Energy

National Interests: Finland firmly believes in the idea of using clean renewable energy to keep the environment clean and healthy. Finland aims to be carbon neutral by 2035 and is aiming to reduce carbon emission by 60% by 2030, 80% by 2040 and 90-95% by 2050 (with respect to levels in 1990) as stated in the Climate Act of July 2022. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is key to keeping not only just Finland's population safe and long lasting, but the whole world. Finland recognizes that it is currently behind on its efforts to reduce carbon emissions and is looking to find ways to efficiently replace carbon-based energy while still being able to support its industrial sector.

National Policies: Finland has a high energy demand due to cold climate and being one of the most industrialized northern countries in the world. In order to meet these high demands, a wide range of fuel sources are utilized. Peat and wood from Finland's logging industry provide a large amount of power but are expelling a large amount of Greenhouse Gas into the atmosphere. In order to cut down on GHG emissions, Finland was one of the first countries to implement climate change strategy. In 2005 a National Adaptation Strategy to Climate Change was adopted by the country and is the framework for the 2022 Climate Act mentioned above which according to the IEA is "...one of the most ambitious climate targets in the world...". The goal of these policies is to allow Finland to run cleanly and reduce their carbon footprint and effect on the climate change issue while still providing the large amount of energy needed to power the nation. Any new policies must comply with Finland's constitution and law, and not hinder any binding international or national acts Finland has previously implemented.

Areas of Cooperation: As previously stated, Finland is behind on their carbon reduction quota and is open to collaboration with other nations looking to reduce carbon emissions. Finland seeks to work with other well-developed countries who are looking to balance high industrial power demand and a clean and economically efficient energy footprint. Finland remains close to fellow members of the EU and is excited to collaborate with new allies within NATO. Finland is calling upon other nations to collaborate to meet world collective climate goals and finds cooperation imperative to success in achieving these milestones.

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Delegate: Will Madden
Delegation: Bridgeport High School
Country: Germany
Council 2: Economic and Financial
Topic: Affordable and Clean Energy

National Interests: Germany is well-ahead and in support of the increase of affordable and clean energy on scales from city-city, as well as global. In July of 2022, Germany released a massive energy policy amendment, which spans over 593 pages. Changes to their Renewable Energy Act, Offshore/Onshore Wind Act, Federal Nature Conservation Act, and the Energy Industry Act, all show an affinity for evolution in the subject.

Although the world is much more than France, The United Kingdom, and the rest of Central Europe, Germany's main interest involving clean energy is to build from their own country out. This does not mean Germany is unwilling to delve into Africa, Asia, North/South America, and Australia, however, it implies that it is in Germany's best interest to stay occupied with the EU.

Germany is especially interested in cooperating with Nordic countries, since there are a lot of shared initiatives, technology, and commitments.

National Policies: The new government in Germany has made its mark, stating that energy is a high-priority subject, this was proven with their 539-page amendment, as stated above. Germany's plan, "Energiewende" is the planned transition of hydrocarbon/nuclear based energy, moving towards a low-carbon and nuclear-free economy, based on renewable sources. Germany has its lens set on 80% renewable power by 2030 and 100% renewable energy by the year 2035.

Germany "[is] aiming for climate neutrality by 2045, meaning that remaining greenhouse gas emissions will need to be cancelled out." Germany aspires that seem to soar over the global community, only going deeper and deeper, hence the fact they are a part of many communities in the world based on world preservation, more so, energy and climate control. These taskforces, so to speak, include the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the biggest group. Spanning 169 members, 168 sole countries, and the entire EU, IRENA is focused on contributing and planning clean energy projects. Although Germany experienced a slight decline, stemming from the global pandemic, Germany is aiming to set highs, like in 2021, when Germany decreased their emissions by 38.7%. According to the national Climate Action Law, "every sector has decreasing emission reduction targets that it has to meet every year." The goals that Germany sets for itself are very enduring, because Germany expects change to occur.

Areas of Cooperation: As stated, Germany's entire viewpoint is progress. A crawl, or hobble even, is better than stagnation. We intend wholeheartedly to help the world adapt with the change we consider ourselves trailblazers with. We see nearly every country as an opportunity to aid us in our goal of creating a more sustainable planet, through the process of research, adaptation, integration, and creation, all towards a central goal of reducing carbon emissions and increasing clean energy sources.

Due to circumstances that superceed our views on the betterment of energy and the longterm health of our planet, we will find it difficult to see eye to eye with North Korea, Iran, Russia, Syria, and Venezuela.

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Delegate: Addison Nethken
Delegation: Grafton High School
Country: Niger
Council 2: Economic and Financial Council
Topic: Climate Finance and Green Investments

National Interests: Niger plans to move forward with the Planning and Financing for Climate Change Adaption in Niger project. This project will work to integrate climate change adaptation into an applicable budgeting and planning structure at national and local levels. This will allow us to spread economically and environmentally sustainable hybrid village water systems. We also will utilize this budget to promote infrastructures that transform access to water into an income generating opportunity and establish an evidence-based knowledge system to inform others of policies and investments on climate adaptation. To help combat the negative effects of climate change we plan to develop a variety of climate smart agricultural methods with the Nigeriens Nourishing Nigeriens initiative. Niger is working with the Community Action Project for Climate Resilience to distribute drought resistant seeds, livestock feed, fertilizers, and sustainable land management technologies and coaching to local farmers and herders in order to protect the people from famine and to protect the climate from further destruction. By taking these measures Niger hopes to fully adapt its agriculture and environment to the deteriorating state of the climate.

National policies: In order to cope with the challenges and risks climate change has brought Niger, the government has set policies that include institutional arrangements, strategies, and programs. Niger is applying to be accredited to the Adaptation Fund. This will allow us to secure the means to establish more sustainable policies, finance several climate adaptive projects, and research different sustainable agricultural methods. In our Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) we committed to conditional mitigation targets for agriculture, forestry, and other land use of 14.60% by 2025 and 22.75% by 2030. Through our NDC we have made an unconditional pledge to cut greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector by 11.20% by 2025 and 10.60% by 2030. We have developed a resource mobilization strategy to support the achievement of our NDC targets. As previously mentioned, we are working with several organizations to provide farmers and herders with supplies and sustainable technology to adapt to climate change. Through our current and later established policies Niger hopes to halt and fully adapt to further damage resulting from climate change.

Areas of Cooperation: As discussed earlier Niger is currently working to carry out the Planning and Financing for Climate Change Adaption in Niger project. Niger is looking to work with other developing countries who are being dramatically affected by climate change to establish a fund that can be used to further developments in climate change adaptation. This fund will be used to educate citizens about sustainable farming methods, provide sustainable agriculture technologies to farmers and herders, and finance further research on adapting to climate change. As previously stated, Niger has pledged to cut their greenhouse gas emissions significantly; in turn, we ask that countries contributing the most to greenhouse gas emissions pledge to cut their emissions to slow the effects and development of climate change. Niger believes financial aid from the UN would allow developing countries to efficiently adapt to and halt the consequences of climate change.

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Delegate: Bradley Dale

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Pakistan

Council 2: Economic and Financial

Topic: Affordable and Clean Energy

National Interests: Pakistan is a growing nation and as a result now uses more energy than ever before. With this new need for energy comes a greater production of energy. Most of Pakistan energy is natural gas, but by 2030, the Government of Pakistan (GoP) plans to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 50%. Pakistan also plans to switch from natural gas to renewable energy sources such as wind solar and hydro. In 2030, Pakistan plans to depend on 60% of its energy being wind. Pakistan is interested in converting to clean energy and moving away from the sole reliance on natural gas and oil.

National Policies: Pakistan has passed The Government of Pakistan renewable energy (RE) policy which states that Pakistan wants to switch to 60% renewable energy by 2030. Pakistan also established the Private Power and Infrastructure Board (PPIB) through the Private Power and Infrastructure Board Act 2012. Pakistan plans to implement more legislation to reduce CO2 emissions and increase renewable energy intake.

Areas of Cooperation: Pakistan would like to work together with other nations in order to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and increase renewable energy efficiency and consumption across the world. Pakistan seeks to work together with other nations to complete its goals. Pakistan believes that we can be the source of renewable energy for many countries around the world.

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Delegate: Ella Waters

Delegation: Hedgesville

Country: Panama

Council 2: Economic and Financial

Topic: Affordable and Clean Energy

National Interests:

As a country in Central America, Panama is devoted to preserving nature and is actively creating strategies for more affordable and clean energy. The nation is infamous for its Panama Canal, which transports immeasurable amounts of non-renewable energy sources, and other exported items. Within the nation, climate conservation and clean energy are focal points, however, they are aware of the dangers and harms of items passed through their territory. Working diligently to find new producers of renewable energy using their geography and environment, Panama is ambitious regarding this issue and understands the adverse effects of using fossil fuels.

National Policies:

The country of Panama has implemented Panama's National Energy Plan to strive for 70% of the total national energy by 2050 to be renewable. The nation accounts for 0.08% of the global energy consumption, and 24.5% of what is used is generated by fossil fuels. The current plan in action is already creating change as their leading energy producer is hydroelectric with 66.2% used. Panama does not produce petroleum or coal, but it is imported from America and commonly consumed by the country. Although Panama has created plans to reduce their non-renewable energy consumption, with the Panama Canal expansion and other large national projects, there is also a steady amount of fossil fuels being used. The nation understands the importance of clean energy and is striving to be more involved in the process of climate conservation and is working to create a country more reliant on clean energy.

Previously, Panama had relied heavily on waterways for hydroelectric power, however with the impacts of climate change, there have been struggles supplying energy. Assuring that energy is clean and affordable for the government and citizens has been even more difficult. Currently, within the Panama National Energy Plan, the nation is hoping to create accessibility to more solar and wind energy resources. In understanding the future impacts of climate change on the country, incorporating different avenues of energy resources would create positive impacts on our environment, and in time, our economy. With energy use in Panama projecting to increase 6% in the next 6 years, creating a more sustainable environment for growth is of utmost importance. The country believes that energy affordability will affect the cost of living, but the elevated prices are working to improve the country using renewable energy.

Areas of Cooperation:

As Panama is internally planning for more affordable and renewable energy use, they have intent to work alongside countries with similar goals. Panama believes that more nations cooperating in this plan would help preserve the culture and nature of their country, and across the globe. Passionate about this endeavor, the nation is open to transnational cooperation, and possesses resources to assist the cause. Further, Panama finds it in the best interest of the UN to pursue energy affordability and cleanliness to preserve the status and assist the economy of all parties involved in this enterprise.

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Delegate: Gracie Hunter
Delegation: John Marshall High School
Country: Poland
Council **2**: Economic and Financial
Topic: Affordable and Clean Energy

National Interests: Clean energy is very vital in the well-being of the future. Poland looks forward to completing their clean energy plan by 2040. Significant improvement has been made already. All European Union states agreed to set the goal of a minimum of a 15% share of renewable energy by 2020. In 2008, when they set the goal, Poland had an energy share of 8%. Unfortunately, Poland did not make the goal but made significant progress. Our energy share went up to 12.2%. We increased the amount of energy by increasing amounts of wind power, biomass power, photovoltaics, biogas, and hydro power and plan to continue to improve our clean energy amount by continuing to make investments into infrastructure, storage facilities, and the proper materials to create clean energy. Poland plans to partner with the largest Renewable Energy companies to make trades and important investments with other countries to assist in the building of the vital facilities and the required materials to continue improving clean energy.

National Policies: As of 2022, Poland's clean energy percentage was 21%. We intend to increase that percentage to 32-50%. Poland is behind the expected target set by RePowerEU of 69%. The coal phase out is expected for 2049. To keep global heating down, Poland needs to increase their clean energy percentage and phase coal out sooner.

International Cooperation: Poland is a part of the Energy policy of Poland that sets the goal of no more than 56% of coal power, which means clean energy needs to be at least 44%. They are participating in many international investments and trading in order to improve the amount of clean energy being produced. In 2019, China Sinology Electric Engineering confirmed a plan to build a photovoltaic power station which became the largest in the country. International investments and trades are essential in improving clean energy in Poland.

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Delegate: Meredith McCarthy

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: South Africa

Council 2: Economic and Financial

Topic: Affordable and Clean Energy

National Interests: In 2022, South Africa's main source of energy mix was coal. Coal provided 80% of the country's energy needs. Nonrenewable resources like coal are neither sustainable nor safe, because they can be extinguished by mankind's overuse, and cause climate change. South Africa is known to reach high levels of solar radiation but only 10% of their primary energy comes from solar power. South Africa goes through up to 10 hours' worth of no electricity a day because of their electrical shortages. These rolling black out locally known as "load shedding", make it extremely difficult to make South Africa function and economically viable.

National Policies: Due to South Africa's energy demands and its fragile supply, the country has taken steps to prioritize renewable energy policies. Initially it gave its citizens a constitutional right that 1. everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing and 2. Also have the environment protected for the present and future generations. This has led to the formation of governmental bodies that enacted the legislation and environmental policies. The most significant being the White Paper on the Renewable Energy Policy which is the South African government's official policy on the supply and consumption of energy for the next decade. This is the first comprehensive perspective on South Africa's overall energy needs. South Africa is broadening its use of energy by incorporating solar, biomass, hydro energy, biogas, and wind energy. The White Paper Policy creates four strategic areas to allow for the enabling of the environmental promotion of renewable energy these are as follows: financial instruments, legal parameters, technology development, and educational awareness. After five years, the progress of the policy shall be evaluated.

Area of cooperation: in 2021, France, Germany, UK, and US partnered to support South Africa's decarbonization efforts. In one way this supports South Africa's guarantee that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing and to have the environment protected for the present and future generations. This alliance is known as the Just Energy Transition Partnership.

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Delegate: Megan Gary

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: South Korea

Council 2: Economic and Financial

Topic: Affordable and Clean Energy

National Interests: South Korea is standing in seventh place in energy consumption in the world, in 2022. The Korean government is committed to increasing the share of renewable energy sources in the electricity supply, they desire to phase out coal and nuclear power from their energy, and improve energy efficiency. Korea has a high priority to improve its energy security and advance its energy transitions, which these desires will help with that.

National Policies: Under the Paris Agreement, Korea is committed to limiting its emissions to 536 million tones carbon dioxide equivalent in 2030, which is lower than its emissions in 2018. Korea has actively pursued efforts to obtain carbon neutrality, including converting aging coal power plants to LNG power plants, and changing key industries with high greenhouse gas emissions to low-carbon structures. To accelerate energy transition, Koreas government creates the New Green Deal, which was associated with the Covid-19 economic recovery package in July, 2020. This deal requires the addressing institutional barriers, making use of expert knowledge in advanced technologies, and making more flexible energy markets.

Areas of Cooperation: In October 2021, South Korea announced its revised Nationally Defined Contribution, or the NDC, at the United Nations Climate Change Conference. This revision includes plans to reduce its carbon emissions by 40% by 2030 from 2018 levels.

Delegate: Dominick Robinson

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Ukraine

Council 2: Economic and Financial

Topic: Affordable and Clean Energy

National Interests: Ukraine realizes the imperative of ensuring a reliable and sustainable energy supply. Ukraine seeks to market off the potential for job creation and increase competitiveness. Clean energy industries will provide innovations and create sustainable development for the country. Ukraine indefinitely is committed to the sustainability of the environment. The transition to clean energy aligns with the nation's choice and will produce a reduction in the safeguarding of the environment. At the moment Ukraine acknowledges the importance of an affordable energy price for the entire population and what must be done to keep the cities clean. We aim to reduce fossil fuels and transition to affordable energy solutions instead. Ukraine intends to reduce geopolitical tensions and explore various renewable energy choices to enhance the nation and provide a secure energy folder.

National policies: In 2017, the SAFE project introduced many new investments for renewables and energy efficiency. Despite the envision in March 2023 Ukraine has set to use 50% of its power from renewables and 50% from nuclear energy. Some key projects include Feed-in Tariffs. Ukraine has set tariff programs to provide development for renewable energy projects. Other programs that have started are Energy Efficiency Programs. Ukraine implemented programs so that various sectors would improve and enhance energy use and efficiency including industrial use, transportation use, and building use. Ukraine has started fuel switching which switched from gas to other fuels. Changes in TPES have projections stating that from 2015 to 2035 there will be a reduced consumption of coal (27Mtoe to 12Mtoe) and oil production (10.5 Mtoe to 7 Mtoe), with many more great increases on the consumption of natural gases, solar, wind, nuclear, and hydro energy. Ukraine has also had collaborations with international organizations to create investments for clean energy projects. Another collaboration was with the European Bank of Reconstruction and EBRD to better gain financial support for later energy projects. Due to our involvement in the Russo-Ukrainian War in February 2014, our energy system has been damaged, yet intact. USAID helped in the rebuilding of our energy systems and had deeply funded us with \$475 million to further maintain an affordable and sustainable energy source.

Areas of Cooperation: Ukraine is looking forward to joining NATO to further advance the country. Ukraine has already implemented projects to better provide clean energy and ideas toward stopping climate change. Ukraine has tremendous natural resources and is hoping that if accepted into NATO it can better find projects and new technology to achieve the goals planned and can supply other countries of rich materials and in return gain other supplies in need for the advancement of Ukraine. Ukraine believes that if fossil fuels are reduced and Ukraine is cleaned it will start a chain reaction and will produce a healthier and happy world.

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Delegate: Kaitlyn Kimble
Delegation: Bridgeport High School
Country: United Kingdom
Council 2: Economic and Financial
Topic: Affordable and Clean Energy

National Interests: Back in 1800 through the 1900s the U.K. was one of the dirtiest countries. London, the country's capitol, was the dirtiest cities at the time. London's population increased so much that the city at the time became overcrowded. Their streets were filled with excrement from horses and people and mud. The use of household fires and the coal factories increased the smoke and ash in the atmosphere causing bad air quality. They tried different solutions to clear the city. Human waste is stored in house cesspools to be occasionally emptied by "night soil men" then sold to farmers for manure. Mud is swept up by parish contractors and sold as fertilizer. Ashes and cinders are collected by dust man and sold to brick makers. These solutions were not good enough for the ever growing nineteenth century metropolis. The farms, brick fields, and market gardens started getting farther and farther from London. Transportation costs started shooting up. Finally, the sheer volume of waste became too much for the rural land. They are now one of the leading countries in becoming an all-clean country.

National Policies: The United Kingdom's polices favor the possibilities of a fully clean country. The policies that they have in place generally approve of clean energy but it's not always affordable. The UK in 2015-2018 held a program to research on feed efficiency and genetic analysis of cattle which is aiming to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by 22%. In 2020 they extended their "Plug in Car Grants" until 2022-2023 to incentivize the purchase of electric vehicles. In 2018 they created the "Transforming Cities Fund" which was created to address congestion and improve public transport connectivity in major cities. Climate and Environment Ministers affirmed the importance of phasing down the HFCs and ratifying the "Kigali Amendment" in the Ministers Communique in 2021. From 2016-2021 the UK government pledged to provide 5.8 billion GBP in international climate finance towards climate action.

Areas of Cooperation: The United Kingdom would like to further its progress of affordable energy. They would also like to increase the clean energy opportunities of other countries surrounding it. The UK is one of the leading countries in clean energy. They try and donate at least 400,000 dollars to help other countries in clean energy need. The UK is trying to save their country from bad air quality which causes sickness and start to get climate under control.

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Delegate: Joelle Gonchoff
Delegation: John Marshall High School
Country: Uruguay
Council 2: Economic and Financial Council
Topic: Climate Finance and Green Investments

National Interests: The amount of greenhouse gases that are released into the atmosphere each year continue rise at intense rates. Since 1990, the greenhouse gases in our atmosphere increased 43% due to human activities. Due to these gases being in the atmosphere, the warming of the environment has increased by 49% since 1990. Uruguay recognizes this issue and has implemented programs into their citizens daily lives to help to decrease these effects. As this is a worldwide issue, Uruguay hopes to team up with more countries and help to share the programs and improve them to help combat the effects greenhouse gases from human activists has had on the environment.

National Policies: Currently, Uruguay is taking part in 4 programs and have joined other countries in adopting Protocols and Amendments first introduced by Montreal. The program's currently worked with are the E-mobility and Low Carbon Transportation program, E-mobility program for sustainable cities in Latin America and Caribbean, and two programs working with Global Subnational Climate Fund. Uruguay has joined the Montreal Protocol which is an international treaty to protect the Ozone layer by phasing out of the production of substances responsible for the destruction of the Ozone layer. The Kigali Amendment, which stemmed from Montreal Protocols, reduces consumption and production of HFC and has been implemented into a civilian's daily life as well as the Global Methane Pledge that is a pledge to reduce methane emissions as well as overall greenhouse gas emissions.

Areas of Cooperation: Uruguay is taking steps to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases they release into the atmosphere and would like to work with other countries to find new ways to decrease emissions. As this is a world-wide issue and affects everyone, Uruguay asks that each country's delegate considers adopting the amendments and programs that have been earlier stated and working together to find new solutions to decreasing our affects on our atmosphere

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Council 3:

Security Council

**Michael Niggemyer
Council President**



Model United Nations
March 8, 2024

Council 3

Security Council

Right side of the Erma Byrd Alcoves

MJ Niggemyer ~ Grafton ~ Council President

Brent Kimble ~ Bridgeport ~ Council Advisor

First	Last	Delegation	Country
Abigale	Stewart	Bridgeport	Argentina
Lila	Roman	John Marshall	Australia
Zoie	Ervin	Jackson	Botswana
Aidan	Sparks	Bridgeport	Brazil
Alexis	Cumberledge	John Marshall	Costa Rica
Shane	Arthur	James Monroe	Guinea
Sam	Dodson	Bridgeport	Israel/Council Vice President
Teonna	Barton	John Marshall	Japan
Amelia	Kaste	John Marshall	Lithuania
Michael	Mugnano	Bridgeport	Nigeria
Kal-el	Hill	John Marshall	North Korea
Nathan	Hughes	South Webster	Oman
Isabella	Fogle	Bridgeport	Romania
Jaxson	Hall	Grafton	Switzerland
Garnet	Kish	Ripley	Thailand

Delegate: Abigale Stewart
Delegation: Bridgeport High School
Country: Argentina
Council: Security Council
Topic: Conflict in the Middle East

National Interests: Argentina's goal, continuing through conflicts in the Middle East, is to establish peace between Israel and Palestine. Argentina is home to the largest population of Jews in Latin America, tying the country to Israel. With the risks of angering a large amount of the population, Argentina stands beside Israel throughout these battles but does not condemn every action taken by the Israeli government. The actions taken by both sides have been extreme and unnecessary. Argentina hopes the countries can establish peaceful borders, benefiting both states. Argentina is adamant about protecting its citizens and national interests throughout the crisis with non-intervention but supports where the country sees fit.

National Policies: As part of the UN, Argentina upholds policies such as resolutions 242, 338, and 2334, which the Security Council has recognized as a result of this situation—resolutions 2334 and 242 demand the recall of Israeli troops from within Palestine borders. The settlements of Israel within Palestine's borders are an activity that is a violation in accordance of international law. The resolutions adopted by the UN call for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops and settlements. Argentina puts its support toward Palestine in becoming an independent state, which is to be recognized by all nations, but condemns the extreme measures that have been taken in an attempt to achieve this. Argentina strongly opposes any terrorist actions taken by any country, such as Hamas in the Gaza strip of Palestine, calling for an immediate stop to the fighting. Resolution 338 goes along with Argentina's beliefs, calling for an immediate stop to all firing and military actions taken by all parties involved.

Areas of Cooperation: Argentina believes these issues can be solved through a two-state solution, in which Israel and Palestine would secure independent states without inserting one country into another. These issues occurring as of now will not be solved through military or terrorist actions but instead through peace and compromise. The attacks on both sides must stop for the better of both states' people, economy, and country. Argentina calls upon Palestine and Israel to act in accordance with international law under the basis of independent borders and respect for one another. Argentina is searching for a peaceful ending to the situation resulting from peaceful borders in which both countries agree with the states' statutes.

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Delegate: Lila Roman

Delegation: John Marshall

Country: Australia

Council: Security Council

Topic: Conflict in the Middle East

National Interests: Australia is an advocate for respect of international humanitarian law and the protection of civilian lives and infrastructure. In the face of ongoing conflict within the Middle East, Australia has called for safe and unimpeded humanitarian for aid delivery, as well as the release of hostages. Australia condemns acts of terror and encourages all parties to prevent regional escalation. Australia also expresses deep concern at the dangerous actions of regional actors seeking to exploit the situation. In the broader context, Australia remains committed to upholding the rules-based order on the high seas and the central principle of freedom of navigation. Australia's goal is to achieve long-term peace and security in the region, which it believes requires the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Australia is committed to working towards a just and enduring peace that enables Israelis and Palestinians to live side-by-side in security within internationally recognized borders.

National Policies: Australia's national policies regarding the conflict in the Middle East are guided by a commitment to international humanitarian law, the protection of civilian lives, and the maintenance of international peace and security. Australia hesitantly condemns acts of terror, including the Hamas attacks on Israel, and calls for immediate and unconditional release of all hostages. Australia recognizes Israel's right to self-defense but emphasizes that the way it is exercised must respect international humanitarian law. Australia urgently calls for safe and unimpeded humanitarian pauses for aid delivery, and the release of hostages. Australia also expresses deep concern at the dangerous actions of regional actors seeking to exploit the situation and unreservedly condemns Houthi attacks in the Red Sea. Australia remains committed to upholding the rules-based order on the high seas and the central principle of freedom navigation. Australia's goal is to achieve long-term peace and security in the region, which it believes requires the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Australia is committed to working towards a just and enduring peace that enables Israelis and Palestinians to live side-by-side in security within internationally recognized borders.

Areas of Cooperation: Australia's areas of cooperation regarding the conflict in the Middle East are multifaceted and proactive. Australia has carved out a diplomatic niche on humanitarian aid to Syria, advocating for human rights, humanitarian causes, and more effective sanctions. Australia has gained a reputation for pragmatism and openness among fellow diplomats and UN officials. It has shown a talent for tactical brinkmanship in facing down an increasingly assertive Russia while also distinguishing itself from the United States, UK, and France in UN debates. Australia's advocacy has had a positive impact on the Council an attitude to Australia across the United Nations. Australia is committed to working with the UN Security Council and other international partners to address the complex dynamics in conflict situations, advance prevention, and mitigation measures, and enhance strategic coordination.

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Delegate: Zoie Ervin

Delegation: Jackson

Country: Botswana

Council: Security Council

Topic: Conflict in the Middle East Countries

National Interest: Botswana has always had interest in bringing peace among themselves and surrounding nations. Botswana is currently in support of Palestine because, “Botswana remains resolute in its support for the Palestinian people in their quest for inalienable right to self determination and the pursuit of freedom, peace, dignity, and stable existence. Botswana has established diplomatic relations with the State of Palestine and is supportive of a two state solution, living in full peace and harmony.

National Policies: To date, Botswana currently has not signed any treaties concerning Conflicts in the Middle East, but are still working closely with Middle East Countries. Botswana currently has a signed treaty on Foreign Relations saying that they will promote friendly relations with the international and surrounding countries. Botswana is still currently not choosing sides, and will remain neutral.

Areas of Cooperation: Botswana is currently working in cooperation with many countries and nations. Along with Middle East Countries, Botswana has many other issued policies that work alongside countries all over the world. Botswana is working towards peace with all countries. Botswana currently has a foreign policy that works closely with other countries and nations. As a section in the Botswana Government is the Department of Africa and the Middle East. This Department is responsible for promoting the relations between Africa and Middle East countries, as well as working with regional and continental organizations such as the SACU (Southern African Customs Union), SADC (Southern African Development Community), and the African Union. This policy allows Botswana to promote their best interest towards others, including the Middle East Countries.

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Delegate: Aidan Sparks

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Brazil

Council: Security Council

Topic: Conflict in the Middle East

National Interests: Middle East has been in turmoil for most of modern history. Religious disputes, tribal rivalries, foreign interference, and the creation of Israel all contribute to that violence. Examples of the war and instability in the Middle East include: The War on Terrorism, Iranian Revolution, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, violence against Hazara's, the Arab Spring, the recent Israeli-Hamas war, etc. Israel was MERCOSUR's 40th largest destination for exports and 28th largest source of imports, according to The World Trade Organization. Brazil also maintains trade with the US, Russia, China, and India. Brazil also has sent 17.7 billion worth of revenue to the Arab League of Nations in 2022. The Arab world relies on Brazil for food while Brazil makes a large profit from that link. Brazil delivers to a major port in Saudi Arabia, which requires ships to go through the Red Sea. Brazil must seek a solution to the problem of Houthi's attacking ships without losing any hold on their Middle Eastern trade Partners. Brazil's next best tie to the Middle East is its large Jewish population. The Jewish cultural link between Israel and Brazil somewhat requires the two nations to have a mutual respect for one another. Brazil must play middleman/peacekeeper to maintain economic ties with Israel, the US, the Atlantic League of Nations, and Russia while also protecting the Jewish culture to respect its own Jewish population.

National Policy: Since 2007 MERCOSUR and Israel have had an FTA. The agreement lowers tariff and trade barriers between the two nations. The two nations bring millions of dollars' worth of trade into each other's nation. The economic benefits that both nations give each other would foster a need to protect one another. Israel isn't there only economic benefactor in the Middle East, so it is essential Brazil acts as a peacekeeper. Brazil was also a signer on the UN Partition act. Brazil decision to sign the act that caused Israel's creations, requires them to protect Israel's status as a nation. Brazil also has supported resolution 67/19 which brings the state of Palestine for a non-observer state to a UN member. Brazil must play the ultimate middleman to protect its policy and economic ties in the Middle East. Brazil has also worked with Mossad to stop a Hezbollah plot to destroy synagogues in Brazil in 2023. Even though the two nations worked together, a Mossad statement enraged Brazilian Justice Minister, Flavio Dino. Minister Dino accused the Mossad of not respecting the sovereignty of the Brazilian Federal Police. Both countries may have the same goal of stopping international terrorism, but Brazil disagrees with Israel, especially Mossad, in how it should be handled.

Area of Cooperation: It has been mentioned that Brazil operates with numerous parties concerning trade in the Middle East. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva has announced his plans for increased Brazilian Nationalism and making Brazil a major contender in international affairs. Early in his presidency he sent numerous diplomats to China and Russia to discuss a "Peace Club" with the goal of ending the war in Ukraine. This raise in Brazilian nationalism can lead to somewhat international stunts led by Brazil.

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Delegate: Alexis Cumberlandge

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Costa Rica

Council: Security Council

Topic: Conflict in the Middle East

National Interests: Almost 70 years ago, Costa Rica emerged from a bloody civil war to become one of the only nations in the world to disband its military and redirect national resources towards education, health, and the environment. The absence of a military and centrality of peace are now a pivotal part of Costa Rica's identity. Costa Rica has led arrangements for nuclear disarmament and is aimed at facilitating regional economic development. The law that mandated peace education included a commitment to peaceful conflict resolution, endorsing mediation whenever possible, and Costa Rica has established such practices in areas of its foreign affairs.

National Policies: Costa Rican foreign policy is State policy, and its bases are the defense and promotion of human rights, multilateralism, climate action and ocean protection, the defense of sovereignty, disarmament, and the promotion of peace. Some countries that have supported Costa Rica's interests are the United States of America, and countries from the European Union. Costa Rica has used every multilateral platform to maintain leadership in the defense and promotion of human rights and have energetically exposed to international organizations and allied countries the need for a new multidimensional cooperation approach and the urgency of having resources to guarantee safe, orderly, and regular migration. With the countries of the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Alliance for Development in Democracy (Panama, Ecuador, and the Dominican Republic), they have all worked together on climate action, defense of democracies and attention to migration challenges in the region and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Areas of Cooperation: Costa Rica participates in projects of the German Regional Fund for Triangular Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean. This includes sustainable development, social cohesion, competitiveness and production, and participative democracy. Costa Rica is also a member of the Central American Integration System (SICA), Organization of American States (OAS), Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), and Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC).

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Delegate: Shane Arthur
Delegation: James Monroe
Country: Guinea
Council: Security
Topic: Conflict in the Middle East

The Middle Eastern conflict has multiple factors and historical events that have contributed to its origins. It is important to note that there is not a single event or factor that can be solely attributed to starting the conflict. However, some key factors and events that have played a significant role in shaping the Middle Eastern conflict which include: Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, Colonialism and Partition, Arab-Israeli Wars, Cold War Dynamics, Sectarian and Ethnic Divisions, and Resource Competition. Resolving this conflict will require addressing the root causes, promoting dialogue, and finding mutually acceptable solutions for all parties.

Previously, the African conflict and the Tutsi genocide acts in Rwanda have went unassisted. With the lack of foreign aid, these nations have been able to resolve their discrepancies in a much shorter period of time. It is evident that global aid has ever so prolonged the Middle Eastern Conflict which is why the state of Guinea proposes for the removal of foreign aid. Global aid, in many cases, has been used as a tool to impose foreign interests, leading to an imbalance of power in the region. This has further fueled the competition for resources and deepened ethnic and sectarian divisions. The goal is to encourage the Middle Eastern countries to resolve their issues internally, with the international community playing a supportive rather than directive role.

The state of Guinea recognizes that this proposal is a significant shift from the existing approach and is prepared for a constructive dialogue on its feasibility and implementation. It believes that the Middle Eastern conflict, like the African conflict, can be resolved by the people of the region themselves if given the chance and the right support. This being stated, the nations surrounding the middle east will be required to cooperate so the conflict within the middle east can be contained. Guinea calls upon countries such as China and Russia to establish military bases in conjunction with other nations on their boardering proviencs to ensure that the conflict does not spread globally. Moving forward, foreign mediators will establish a treaty within the middle east to resolve this conflict if their is no nation that proves superior.

Delegate: Sam Dodson

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Israel

Council: Security Council

Topic: Conflict in the Middle East

National interests: The Middle East has been a region that has suffered from significant conflict and unrest throughout the past century. These conflicts are complex and constantly evolving, which makes easing tensions between adversaries a difficult objective to achieve. The Middle Eastern region is home to some of the world's most potent religious differences which add fuel to an already fiery issue. Most Middle Eastern nations are a part of the Islamic world. The divide between the Sunni and Shia sects of Islam is a marker for conflicts between Muslim-majority nations including Iran and Saudi Arabia, states which are seen as the leaders of their respective sects. These two nations are involved in an ongoing proxy conflict, each supporting political and military groups that favor their own interests in the Middle East. The Middle East is also rampant with terrorist and independent paramilitary organizations that are not directly affiliated with any nation-state. Groups like this increase the complexity of conflicts since they often act independently and base their actions on extremist political or religious doctrine. As the only non-Muslim-majority nation in the Middle East, Israel understands the importance of establishing stable relations between religious groups. It also realizes that curbing the effects of extremist organizations is essential for Middle Eastern cooperation.

National Policies: Israel has undergone a multitude of efforts to ensure its interests are held and its security is maintained in the Middle Eastern Region. From its very establishment as a nation, Israel and its people have been under constant threat from surrounding countries. In 2011, in response to consistent rocket fire from bordering areas, particularly the Gaza Strip, Israel established the Iron Dome, a defense system designed to detect and intercept incoming missiles. In addition, Israel has built extensive military capabilities for a nation of its small size. Since its inception, Israel has required military service for the vast majority of its citizens. These robust military capabilities give Israel the power it needs to defend itself in a region so hostile and unstable.

Israel has also undergone the successful normalization of relations with many of its Arab neighbors. In 2020, Israel normalized full diplomatic relations with the United Arab Emirates, its first such agreement with an Arab nation since the 1990s. Since then, Israel has established relations with Sudan and Bahrain, expanding its influence through the region and the world.

Areas of Cooperation: In order to de-escalate the ever-present tensions in the Middle East, Israel will work to continue normalizing relations with surrounding Arab nations. Israel recognizes the importance of negotiation to create peace for its people and the people of the Middle Eastern region as a whole. Israel also hopes to work alongside other nations to curb the catastrophic threat extremist groups pose to the world as a whole. Israel has experienced the consequences of terror groups who have no regard for the humanity of the Israeli people. Groups including Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Hezbollah, and the Houthis have all advocated for the destruction of Israel. The ongoing War in Gaza was instigated by the October 7th attack perpetrated by Hamas, which resulted in the death of over 1,000 Israelis. In the interest of safety and stability, Israel believes that all nations who desire international security from terrorism to support efforts to eliminate terrorist groups and their supporters.

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Delegate: Teonna Barton

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Japan

Council: Security Council

Topic: Conflict in the Middle East

National Interests: The Middle East is an unstable region as it is the site of several devastating conflicts. As of 2023, Middle Eastern countries account for over 90% of crude oil imports. That said, regional tensions along with choosing allies could potentially lead to an energy crisis for Japan. To avoid damaging outstanding diplomatic relations, Japan takes a neutral stance on Middle Eastern conflicts. Although neutral, Japan does offer humanitarian aid to civilians harmed or left without resources. An example being the sum of 10 million dollars sent to Gaza to help its citizens as of October 2023. Japan does not ignore the turmoil in its neutrality as much as it strives for peace through diplomatic negotiations. Our country believes bringing stability to the region will lead to its prosperity.

National Policies: Current Japanese policies are based in the constitution; Article 9 contains a clause that outlaws war as a means to handling conflict. Japan also renounces its right to maintaining military forces while having the Self-Defense Forces. As our foreign policy prohibits using arms, any Japanese involvement in Middle Eastern conflict will be peaceful. Japan appreciates efforts made by the United States, The Quartet, and others that seek to relieve tension in the region.

Areas of Cooperation: As noted above, Japan appreciates efforts towards peace made by countries such as the United States and is willing to cooperate with other countries who value peaceful diplomacy over armed conflict. Moreover, Japan would like to see the United Nations intervene with humanitarian aid for those in need.

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Delegate: Amelia Kaste

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Lithuania

Council: Security Council

Topic: Conflict in the Middle East Countries

National Interests: Since mid-2022, there have been wars in the Middle Eastern countries of Syria, Libya, and Yemen. These wars show no signs of a near end, and a war between Israel and Palestine that has escalated rapidly in recent months. These wars, if escalated further, could send the world into another recession. With the aid already sent to some on these conflicts added to the aid sent to the conflict in Ukraine could have a long reaching impact on world trade, food markets, and natural resources. Lithuania recognizes the threat to the security of the region and the globe.

National Policies: In the past there have been no Lithuanian policies on conflicts in the Middle East, but in an informal conference of European Union foreign affairs ministers, the foreign affair minister of Lithuania stated that “Israel has the right to defend itself, but this must be done following the principles of international humanitarian law.” according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also has the foreign affairs minister stating that foreign create effective joint EU-NATO instruments to protect what links us. Lithuania is ready to participate and support its partners in every way possible.”

The National interests and policies of Lithuania must conform to the principals of international humanitarian law. However, Lithuania is currently enduring an overabundance of immigration and have a limited capacity for any immigration from people seeking asylum from these conflicts.

Areas of Cooperation: As already stated, Lithuania wishes to help Israel defend itself its conflict, and they are willing to work with any other member countries who wish to aid in this endeavor. Lithuania would also like to help to improve ways in which member countries can help to deescalate these conflicts in the Middle East in order to ensure the preservation of global trade, food markets, natural resources, and global security.

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Delegate: Michael Mugnano

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Nigeria

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Conflict in the Middle East

National Interests: In October of 2023, Ambassador Yusuf Tuggar, who serves as Nigeria's Ambassador of Foreign Affairs, said that Nigeria calls for a two-state solution. He also condemned all violence from both sides. Nigeria must play some middle ground, as two of its top trade partners are America and China. Nigeria also has good relations with Saudi Arabia. Nigeria and Israel each have an embassy in each other's country. Nigeria also has an ambassador at Palestine's embassy in Egypt. The country (citizens) of Nigeria will not have an overwhelming desire for either side of the Israel-Palestine conflict as the country is 50% Muslim and 48.1% Christian.

National Policies: The country of Nigeria has had diplomatic relations with Israel since Nigeria's independence was established in the 1960's. Israeli volunteers have helped Nigeria to improve their agriculture practices and their educational system. Goodluck Jonathan, the President of Nigeria in 2013, made his first of two visits to Israel. The president stated that Nigeria's relation with Israel was "excellent at the official level" and even, "marked by deep personal connection." President Goodluck Jonathan also voiced support for Israel in 2014 when Hamas abducted three Israelis. Nigeria has also previously abstained from a vote that would require Israel to give land back from previous conflict with Palestine. In the year 2016, 84,000 Nigerians visited Israel. Nigeria also imports \$300.4 million worth of Israeli goods. The conflict in the Middle East, while good for Nigeria's crude oil industry, could hurt the citizens of Nigeria with rising oil prices and a lack of refining capability within Nigeria.

Areas of Cooperation: As previously mentioned, Nigeria supports a two-state solution. However, Nigeria would likely not go against a resolution that benefits Israel as long as it does not put them in direct conflict with other Middle Eastern countries (based on Nigeria's history of positive relations with Israel).

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Delegate: Kal-el Hill

Delegation: John Marshall

Country: North Korea

Council: Security Council

Topic: Conflict in the Middle East

National Interest: 2023 has been a year of unprecedented attack on Palestine by the United States puppet government set up in Israel. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea supports Palestine and other governments in the Middle East that stands against U.S. tyranny. Despite the rumors of our government supplying nuclear technology to Palestine we have done no such thing. This is a groundless and false accusation, a conspiracy started by the United States government to deflect against their own involvement in not just this but most Middle Eastern conflicts.

National Policies: The DPRK does not recognize Israel as its own state, as it is a satellite state of the United States to spy on its enemies. Our government has ordered our people to give overwhelming support to the Palestinian people. We do not support the acts of Israel or the United States in the middle east and we want to do everything in our governments power to end the rath of this evil, terrible conflict.

Areas of Cooperations: The DPRK will do everything in its power to cooperate with the United Nations to deliver relief to the people of the Palestine and all the Middle East that has been destroyed by the actions of the United States and Israel. Our government would like to do this in a diplomatic way but if our concessions are not met, we will have to discuss more nuclear options.

Delegate: Nathan Hughes
Delegation: So. Webster
Country: Oman
Council 3: Security Council

Paper not available at time of printing.

Delegate: Isabella Fogle

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Romania

Council: Security Council Topic:

Topic: Conflict in the Middle East

National Interests: As we are no strangers to this conflict, Romania hopes to see our, and others soon, efforts of humanitarian and military care push towards not only a consensus but stability and security for the Israeli Palestinian crisis. Enabling safety for everyone, mainly the almost 2 million civilians who have lost their homes, is a core movement to stopping this displacement crisis and allowing those affected to return home. We also hope that the efforts exported catalyze political leaders to hold accountability for recent events of Israeli settler violence with increased casualties and more fear of conflict with its consequences affecting the entire region.

National Policies: With our history of humanitarian care, we push our efforts through our Roadmap to Defense and Palestinian Investment Funds that allow us to provide maximum efforts for protecting and retrieving citizens. With approximately 75 percent of refugees actively hosted by low/middle-income countries, assistance like food and water are detrimental to life or death as food, water, medical care, and more restrictions are being implemented onto those affected every day.

Areas of Cooperation: As members of NATO and the European Union, we plan to continue providing life-saving support to those needing humanitarian care. Until we can agree on this conflict with our allies, we will stand by and administrate food, water, and more. As tensions are as high as ever, we must support our allies and neighbors until we can emerge with a negotiated two-state resolution to keep any further escalation contained and promote peace.

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[\(30\) More than 80% of Gazans have been displaced since Israel-Hamas war began, UN agency says \(cnn.com\)](#)

Delegate: Jaxson Hall

Delegation: Grafton High School

Country: Switzerland

Council: Security Council

Topic: Conflicts in the Middle East

National Interests: Switzerland maintains a steadfast commitment to promoting peace and stability in the Middle East, driven by our national interest in fostering global security and upholding humanitarian principles. As a neutral nation, we prioritize diplomatic engagement, dialogue, and mediation efforts to de-escalate conflicts, protect civilian lives, and support the resolution of regional disputes through peaceful means. Switzerland actively engages in humanitarian assistance and development projects in the Middle East, recognizing the interconnectedness of regional stability with global peace. Additionally, we advocate for the respect of international law and human rights, believing that their enforcement is essential for sustainable peace in the region and beyond.

National Policies: Switzerland's national policies regarding conflicts in the Middle East are guided by our commitment to neutrality, humanitarian principles, and diplomacy. We firmly believe in the importance of dialogue, mediation, and multilateral cooperation to address the root causes of conflicts and promote lasting peace in the region. Switzerland advocates for respect for international law, human rights, and the protection of civilians in conflict zones. We actively engage in humanitarian assistance, development projects, and peace building efforts in collaboration with international organizations, regional actors, and local communities. Our approach emphasizes the importance of inclusive and sustainable solutions that address the underlying grievances and contribute to long-term stability in the Middle East.

Areas of Cooperation: Switzerland actively seeks areas of cooperation with international partners and regional stakeholders to address conflicts in the Middle East comprehensively. Our commitment to neutrality and humanitarian principles drives our engagement in providing humanitarian assistance to alleviate the suffering of affected populations. We collaborate closely with international organizations, neighboring countries, and local actors to deliver aid effectively and efficiently, particularly in areas impacted by conflict-related displacement, food insecurity, and access to healthcare. Additionally, Switzerland leverages its expertise in mediation and conflict resolution to facilitate dialogue and negotiation processes between conflicting parties, aiming to de-escalate tensions and foster sustainable peace agreements.

Furthermore, Switzerland emphasizes the importance of supporting long-term stability and resilience in the Middle East through capacity-building initiatives. We work alongside our partners to strengthen local institutions, promote good governance, and enhance socioeconomic development in conflict-affected regions. By investing in education, economic opportunities, and community empowerment, Switzerland aims to address the root causes of conflicts and contribute to building inclusive societies where all individuals have the opportunity to thrive and contribute to peace building efforts.

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Delegate: Garnet Kish

Delegation: Ripley High School

Country: Thailand

Council: Security

Topic: Conflict in the Middle East

National Interests: Thailand means to maintain a diplomatic stance in the Middle East conflict that can accurately reflect the country's need for stability and peace within the neighboring countries. As a non-aligned nation, Thailand seeks to enable the growth of positive relations with all parties involved in the Middle East conflict allowing for a peaceful coexistence. Thailand's interests in the Middle East concern the security of its citizens, especially those working within Israel. By actively engaging in diplomatic initiatives, Thailand aims to allow for continued stability economically within the country and throughout the Middle East as any altercations could have repercussions on global economic dynamics and regional security, affecting Thailand's interests.

National Policies: Since the death and kidnapping of tens of Thai workers in Israel, those at the Government house, as well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Labor have been able to repatriate almost 8,000 Thai workers.

In addition to this, Thai parliamentarians and Islamic non-governmental organizations have dispatched their delegates to negotiate for the release of the Thai hostages.

Many repeals have been made by Thailand to the Israeli government concerning the holding of deposit funds:

"In this regard, Thailand welcomes the recent adoption of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)'s Resolution 2712 (2023) calling for urgent and extended humanitarian pauses and corridors in Gaza for a sufficient number of days; the immediate and unconditional release of all hostages; and all parties to refrain from depriving the civilian population in Gaza of basic services and aid. We also encourage the UNSC to take a further active role in preventing a wider humanitarian disaster."

Areas of Cooperation: Thailand urges all powers involved in the Middle East conflict to immediately halt hostilities, safeguard civilians and infrastructure, follow international humanitarian laws, and abide by the protected status of hospitals.

Thailand advocates for the immediate release of all civilian hostages, including Thai nationals, with a focus on ensuring their safety, humane treatment, and immediate humanitarian access.

Thailand puts an emphasis on the need for the immediate establishment of a humanitarian corridor to allow for delivery of aid. Which includes supporting continuous initiative by international entities and UN humanitarian agencies.

Thailand supports a peaceful conclusion to the Middle East conflict, using the two-state solution, in line with international law and relevant UN resolutions.

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Council 4:

World Health Organization Council

**Kollin Hatfield
Council President**



Model United Nations
March 8, 2024

Council 4

World Health Organization Council

Appalachian

Kollin Hatfield ~ Hedgesville ~ Council President
Stormy Thorne ~ James Monroe ~ Council Advisor

First	Last	Delegation	Country
Thomas	Sibold	James Monroe	Albania
Oren	Sutphin	Bridgeport	Austria
Patricia	Ward	John Marshall	Bolivia
Chloe	Maybin	South Webster	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Kaylin	Terneus	Bridgeport	Chile
Allie	McGraw	John Marshall	Croatia
Stella	Rubi	Bridgeport	Dominican Republic
Caitlin	Hall	Hedgesville	Guinea-Bissau
Alina	Holliday	John Marshall	Haiti
Courtney	Knight	South Harrison	Liberia
Bria	Smell	Bridgeport	Malaysia
Abbi	Mathis	James Monroe	Namibia
Sofia	D'Annunzio	Bridgeport	New Zealand
Marra	Tharp	John Marshall	The Netherlands
Dezmend	Roth	John Marshall	Vietnam

Delegate: Thomas Sibold
Delegation: James Monroe
Country: Albania
Council 4: World Health Organization Council

Paper not available at time of printing.

Delegate: Oren Sutphin
Delegation: Bridgeport High School
Country: Austria
Council 4: World Health Organization
Topic: Prenatal Care

National Interest Category: As a small, relatively secluded and homogeneous European country, Austria is heavily reliant on all of its citizens/labor force to sustain the economy and establish the nation on international and regional stages. Female Austrian citizens, over 50% of the population, represent a substantial amount of this workforce as 84% of them work outside the home. When these women become mothers, they hold the future of our nation in their hands they must be cared for accordingly. High prenatal care standards are a key aspect of ensuring the health of this crucial demographic we endeavor to protect.

National Policy Category: lots of checkups...midwives save money...optimal care environment Austrian prenatal care surpasses standards in comfort, convenience, and safety, as our fatality rate in birth related complications goes to show: since 2006, Austria has maintained a fatality rate that is more than 3x lower than the U.S. (5 per 100,000 as compared to 17 per 100,000). This result is the outcome of multiple innovative solutions utilized to streamline the pregnancy process for our citizens. In 1974, the Mutter-Kind Pass (Mother-Child Certificate), was implemented to organize the complex process of maintaining a record of all appointments and examinations completed to ensure a pregnancy as stress-free as possible. This service is a free benefit that meets and exceeds the WHO recommended prenatal care routines while ensuring that the mother has unparalleled support from midwives and consultants available at her convenience. In order to maintain these standards, the Mutter-Kind Pass has been updated in accordance with the latest information regarding best prenatal practices. Our system emphasizes a multitude of checkups and utilizes midwife care to reduce costs while maintaining quality. This Pass enables Austrian hospitals to access key information quickly and ensure a seamless pregnancy by enabling the mother to choose her optimal care environment, whether that be at home, at a private hospital, or in a public hospital. To complement these benefits, the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs mandates that sixteen paid weeks of maternity leave are to be granted to expecting mothers, which is then extended to twenty-four weeks if the pregnancy is high-risk. These policies combine to create a safe, comfortable, and conveniently organized system that ensures healthy and effective results.

Areas of Cooperation Category: Austria seeks to aid other nations in their prenatal care ventures by providing an example of what premium care should be. However, we recognize that many women lack access to basic prenatal care and would propose that UN nations collaborate on a venture that will open doors for these individuals while still remaining cost effective by utilizing midwife care unless the situation demands physician care. For nations able to provide prenatal services, we must emphasize the importance of regular prenatal care checkups, midwife care as a financially viable alternative to a gynecologist, and finally, giving mothers the choice of optimal care environments to reduce stress and fatigue, expediting recovery times and minimizing negative financial impacts.

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Delegate: Patricia Ward
Delegation: John Marshall High School
Country: Bolivia
Council 4: World Health Organization Council
Topic: Prenatal Care

National Interests: Affordability and education on prenatal care and pregnancy is a problem in developing countries, specifically Latin America. Through funding by Global Affairs Canada, the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) has been able to implement a project with the aim to improve natal care and educate women about premature risks leading to fetal and/or maternal morbidity. Antenatal care is hoped to be increased to help women carry out healthy pregnancy and reduce the infant mortality rate as well as complications within child birth. Affordability of antenatal care is a focus as it is key towards healthy pregnancy and identifying potential risks and complications.

National Policies: Bolivia is a middle-income country, in which in past years prenatal care was expensive. Although Latin America is still one of the poorest nations, Bolivia has had funding from PAHO/WHO to help bring interventions to educate women on the importance of antenatal care. Bolivia has also expanded insurance coverage for maternal health and children, to ensure access to prenatal care and early life health. Although this has been done, prenatal care is still low, and complications are still high. This is said to be because of lack of consecutive interventions and lack of clinics available. Many women within Bolivia have been said to only go to one screening, and many don't even get ultrasounds.

Areas of Cooperation: If countries close by joined together with funding, more clinics would be available to women to help them for either low or no cost. The countries joining would have access to these clinics as well. This would encourage more women to seek prenatal care and possibly help prevent problems throughout pregnancy.

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Delegate: Chloe Maybin
Delegation: So. Webster
Country: Bosnia-Herzegovina
Council 4: World Health Organization Council

Paper not available at time of printing.

Delegate: Kaylin Terneus
Delegation: Bridgeport High School
Country: Chile
Topic: Prenatal Care
Council 4- World Health Organization

National Interests: Since the late twentieth century, Chile has been considered a high-income country, with an excellent public healthcare system. Despite this, various surveys and studies have shown that many pregnant Chilean women are not receiving the quality prenatal care that is recommended. Thirty percent of the Chilean population earns a low-middle income and can only afford public insurance known as the National Health Services System. This is a major issue when, according to the National Health Program, women should go to at least seven prenatal checkups where a doctor can monitor the mother's health as well as the baby's development. However, due to these severe poverty gaps, many women can't afford the private insurance that would allow them to see a gynecologist and/or pediatrician. Instead, they must rely on the public insurance/health services which is conducted by midwives and many medical issues, such as depression, are going undetected. To solve these major issues, during the past two decades, Chile has been working on programs that help Chilean women get the prenatal care they need and deserve. Studies have also shown a correlation between pregnant women with a low educational background and the lack of prenatal care that is received. This lack of prenatal care can contribute to prenatal depression.

National Policies: In 2007, Michelle Bachelet's Socialist Party completed creating the Chile Crece Contigo (Chile Grows with You) policy, which was then approved by legislation that same year, creating Law 20.379. Chile Crece Contigo's program's purpose is to help support both the parents and the child from gestational age until the child turns four. With this law, the number of low-income Chilean women getting quality prenatal care grew exponentially. They now have access to quality prenatal care and professional care during birth along with providing education on how to support the development of the child until the age of nine.

Areas of Cooperation: However, despite the efforts of Chile Crece Contigo, prenatal depression is still prevalent in Chile and is widely under diagnosed and under treated. To work towards solving the problem of under treated prenatal depression, Chile has taken part in several programs that have shown promising outcomes in not only Chile, but also in China, South Africa, Pakistan, Mexico, Jamaica, and India. These programs, such as the Thinking Healthy Programme help women to recognize depression symptoms and helps to provide much needed treatment.

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Delegate: Allie McGraw

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Croatia

Council 4: World Health Organization

Topic: Prenatal Care

National Interests: Prenatal care is defined as the health care one receives during pregnancy. Prenatal care is extremely beneficial in ensuring the safety of both the babies and mothers during the pregnancy. According to the Office on Women's Health, "Babies of mothers who do not get prenatal care are three times more likely to have a low birth weight and five times more likely to die than those born to mothers who do not get care." Healthy babies are more likely to be healthier adults. Healthier adults make for a healthier population. A healthier population will result in lower medical care and insurance costs.

National Policies: In Croatia, there is a citizen's basic healthcare insurance plan is covered by the Croatian Health Insurance Fund. The Croatian Health Insurance Fund was established in August of 1993 and covers things such as primary healthcare, hospital health care, prenatal care, and more. Croatia has an extremely similar prenatal care system to many Western Countries, such as the United States. However, unlike the United States, Croatia's prenatal care is covered. Croates have the option to see a gynecologist, which is included in their insurance, and the option to see a specialist, which is at an additional cost. The first appointment occurs in the first trimester in weeks eight to twelve. At this first appointment, three ultrasounds are scheduled, one occurring each trimester. (Depending on the risk of the pregnancy, more may be scheduled.) Typically, the appointment includes taking urine samples to check for the presence of proteins, a keeping record of weight and blood pressure, a vaginal exam, and measuring the belly. In the first appointment, there is also blood testing completed to check for blood types, sexually transmitted diseases, and more. In week twelve, the patient receives a pregnancy booklet, known as a Trudnička knjižica, that contains all the information needed to be known for the rest of the pregnancy. There are three appointments during the second trimester and four in the the third trimester. At 36 weeks, the patient is referred to the hospital where appointments occur every two days until birth.

Areas of Cooperation: As earlier mentioned, the majority of prenatal care in Croatia is covered by the Croatian Health Insurance Fund. However, seeing a pregnancy specialist is at an added cost. Seeing a pregnancy specialist ensures extra appointments, lesser wait times, better and safer equipment, and more one on one communication with said specialist. We would cooperate to encourage all member nations to provide and cover prenatal care on a scale similar to that adopted in Croatia. We would encourage our own nation, as well as others, to include pregnancy specialists, as part of the basic health care plan available to all people.

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Delegate: Stella Rubi

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Dominican Republic

Council 4: World Health Organization

Topic: Prenatal Care

National Interests: The Dominican Republic currently has the 67th highest maternal mortality rate and 70th highest infant mortality rate, which has decreased from past years.¹ We aim to further reduce these mortality rates and better the healthcare available to our expectant mothers. We have an average of 1.45 physicians and 1.6 hospital beds for every 1,000 people. When compared to other countries, such as Denmark and Australia, we have around half the physicians and beds they do.² The Dominican Republic seeks to increase the number of physicians and healthcare workers and make clinics, hospitals, and healthcare more available and accessible.

National Policies: The public medical care in the Dominican Republic has limited free resources, which has had a negative impact specifically on our lower-class Dominicans who can't afford the costs of private healthcare. So, we need to improve our public healthcare system. Currently, we are receiving aid from many Nongovernmental Organizations to do exactly that. World Bank recently developed a \$190 million dollar plan to improve several aspects of our healthcare system, with one area of focus being maternal healthcare.³ By improving public healthcare, we are improving prenatal care.

Areas of Cooperation: Part of continuing to work toward improved prenatal care in the Dominican Republic is seeking assistance from other countries of the United Nations. We are interested in the potential creation of programs to bring healthcare workers from other countries to the Dominican Republic or to send Dominicans abroad for medical education and training. In addition to medical professionals, we seek assistance and funding to build more hospitals and clinics.

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Delegate: Caitlin Hall
Delegation: Hedgesville High School
Country: Guinea-Bissau
Council 4: World Health Organization Council
Topic: Prenatal Care

National Interests: With around 66,000 children being born each year, providing prenatal care to pregnant women is incredibly important to Guinea-Bissau. The most recent statistic states that Guinea-Bissau has an infant mortality rate of about fifty deaths per one-thousand live births. However; that number may be higher as the COVID-19 pandemic caused many resources to be refocused towards battling the disease, rather than providing care for pregnant women. Additionally, with one of the highest maternal mortality rates at 667 deaths per 100,000 live births, the problem is pressing. More than sixty-six percent of citizens of Guinea-Bissau are forced to walk over an hour if they are in need of medical care. Guinea-Bissau believes that with more accessible access to healthcare, prenatal health would drastically improve.

National Policies: The policies and laws of Guinea-Bissau are based in its constitution. However, there is only a small portion of legislation concerning healthcare or prenatal care. Healthcare, specifically concerning new mothers and infants is minimal. The few healthcare facilities lack access to electricity and plumbing. The need for greater health and prenatal care is recognized by the Guinea-Bissau government, and the problem is working to be rectified. Sadly, the political and economic instability provides many difficulties to the possibility of setting up successful prenatal care. Guinea-Bissau receives support from the European Union, the World Health Organization, and other organizations.

Areas of Cooperation: If a short-term solution is sought, Guinea-Bissau would benefit greatly from monetary assistance. However, a long term resolution to this problem would be to aid in the reduction of crime as well as infrastructure implementation. Greater access to healthcare clinics, even the creation of specifically prenatal clinics would be beneficial. Additionally, providing simple education even in the form of pamphlets or flyers would serve to be beneficial to the citizens of Guinea-Bissau.

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Delegate: Alina Holliday

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Haiti

Council 4: World Health Organization Council

Council: Prenatal care

National Interests: Haiti has the highest maternal and infant mortality in the Western Hemisphere, and healthcare insecurity limits the number of citizens who seek medical care. Weak healthcare infrastructure has been overwhelmed in the past few years with the reemergence of Cholera since 2022 and the aftereffects of the Covid-19 pandemic. 45% of the population lives in rural areas or geographically secluded areas, making access to healthcare difficult to come by. In consideration of this, the importance of improved healthcare outside of large urban areas is recognized by the Haitian government. Additionally, Haiti is recognized as one of the top 10 countries worldwide that have a severe midwife shortage, **according to one program, "Every Mother Counts."** Programs such as this are offered for nurses to become trained birth attendants and learn maternity care for rural areas but are limited.

National Policies: In recent years Haiti has seen an increase in migration to the Dominican Republic (DR), with several migrants searching for better healthcare opportunities. Consequently, the DR has limited healthcare services that undocumented Haitians can access. To combat this pattern of migration, the Government of Haiti (GOH) and the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP), have created the Package of Essential Services and implemented the National Plan for the Reduction of Maternal and Neonatal Mortality. Despite this, progress has been limited because of operational inefficiencies and limited resources. USAID has stepped in to increase the availability and distribution of these policies and services.

Areas of Cooperation: Haiti accepts foreign aid from many countries. The presence of USAID programs **and the collaboration of Haiti's Prime Minister, Ariel Henry**, with foreign powers establishes these connections. The United Nations has only recently approved a multinational organization to assist with gang violence through the security council, but we hope that by taking action in the prenatal care council maternal and infancy deaths will begin to decline. To achieve this, education of citizens is vital to the thriving of communities and opportunities for healthcare professionals to reach a larger part of the population. Haiti hopes to collaborate with other cooperating countries to improve upon existing programs, including distribution of and access to these programs and the resources they offer.

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Delegate: Courtney Knight

Delegation: South Harrison

Country: Liberia

Council 4: World Health Organization Council

Topic: Prenatal Care

National Interests: The importance of prenatal care is to protect the life of the mother and baby. It is an issue that all nations should have as a top priority. In Liberia, prenatal care is an area of concern, for Liberia has the highest rates of maternal mortality. When the mother dies, her baby dying has an increased likelihood. Therefore, Liberia recognizes the importance of enacting policies to support prenatal care.

National Policies: Some policies that Liberia has includes human rights policies, which ensure that every Liberian has access to health and social welfare regardless of where you come from, your religion, or your gender. This is a result of the change of dictatorship to democracy. In the government of Liberia, it has a representative democracy led by a president.

Since the end of war in 2003, Liberia has improved access to health care. This has led to a decrease in child death rates. Additionally, more children are immunized for diseases like measles and polio. Still yet, Liberia has one of the highest rates of maternal mortality. These ailments happen because of malnutrition and fragile healthcare systems. Therefore, Liberia must establish strong policies in healthcare.

Area of Cooperation: Liberia seeks to improve prenatal care by creating healthcare for more mothers to be. Liberia seeks to cooperate with other countries desiring to increase prenatal care in less able countries. Further Liberia believes assistance from the UN to help countries who don't have prenatal care would be of great value.

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Delegate: Bria Smell

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Malaysia

Council 4: World Health Organization

Topic: Prenatal Care

National Interests: Within recent decades, the country of Malaysia has continued to increase in refugee, women and childbirth rates, affecting the number of Prenatal mental illnesses in women and adolescent females. With this, the Malaysian Ministry of Health (MOH) has taken steps, recognized the issues of their weak prenatal systems and taken measures appropriate to the situations of high birth rates and illness pre and post pregnancy. Due to a multicultural society of various incomes, the MOH is significantly tax-funded, allowing for a rise in missing services due to low wages of income from citizens of the country and decreasing available resources for expecting families, couples and women.

National Policies: The current policies of Malaysia are based on tax-funded incomes of the citizens who pay taxes towards their federal government, but due to low income, the MOH of Malaysia is negatively affected by these reforms. Yet with the adoption of the Jom Mama Project, Co-collaborated with universities from the UK and South Africa this plan states "women and their partners are enrolled into an eighteen-month program to significantly improve their health outcome before and during pregnancy". With this collaboration project, The MOH of Malaysia has launched two sources of groups, supported by this partnership. Primary and Secondary target groups, with the primary group narrowing the range to young couple, planning for pregnancies, and the secondary group attempting to develop and achieve targets towards healthcare professionals within the Malaysia community and organizations. Following the target sources, an evaluation takes place prior to the enrollment of the program, with an analysis of behavioral outcomes, if the program should be retained or scaled up within Malaysia and disseminated to other setting around the country and population.

Areas of cooperation: As earlier states, Malaysia has already obtained significant cooperations with the UK and South Africa's, as they are a partnership in the Jom Mama Palm, looking to further develop and help the Prenatal Care System in suffering countries. Likewise, Malaysia is looking for other countering willing to provide assistance in psychosocial and mental health care services, to therefore help maintain a healthy balance of prenatal illnesses and development issues.

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Delegate: Abbi Mathis
Delegation: James Monroe
Country: Namibia
Council 4: World Health Organization Council

Paper not available at time of printing.

Delegate: Marra Tharp

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Netherlands

Council 4: World Health Organization Council

Topic: Prenatal Care

National Interests: Prenatal (antenatal), and postnatal care are very important to the Dutch, as the Netherlands ranks very highly among the best countries for prenatal care, postpartum care, birth mortality rates, birth affordability, and maternity/paternity leave. The Netherlands' goal is to further abortion protections and rights as shown by the scrapping in January 2023, of a 5-day "decision period" that was previously mandatory before performing any abortion procedure. Furthermore, continuing the thorough access to a midwife/OBGYN, and most prenatal care for free with public health insurance, is of utmost importance.

National Policies: There are many policies and benefits in relation to prenatal care. The most recent development in prenatal care, was a law passed in January of 2023 that scrapped the 5-day waiting period for abortions done after one's menstruation is 17 days overdue. The Health Care Insurance Act (Zvw) says that if you are having a child and live/work legally in the Netherlands, you are insured. This insurance includes, obstetric care from the start of the pregnancy until 6 weeks postpartum, maternity care (midwifery/obstetric costs) covered in home births and in hospitals due to medical reasons, maternity leave from 6 to 4 weeks before the day after the due date and entitlement of at least 10 weeks maternity leave postpartum. The Employee Insurance Agency (UWV) pays 100% of one's income during the leave period, and may included supplementary benefits for incomes under a certain amount.

Areas of Cooperation: The Netherlands is interested in helping other countries with higher maternal mortality rates decrease their rates via information and some limited resources like medicines.

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Delegate: Sofia D'Annunzio

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: New Zealand

Council 4: World Health Organization

Topic: Prenatal Care

National Interests: New Zealand is a country that places a high value on the health and well-being of its citizens, including pregnant women and their unborn children. In terms of what New Zealand would like to see happen in the world for itself in terms of prenatal care, The country wants to see other countries adopt similar healthcare systems and provide high quality prenatal care to their citizens. This would not only benefit pregnant women and their unborn children but would also contribute to the overall health and well being of the population. New Zealand may also want to see global cooperation increase and collaboration on issues related to maternal and child health, including prenatal care. This could involve sharing best practices and resources to improve the quality of care provided to pregnant women around the world.

National Policies: In New Zealand, prenatal care is provided by a range of healthcare professionals, including midwives and general practitioners. The Ministry of Health in New Zealand has developed guidelines for prenatal care, which are designed to make sure that all women receive high quality care throughout their pregnancy. These guidelines cover a range of topics including nutrition, exercise, and screening for medical conditions that could affect the pregnancy. One of the main policies in New Zealand is supplying free prenatal care for all women who are able to get publicly funded healthcare. This means that women can access prenatal care without having to worry about the cost, which can be a problem for some women. Another policy is the importance continuity of care. This means that women are encouraged to see the same midwife throughout their pregnancy, which can help to build trust and make sure that the woman receives consistent care.

Areas of Cooperation: New Zealand focuses on providing services to all pregnant individuals. They prioritize early and regular prenatal care, which includes health assessments, screenings, and education for pregnant individuals and their families. One area of cooperation is how New Zealand implements evidence based practices. New Zealand stresses the importance of using research and evidence to help their prenatal care policies. Collaborating with New Zealand in sharing the best practices and research findings can help improve prenatal care policies in other countries. Sharing strategies and experiences in prenatal care can benefit other countries in improving their own prenatal care policies.

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Delegate: Dezmond Roth

Delegation: John Marshall high school (JM)

Country: Vietnam

Council 4: World Health Organization

Topic: Prenatal Care

National interests: in 2024 our current modern era our new brilliant age, human rights, equal rights the ability to be equal. All of that is a question that has been asked and not been answered however, perhaps to some it has been answered. So many countries, so many states and territories all of these things in our giant rock we call earth have rules and regulations laws and orders things that keep the world spinning on its axis. A lot of these rules are seen as unjust wrong, or in some places, unconstitutional we believe in making equal opportunity and equal rights for all, especially when it comes to equality in the workforce equality with women, men, children, etc. all the above so many on this world, don't get our luxurious opportunities and with our great nation I hope to show the world what freedom looks like.

National policies: Vietnam's order comes from something known as the National Assembly it has the power to adopt draw up or amend the constitution in anyway desired this, of course guarantees rights for our citizens and those with citizenship Vietnam has quite a few policies that have a lot to do with the freedoms and rights to those freedoms such as a section in the constitution saying this clearly it indicates that the state power is in the hand of the people. The State is of the people, by the people and for the people. The constitution also endows all citizens (men or women alike) with equal rights in all political, economic, cultural and social areas as well as in family affairs, the right to freedom of belief and religion, the right to follow or not to follow any religion, the right to freedom of movement and residence within policies on the topic under article 34 of the law on social insurance created in 2014 it stipulates and clauses that any female having a child are entitled to six months leave before, and after childbirth some thing else related to this any female employee who gives birth to twins or more, is entitled to an additional leave of one month for each extra child. There is even rules that state if the employee receives a miscarriage abortion or still birth, a female employee may still take maternity leave as prescribed just depends on the amount of days 50+ for a pregnancy of 25 or more and 10+ for a pregnancy of five weeks, just named the lowest and highest that is stated in clause, one of article 33 in the law of social insurance bill

Areas of cooperation: as previously stated in the earlier sections of this text Vietnam, has sent out the law of social insurance which guarantees multiple laws on the social aspect of humanity in many forms of equality, economics education. The social insurance law grants people the security, the safety, and, of course, the guarantee of knowing they matter they have a say, and what they really want and need is listened to. Furthermore, Vietnam its leaders and people all rightfully agree equal rights doesn't have to be a far off goal the world could be united. Under its grand ideas of peace, perhaps if more countries or if the UN specifically could get behind them to supply funding or different technology is different sciences health rights, and guarantees of safety and health could move along way and greater health greater life, expectancy's and less disease could be a common thing for the whole world and populous.

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Council 5:

World Conference on Women

**Annadra Dudley
Council President**



Model United Nations
March 8, 2024

Council 5

World Conference on Women

Left side of Erma Bryd Alcoves

Annadra Dudley ~ John Marshall ~ Council President, China
Kristin DeWees ~ Ripley ~ Council Advisor

First	Last	Delegation	Country
Haley	Brown	Bridgeport	Canada
Alana	Kaniecki	John Marshall	Denmark
Ava	Short	Bridgeport	Estonia
Haley	Ross	Jackson	Ethiopia
Blake	Robison	Bridgeport	Iran
Shane	Totten	Bridgeport	Republic of Iraq
Brodie	Baker	John Marshall	The Republic of Ireland
Zoey	Baird	John Marshall	Italy
Morgan	Shanklin	Ripley	Kuwait
Spencer	Nolan	South Harrison	Mongolia
Hunter	Slack	South Webster	Qatar
Kennedy	Bealko	Bridgeport	Spain
Elyssa	Woolwine	Independence	Tajikistan

Delegate: Haley Brown

Delegation: Bridgeport High school

Country: Canada

Council 5: World Conference On Women

Topic: Violence Against Women

National Interests: In 2023, Islamophobia and religion-based hate crimes have been at an all-time high within the G7 nations (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, and the United States.) Muslim women have been deemed the largest target of this hate crime. The perpetrators of the stated crimes have disclosed that this is due to Muslim women being easier to identify when compared to their male counterparts. These crimes have been in large response to the recent and ongoing conflict between Palestine and Israel. Out of all the G7 nations, Canada has the highest Islamophobic population, with 1 out of 4 Canadians having mistrust in the Muslim community, and 1/3 of the country stating that they would not ally with the Muslim community. The government of Canada understands and recognizes the importance that is the safety of all of Canada's citizens. And most importantly, in high conflict times such as these, those who are a target of ethnic and religious hate crimes.

National Policies: Canada currently has legislation in place that counteracts hate speech which falls into the country's criminal code (R.S.C., 1985,c. C-46.) However, Canada's legislation does not contain any mention of Hate Crime in the Criminal Code of Canada. However, several key players within the Canadian government have made massive strides to start projects and services that allow Muslim communities an effective way to access the justice system, and according to the Department of Justice Canada, "The Muslim Legal Support Centre aims to counteract Islamophobia and ensure Muslims in Ontario have equitable access to legal services and fair treatment within the legal system." With these support groups in place, it aims to fix the shortcomings of the Canadian government. The government of any nation should aim to protect all the people it governs over, yet with recent times the laws in place currently are failing all 1 million Muslim women living in the Sovereign nation of Canada. A fault which Canada aims to improve.

Areas of Cooperation: Canada and her government have made strides in improving the lives of Muslim women. But the country has a whole are determine to achieve more. Both through adding Hate Crime laws into the Criminal Code of Canada, seeing that as of now hate speech is where it ends. Furthermore Canada plans to partner with other UN countries to work and improve the standards set in place by Canada currently.

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Delegate: Annadra Dudley

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: China

Council 5: World Conference on Women

Topic: Violence Against Women

National Interests: China has embraced gender equality as a fundamental principle of its national policy. We have introduced over 100 laws and regulations to protect women's rights. Unfortunately, domestic violence is prevalent here and we are enforcing policies and laws to prevent and respond to domestic violence. There are over 2000 shelter locations provided for victims of domestic violence across the country. Despite our reputation we are in support of gender equality and are against violence towards women.

National Policies: China's history is speckled with instances of violence towards women, and we have since instated laws to protect women and we urge all other countries to do the same. The Constitution Law contains the fundamental rules that mothers are protected by the state and abuse of women is prohibited. The Anti-Domestic Violence Law specifically prevents and stops domestic violence and provides legal remedies for victims of domestic violence.

Areas of Cooperation: We urge all other countries to condemn violence against women and enact and/or reinforce penal, civil, labour and administrative sanctions in domestic legislation to redress the wrongs done to women and girls subjected to violence. We urge other countries to also provide shelters to these victims of violence along with medical and psychological relief for free or of low cost.

Delegate: Alana Kaniecki

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Denmark

Council 5: World Conference on Women

Topic: Violence Against Women

National Interests: One in three women worldwide experiences physical or sexual violence, primarily by intimate partners. Even though laws against domestic abuse and sexual harassment have been passed in 155 countries, there are still issues with their enforcement, which limits women's access to safety and the legal system. For sixteen years, Denmark has been ranked among the world's five safest nations. Although this country has a good track record, cases of violence have been reported more frequently over the past few years, especially during the pandemic. Denmark wants to lower the cases of violence against women and mitigate inequality, so that women not only feel safer, but also respected. This can be accomplished through many factors including less alcohol accessibility, and bystander intervention.

National Policies: Denmark has many policies for violence against women including the National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security, the Act on Restraining Orders, The Act on Measures to Prevent Violence in Close Relationships. There are also 6 different helplines and hotlines that help with anything from gambling to domestic violence and abuse. On top of the many policies and hotlines in place to help fight violence against women Denmark also has 43 women's shelters with over 930 beds. Some of these shelters include the Oak Foundation, Kvindehjemmet, and you can also contact the National Organization of Women's Shelters in Denmark to get support and counseling.

Areas of Cooperation: There is always space for improvement, even with Denmark's efforts to combat violence against women, this country could work with other UN countries to reinforce more laws, gather, and evaluate data to help spot trends, create evidence-based policy, and track advancements on violence against women.

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LOKK - LOKK

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About Kvindehjemmet - Denmark's largest women's shelter

Delegate: Ava Short

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Estonia

Council 5: World Conference on Women

Topic: Violence Against Women

National Interests: Initiatives were taken to start shelters and institutions for victims so far "13 women's shelters", "operate 24 hours a day", and "free of charge with 862 beds that are available" have been established. The Welfare Development Plan includes gender equality and equal treatment, the plan works to keep order and regulations. Estonia does promote public awareness of violence and strives to protect its people.

National Policies: The Estonian Law of Obligation Act exists so victims of any forms of violence can be protected by restraining orders put in place. Acts of violence have been further criminalized. All violence against women is strictly prohibited. The Constitution of Estonia: Chapter 2 Fundamental Rights, Freedoms and Duties Article 12 states "Everyone is equal before the law. No one may be discriminated against on the basis of nationality, race, color, sex, language, origin, religion, political or other views, property or social status, or on other grounds." Committing these crimes is penalized of the law. Additionally, two acts are currently in place, the Gender Equality act of 2004 and the Equal Treatment Act of 2009.

Areas of Cooperation: Estonia is one of many countries a part of the Istanbul Convention, a treaty for prevention of violence against women. The treaty works to form legal action against the defendant. GREVIO, an independent group that monitors the application of the Istanbul Convention. GREVIO conducts two types of "monitoring procedures", "country-by-country" and "special inquiry". A "country-by-country" assessment gathers info from parties by questions and analyzes the need for a country visit if deemed "insufficient". A "special inquiry" occurs after the disobeying of the convention and a report is requested concerned party and may result in country visit.

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Delegate: Haley Ross

Delegation: Jackson

Country: Ethiopia

Council 5: World Conference on Women

Topic: Violence Against Women

National Interests: The interests of Ethiopia lie in the establishment of equal rights across both men and women. Ethiopia favors equality throughout economic, political, and social spheres. This also includes education, employment, and the ability to access and manage resources. In addition, Ethiopia is a party to numerous international rights instruments. The adoption of the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) in 1994 began the foundation for the anti-violence against women. With our steps of progression, we hope to inspire our neighboring countries to reduce the brutality regarding women.

National Policies: The government of Ethiopia acknowledges the lack of authorities who are educated about the violence and discriminatory actions toward women in Ethiopia. When attempting to report an act of violence, women are often turned down by authorities and told to reconcile with their abuser unless immediate action is to be taken due to fatal injuries. Despite the actions and laws currently in place (Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia), women are still most vulnerable and marginalized in comparison to men in Ethiopia. Despite the struggles, Ethiopia has a service named AWSAD where women fleeing from violence can have a safe place. In Ethiopia, women help women. The Ethiopian Women's Lawyer Association was a women's rights organization that focused on women's rights at the national level.

Areas of Cooperation: Ethiopia is in favor of giving aid to women who have been victims of sexist violence in their country. In 2011, the AWSAD Foundation was founded. It all started as one safe house with 50 beds. Today, the AWSAD is a chain of six safe houses supporting rehabilitation for over 5,000 women and girls who have suffered the actions of brutality. As a country, Ethiopia will continue to achieve rights for female citizens and hope to inspire neighboring countries such as South Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, Djibouti, Eritrea, and Sudan to create a safe environment for women exposed to such violence.

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Delegate: Blake Robison

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Islamic Republic of Iran

Council 5: World Conference on Women

Topic: Violence against Women

National Interests: The year is 2024. We live in a time of great change and progressive movement toward a better tomorrow. Many nations across the globe are working toward this goal. The Islamic Republic of Iran recognizes the importance of this constant forward movement toward a better future. Nations are going to continue to progress, and our Republic tolerates and acknowledges those actions.

National Policies: The Iranian constitution guarantees equal protection of human rights for both men and women under law. The previous leaders of our republic have worked to increase the protection of women within our borders. Our nation proudly notes that the marriage age for girls was raised. All specializations in universities are also open to women. Women are gaining admission into universities at a higher rate than that of men. The Islamic Republic of Iran has proudly served on the Commission on the Status of Women in the United Nations.

Areas of Cooperation: As previously alluded to, and what should be universally known, Iran is committed to the safety of all its citizens and will continue to stay the course of their governance. The Republic will work with all allies in negotiations and discussions surrounding this pressing issue our world faces.

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Delegate: Shane Totten

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Republic of Iraq

Council 5: World Conference on Women

Topic: Violence Against Women

National Interests: We, the Republic of Iraq, see that everyone is trying to move forward in our country's societies. We live in a time that our world is only progressing, but we also want to keep our countries religion in mind. Our countries religion, being Islam, need to also consider our religion as a part in our politics. We do wish to see evolvment in our other countries societies, but also need to see evolvment in consideration of the Islam religion.

National Policies: As the Islamic religion is Iraq's official religion, we use our Quran as our path on which we govern this country. In the Quran, it is a sin to commit adultery, so in our society of Iraq, to commit adultery is a crime. Crimes must have punishments, so we see fit that an individual receive some sort of punishment, since to commit adultery is also a sin against our god. In which, all punishments or sentencing is determined in a court. In our court of law, we believe in the presumption of innocence. Therefore, we have a fair justice system within our country. We also believe anyone can sin, or commit a crime, so we do not consider specific genders being a factor in sentencing. If you commit a crime, you shall also be punished, as it goes against our god. In the Quran, it is said that "men are the maintainers of women," since men are providers for the household. Article 41 of the Iraqi Penal Code, it grants men the right to discipline their wives and children, since men are providers for the household. We don't believe in violence against women, unless the owner of a household sees fit.

Areas of Cooperation: When it comes to evolving and solving these problems, the Republic of Iraq will be very cooperative. We understand that women are the birth givers and primary care takers for our new generation of youth. As alluded before, men are the maintainers of women, women are the maintainers of children. Although there is a chain of command in a household, we still want to work to better improve households and communities. The Republic of Iraq will work with its allies to better improve societies.

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Delegate: Brodie Baker

Delegation: John Marshall

Country: The Republic of Ireland

Council 5: World Conference on Women

Topic: Violence Against Women

National Interests: The Republican Government of Ireland is dedicated to protecting all citizens and residents of its territory. This includes all people, no matter their gender, sex, or ethnicity. With gender related violence on the rise, they have developed a new push for protection of women in the country.

Since 1996 there have been 244 women murdered in the Republic of Ireland, this does not include statistics from Northern Ireland. Furthermore approximately 26% of women in living in Ireland have experienced gender related abuse since the age of 15 and 41% are close with someone who has.

National Policies: Women are at the heart of Ireland and it is paramount to the success of the nation to protect them. Due to this several programs have been put into place to accomplish just that. The most successful of these, has been the creation of online outreach programs such as safeireland.ie. These websites act as a safe and accessible way for women or children experiencing abuse or mental health issues to seek help.

Areas of Collaboration: The Republic of Ireland has taken part in the “Raising Voices” initiative, in which it works with over 25 other countries to prevent women’s violence. This in combination with European Union policies such as their Sustainable Development Goals help to protect Women, and give them the best lives possible.

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Delegate: Zoey Baird

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Italy

Council 5: World Conference on Women

Topic: Violence against women

National Interest: Italy's national interests are pretty diverse. Italy is all about preserving their culture heritage, boosting their economy, and playing a key role in the European Union. Italy focuses on maintaining strong international relations, especially within the Mediterranean region. They're also big on environmental protection and energy security. Italy is strongly committed to addressing violence against women. They have national interests in promoting gender equality, promoting women's rights, and preventing and combating all forms of violence and discrimination. They have implemented laws and initiative to support victims, raise awareness, and provide support services. Italy is dedicated to creating a safer and more equal society for everyone.

National Policies: Italy has some solid policies in place to combat violence against women. They've got legal framework that criminalize domestic violence, stalking, and sexual violence. They also have a National Action Plan that focuses on prevention, protection, and support for survivors. Plus, there's a network of anti-violence centers and shelters. It's all about creating a supportive environment for women and making sure there's zero tolerance for violence.

Areas of Cooperation: Italy collaborates internationally on violence against women, partnering with various countries and organizations. They work with the EU, the UN, and other international bodies to share the best practices, support victims protection programs, and push for stronger legal measures. They also participate in global campaigns like "UN's unite" to end violence against women.

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Delegate: Morgan Shanklin

Delegation: Ripley High School

Country: Kuwait

Council **5**: World Conference on Women

Topic: Violence against women

National Interests:

As violence against women is a global issue, Kuwait officials are implementing new laws to help this growing concern. While they are trying it is failing as planned by Kuwait officials. With contradicting laws that are already in place against women's rights, it makes it hard for new laws to be effective. Kuwait women and activist have been fighting for new laws and protection but only get laws with loopholes. Kuwait is aware of the problem and are creating committees to help attack the problem, but it is a slow process.

National Policies:

The Nationality Act granted Kuwaiti citizens equal rights to retain citizenship however women's citizenship is not automatically inherited by children and only becomes so under exceptional circumstances, such as unknown father, divorce, or widowhood. Kuwaiti women's citizenship does not transfer to non-Kuwaiti husbands, who must apply for residency and a pathway to citizenship after 15-18 years. Article 153 of the Kuwaiti penal code stipulates that a man who finds his mother, wife, sister, or daughter in the act of adultery and kills them is only punished by a maximum of 3 years in prison and/or a fine of 300 Rupees (KD 225). On 19 August 2020, Kuwait passed the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence criminalizing "physical, psychological, sexual, or financial mistreatment, whether in words or actions" between family members, going into effect the following year of 2021.

Areas of Cooperation:

Kuwait seeks help from the UN to collaborate with advocacy and awareness campaigns. This campaign will be aimed at changing the societal attitudes toward the violence against women. Kuwait would also like assistance reviewing and strengthening already existing laws against the violence of women. We also seek funding for research and data collection on prevalence and the root causes of violating against women.

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Delegate: Spencer Nolan

Delegation: South Harrison High School

Country: Mongolia

Council **5**: World Conference on Women

Topic: Violence against women

National Interests: While Mongolia realizes they are behind on a global scale on the fight **against women's violence, it also thinks it should be considered that** it is further progressed on the issue compared to most countries in its region. Mongolia understands the importance of putting an end to violence against women and is aware of the areas that it needs to improve upon within its population, including the 20% increase in fatalities related to domestic violence in the first half of 2023, as well as 10.7% of women reporting sexual abuse before turning 15. Mongolia hopes that it can do its part to help resolve this issue, not only in its own country, but on a global scale.

National Policy: **The primary law addressing domestic violence in Mongolia is "The Law to Combat Domestic Violence"** This law was amended in 2017 to make the law more effective and to eliminate conflicts with other laws. Prior to 2017, domestic violence did not warrant criminal punishment. The first offense of domestic violence only evokes fines, while a **second offense carries criminal punishment.** "The Law to Combat Domestic Violence" only creates a framework to ensure the safety of victims, and instead refers to the "Criminal Law" or "The Law of Violations" for punishment relating to domestic violence. The "Criminal Law" states that domestic violence is punishable by limitation of free travel from a period of six months to a year, or imprisonment for a period of six months to a year. However, the article also states that heightened penalties can be given if the violence occurs against children, pregnant women, elders, or employees conducting caretaking services.

Areas of Cooperation: Mongolia actively participates in the worldwide effort to raise awareness about Gender based violence. Mongolia is changing itself to better tackle the issue of violence against women and hopes to help fight the issue on a national and global scale and hopes to cooperate with other countries to help find solutions that work to help to put an end to violence against women everywhere.

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Delegate: Hunter Slack
Delegation: South Webster High School
Country: Qatar
Council 5: World Conference on Women
Topic: Violence against women

National Interests: Currently, Qatari women are required to have authorization from their husbands or fathers for most day to day activities and all important citizen activities. This is said to prevent embarrassment of the men in the family. In Qatar, a man's testimony is twice as credible than a woman's testimony in court. If a woman is inheriting her family's worth, she will get half of what her brother does. Men are more likely to get guardianship of their children in a divorce than the mother is. The Qatar government is currently working to create more equality for women in the country. They have started the Vision of 2030, which increases women's rights in the country and also allows them to be leaders in their community. The Vision of 2030 also helps to build a safer community.

National Policies: Four women have joined the Shura Council and they have also established the Family Affairs department within the Ministry of Administrative development with a focus on labor and social affairs. This council replaced the supreme council for Family affairs. This is in line with the Qatar National Vision of 2030. One thing Qatar is focusing on is amending current legislation to address the discrimination against women currently happening. Some major laws they will be addressing are the family Law and the Nationality Act. The council is urging to create laws that prevent domestic violence and prevent women from being punished for things they did not do. Women remain unprotected against domestic violence currently, but Qatar is putting an effort into stopping this violence against women. The Family Law is a law that determines child custody in Qatar. Since men are considered to be more trustworthy, children are very unlikely to go to the mother in divorce cases. This also allows the father to make sole decisions for the child. This law also gives strict restrictions to mothers, regarding their children, especially if they are not muslim. If the mother changes religion, the father is able to take sole responsibility to the child. The Nationality Act is a law that legalizes discrimination against women in Qatar. This law also requires women to present citizenship papers to receive any maternity care. Adult women are not allowed to leave their home without permission from their husbands, including to work. There is no laws against spousal rape and the survivor of rape can be criminally charged. There is also no law against domestic abuse.

Areas of Cooperation: The United Nations have helped Qatar by helping to create the Shura Council. This is a council of four women who are working to help build equality for women. Qatar has also founded the Women in Conflict Zones (WICZ), which is a program to help women and girls access social and economic services. This program also provides educational and vocational training for women in Qatar. The United Nation is currently helping to fund this program. Qatar has been willing to help create more opportunities for women by allowing them to hold leadership positions with the UN. This allows women to have a voice within the government.

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Delegate: Kennedy Bealko

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Spain

Council 5: World Conference on Women

Topic: Violence Against Women

National Interests: The World Health Organization estimates that one in three women have been subjected to physical or sexual violence, perpetrated by an intimate partner or non-partner. Despite its prevalence, only 40 percent of victims seek assistance. Spain recognizes the need to institute change, and has fought against femicide, human trafficking, and sexual exploitation, worked toward expanding abortion access and reforming the definition of consent. Spain believes in eliminating gender-based violence in order to foster a global community that offers safety to all.

National Policies: While still a challenge, Spain has attempted to prevent violence against women through instituting legal measures, such as The Integral Law on Violence Against Women (Organic Law 1/2004), which established emergency shelters, instituted restraining orders, designated specialized courts for gender-based violence, incorporated gender equality in public school curriculum, coordinated a national pact to end violence against women, and offers financial assistance to victims. Spain also coordinates awareness campaigns to further educate the Spanish people on VAWG and provides support services to victims, such as counseling and rehabilitation. Despite these efforts, violence against women is still an ongoing problem, evident in high rates of domestic violence and gender-based violence, as there were over 1 million cases of domestic violence since 2007.

Areas of Cooperations: Spain is seeking cooperation with countries that desire to protect their citizens and is ready to offer assistance in establishing emergency shelters, enacting legal reforms, and providing education materials. As Spain is committed to ending violence against women, it is open to entertaining the ideas of other countries with the same conviction.

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Delegate: Elyssa Woolwine

Delegation: Independence

Country: Tajikistan

Council 5: World Conference on Women

Topic: Violence Against Women

National Interests: In 2024, over 736 million women ages 15 and older have experienced some sort of violence or abuse targeted towards them. This comes in many forms such as Domestic, Sexual, psychological abuse, etc. Over the past 5 years, rates have increased significantly, and it has been said that there have been decades of progress in labor departments revoked. After the Covid-19 Pandemic, the rates of domestic violence and abuse have risen over 35 percent worldwide. Half of all women in Tajikistan say that at some point in their life have been abused by their husband or in-laws. Most of these victims are between the ages of 18 and 24 due to expectations of marrying before the age of 20. Tajikistan has henceforth begun to act against abuse and violence towards women and recognizes the growing threat in the country of violence against women.

National Policies: Tajikistan's policies are based in their constitution, which guarantee Non-Discrimination and Gender Equality by law. Tajikistan's history of violence against women is a longstanding occurrence. Tajikistan's constitution was adopted in 1994 and amended in 2003. Many citizens in Tajikistan use their religion as a reason to abuse women as it is set forth in their holy books. A survey was completed in 2016 by Tahlil va Mashvarat (*Analysis and Advice*) which reports that 97 percent of men and 72 percent of women believe that women, "must tolerate violence to keep her family together." In the past, Tajikistani women were not protected by law. In 2022, International Alert, which is funded by the UN Trust Fund, began a project in rural Tajikistan to, "prevent and end all forms of violence against women." After this program was put into effect, there have been more attempts to end violence against women. The Family Violence Law recognizes the rights of victims to appropriate care and support. The Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response in Tajikistan was launched on December 7, 2022, by UN Women in the country. It is a two-year project which is backed by the US Department of State.

The projects have faced some trouble due to the longstanding beliefs in the country. The patriarchal system based in Tajikistan makes it harder to prosecute abusers because the belief goes back decades and is tradition. At this point in time, Tajikistan is struggling to prosecute wrongdoers and serve justice to women harmed. Even women believe that abuse keeps them in line and promotes a strong family. Tajikistan is in the process of fixing these issues and creating shelters and resources.

Areas of Cooperation: As stated earlier, Tajikistan has previously implemented plans such as The Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response in Tajikistan and has policies stated in their constitution to get rid of violence against women but would like further help from countries that are willing to contribute. Tajikistan would also like to help other countries in ending violence against women in their countries. Tajikistan believes that with further help of the UN, violence against women may begin to become less common in their country. They are willing to compromise with propositions to support the women of Tajikistan. Tajikistan is also interested in seeking financial aid for future projects to protect Tajikistani women—and all citizens.

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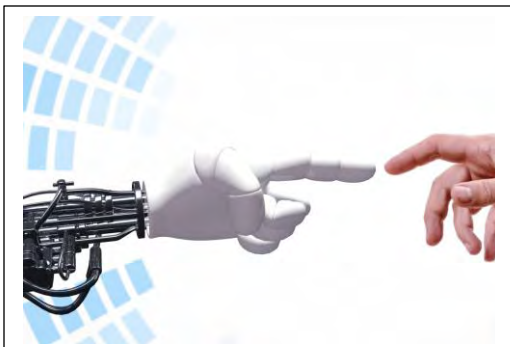


Council 6:

Human Rights Council

Sarah McBee

Council President



Model United Nations
March 8, 2024

Council 6

Human Rights Council

Appalachian

Sarah McBee ~ John Marshall ~ Council President, Singapore
Richard Zukowski ~ Grafton ~ Council Advisor

First	Last	Delegation	Country
Alahna	Sparks	Bridgeport	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Hope	Woods	South Harrison	Fiji
Deegan	Evans	Jackson	Ghana
Clark	Martin	Bridgeport	Kazakhstan
Lyza	Halterman	Bridgeport	Lebanon
Nick	Albright	Hedgesville	Papua New Guinea
Lilly	Roman	John Marshall	Peru
Jaylin	Summers	Grafton	Portugal
Gregory	Noone	Bridgeport	Russia
Avery	Kaniecki	John Marshall	Sweden
Cole	Thomas	James Monroe	The United Republic of Tanzania
Grace	Gatts	John Marshall	Turkey
Kaitlyn	Wagner	Bridgeport	Uganda
Sophia	Lee	Ripley	Zimbabwe

Delegate: Alahna Sparks

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Democratic Republic of Congo

Council 6: Human Rights Council

Topic: Human Rights Infringement by Technological Development

National Interests: The Democratic Republic of Congo focuses on helping its citizens by sustaining the economy, the economy mostly relies on industrialization, services, and agriculture. Mainly, industrialization through mining (cobalt, copper, diamonds, etc.), metal products (phones, cars), consumer products, etc. 63% of the Democratic Republic of Congo's population is under the poverty line; so, it is a priority to profit from the natural resources of their location, being that the country is the world's largest natural reserve of cobalt, and the seventh largest reserve for copper. DRC also hopes to help with the environment, their resources go toward creating clean energy technologies; the cobalt and copper are essential components in making lithium-ion batteries; the demand for cobalt is tripling before 2025. The DRC is focusing on sustaining their biodiversity within the land and the rainforests, helping the environment. The country hopes to help promote peace and economic development, the clean energy aid in less damage to ecosystems, and build alliances peacefully.

National Policies: In April of 2019, the Democratic Republic of Congo chose the United States to be their partner in establishing an effort to work together for the project U.S.-DRC Privileged Partnership for Peace & Prosperity. This project works for "...peace, security (particularly in the east), combat corruption, end impunity, strengthen democracy and human rights," (Department of State, 2022, p. 12). These missions include better security and peacekeeping, through forces and by actually forcing the law when business and mining turns corrupt, which it was- violating many human rights. There is genocide in the east because rivalry tribes and militant groups, and they still persist to this day. Human rights violations occur without any justice in a court of law

but this mission does just that. The AGOA (African Growth and Opportunity Act) allows for duty-free access to U.S. markets for over 1,800 products; this helps with the millions of displaced citizens. "The reinstatement also recognizes the DRC's progress towards establishing a market-based economy, rule of law, political pluralism, and the right to due process, as well as eliminating barriers to U.S. trade and investment, and enacting policies to reduce poverty and protect human rights." (U.S. Dept. of State, 2020).

Areas of Cooperation: The DCR would like to help with organizations against gender inequality, the country suffers with gender violence and sexual violence against girls and women, and the perpetrator(s) are never convicted. More often than not, the perpetrator(s) are in militants, we see this a lot in the east; the DCR wants to improve the livelihoods of women all around the world, impacting the women in their own; and with the interest in ensuring human rights violations are eradicated, this is a good agenda to begin with. DCR can help with funding. DCR would also like to help with the UNCAC, United Nations Conventions Against Corruption. The violence in the east has propelled DCR to stand against corruption in all forms globally, we offer funding and alliance.

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Delegate: Hope Woods

Delegation: South Harrison

Country: Fiji

Council **6**: Human Rights

Topic: Human Rights Infringements by Technological Development Countries

National Interests: As technological advancements take place globally, Fiji believes it is important to recognize the possible infringement of human rights that these advancements could cause. Countries who are leaders in technological advancements now have the technology to track and control information not only within their country, but across the globe. This infringes on human rights and imposes on governmental views of the country. Fiji believes that if monitoring and restricting technology is to take place within a country, it should be done so in a manner that still allows the public to have freedom with their technologies and does not interfere with other governments. Fiji recognizes the importance of preventing technological development countries from crossing the line from protection of civilians to infringement of their rights.

National Policies: Fiji is one of the most technologically advanced countries in the Pacific Island Region, and as a nation, we believe that it is important to protect the public by regulation media and technologies. The Media Industry Development Act (2010) allows Fiji to regulate media content, but it is done in a manner to protect the citizens as well as our **country's government. We believe that monitoring media content is simply an online safety procedure. Fiji's restrictions to technology include anything that is against public interest, national interest, or anything that creates communal discord.** These restrictions allow the government to prevent tensions and arguments from happening online. Along with the aforementioned restrictions, telephone and internet users must register personal information with their providers.

This is the extent of limitations to technological freedoms in Fiji, and the nation is beginning to slowly step back from interfering with technological use from the public. Fiji is taking steps to ensure the security of human rights through technology. In previous years, the government monitored online communications without the legal authority to do so, but this was not reported since before the Fiji 2020 Human Rights Report. Fiji is starting to recognize the boundaries between protection and the invasion of human rights.

Areas of Cooperation: As previously mentioned, while Fiji still has laws to control media and technology, as a nation we are taking steps toward not enforcing these laws as often as previous years. Fiji has every intention of keeping these laws in place, however the nation agrees to cooperate with other countries by promising to not interfere with the control of their technologies and media. Fiji agrees to only control technologies in a way that protects the people of our nation, and not in a way that imposes on the rights of human beings. Furthermore, Fiji will not pass any more laws or acts that will further restrict the use of media and technology.

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Delegate: Deegan Evans

Delegation: Jackson

Country: Ghana

Committee 6: Human Rights Infringed By Technological Development

Topic: Child Labor

National Interest: The status of child labor is not good in Ghana. Ghana has one of the highest rates of child labor per country in the world, with about 21% of children in the country doing some form of child labor. There are several negative consequences that affect children's lives when they are involved in child labor. These include harm to physical and emotional health, lack of a quality education, and long-term perpetuation of the poverty cycle within their communities. The pandemic has greatly affected household incomes, leading to more children entering the workforce just to help their family survive. There are several negative consequences that affect children's lives when they are involved in child labor. These include harm to physical and emotional health, lack of a quality education, and long-term perpetuation of the poverty cycle within their communities.

National Policies: In 1998, Ghana's Parliament ratified The Children's Act, which outlines the rights of children in Ghana. According to The Children's Act, the minimum age for children to be involved in light work is 13 years, and the minimum age for hazardous work is 18. Children are also not allowed to work between 8 P.M. and 6 A.M. However, some businesses do not follow these laws, putting children at risk of major injury. More policies should be created that put tighter regulations on businesses that abuse the current policies.

Area of Cooperation: The United States has helped Ghana by improving the power sector, increasing food security, enhancing basic health care, increasing access to quality basic education, and strengthening local governance. Ghana has not made any formal agreements with the United States about child labor. The U.S. could use this source of humanitarian aid, to reach an agreement that allows Ghana to enforce the laws and/or raise the minimum age to work in Ghana.

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Delegate: Clark Martin

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Kazakhstan

Council 6: Human Rights Council

Topic: Human Rights Infringements by Technological Development

I. National Interests: Addressing Human Rights Infringements by Technological Development

Kazakhstan recognizes the transformative power of technological development in fostering economic growth, innovation, and global connectivity. However, the nation is acutely aware of the potential human rights infringements that may arise from the unregulated advancement of technology. As a country committed to upholding human rights and ensuring the well-being of its citizens, Kazakhstan believes it is imperative to strike a balance between technological progress and safeguarding fundamental human rights.

In the context of technological development, Kazakhstan's primary national interest lies in protecting its citizens from potential abuses such as privacy breaches, discrimination, and the misuse of advanced technologies. The nation seeks to harness the benefits of technology while implementing robust measures to prevent and address any adverse impacts on human rights.

II. National Policies: Balancing Progress with Human Rights Protection

To secure its national interests, Kazakhstan has enacted comprehensive policies that address human rights infringements arising from technological development. The country emphasizes the importance of privacy protection, data security, and ensuring equitable access to technological advancements. Kazakhstan has established regulatory frameworks to govern the ethical use of emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence and biotechnology.

Furthermore, the nation is investing in education and awareness programs to empower its citizens with the knowledge and skills needed to navigate the digital landscape safely. By fostering a culture of responsible technological use, Kazakhstan aims to mitigate potential human rights violations.

Kazakhstan also advocates for international cooperation in developing global standards for the ethical use of technology, emphasizing the need for a collaborative approach to address cross-border challenges associated with technological advancements.

III. Areas for International Collaboration: A Call for Global Partnership

Kazakhstan recognizes that addressing human rights infringements by technological development requires a coordinated global effort. The nation invites other countries to actively collaborate in the following areas:

1. **Development of Global Standards:** Kazakhstan calls for a united effort in developing international standards and norms for the ethical use of technology. Establishing a framework that ensures the responsible development and deployment of advanced technologies will benefit all nations and protect the rights of individuals worldwide.
2. **Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing:** Kazakhstan seeks support in capacity building and knowledge sharing initiatives to enhance the capabilities of nations, particularly those with limited resources, in managing the ethical implications of technological advancements. By fostering a global community of expertise, countries can collectively address the challenges posed by rapid technological development.
3. **Joint Research and Innovation:** Collaboration in research and innovation is crucial to advancing technologies that respect human rights. Kazakhstan encourages partnerships between nations, academia, and private sectors to explore technological solutions that prioritize ethical considerations and contribute to the well-being of humanity.

In conclusion, Kazakhstan emphasizes the importance of a collective commitment to balancing technological progress with the protection of human rights. Through international cooperation, nations can create a future where advancements in technology contribute positively to society while respecting the dignity and rights of every individual.

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Delegate: Lyza Halterman

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Lebanon

Council 6: Human Rights Council

Topic: Human Rights Infringement by Technological Development

National Interests: Although the Lebanese law states that persecution will follow for officials that commit human rights abuse or engage in corruption, there is not significant enforcement. There are many significant civil rights issues including: violence, freedom, murders, torture, holding people in captivity, internet freedom, and child labor. While women are not as oppressed, the LGBTQ community is not treated as human. A key element of their politics is Sectarianism—extreme attachment to a specific party, mostly in religion. Syria shares the majority of Lebanon's border and influences Lebanon's foreign and domestic policies. Lebanon restricts the use of technology, but the laws claim that they do not.

National Policies: Since 2019, the Lebanon has been in a devastating economic crisis with many human rights conflicts happening on the border with Syria. Law prohibits interference with private lives, but there are many reports where security services monitor private email and other digital correspondence. Interception of telephone is allowed by law if the prime minister or the judiciary give prior authorization. Various non state armed groups violate citizens through technological means, such as Hizballah and Palestinian militias. They use informer networks, monitor telephones, and monitor electronics to obtain information regarding perceived threats. No specific law regulates online speech, but authorities may prosecute under various laws, including cybercrime statutes. The law does not restrict internet access, but the government reportedly restricts access to some websites.

Areas of Cooperation: The Hizballah, the "Party of God", is a Lebanon-based Shia terrorist group. Lebanon is in an economic crisis right now and requires aid financially as well as they do not have an elected president. To assist with both economic support and security needs, the United States has given more than \$3 billion in assistance since 2006. On October 27, 2022, Lebanon and Israel finalized an agreement regarding their border, with the United States playing a lead negotiator role. The deal allows Lebanon to develop underwater hydrocarbon resources. The country has diverse culture, rich history, engaging tourism appeal, a labor force with a high education, and mild climate, so it has a lot of potential for prosperity.

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Delegate: Nick Albright

Delegation: Hedgesville High School

Country: Papua New Guinea

Council 6: Human Rights

Topic: Human Rights Infringements by Technological Development

National Interests: With the rise in technology across the world, Papua New Guinea is committed to keeping human rights at the forefront of all discussions. It's with this belief that, while the technological benefits are far and wide, Papua New Guinea believes no benefits are worth more than safety. Papua New Guinea also recognizes the difficulty of maintaining the balance of the citizens safety/rights and the uncertainty of technology as the world learns more about these new advancements. It is in the nations best interest to further the use of technology and lead to a safer, more secure, and peaceful world.

National Policies: Papua New Guinea is focused on creating a safe technological environment for their citizens. However, while eighty percent of Papua New Guineans live within range of mobile coverage, only eleven percent of the population have "fixed and mobile internet subscriptions." Furthermore, only thirty-two percent(3.29 million) of citizens were internet users as of early 2023, and only eight and a half percent(873 thousand) of citizens engaged in social media. With a population of over ten million, technological development is not a core issue for Papua New Guinea.

The citizens are the top priority of the nation. Keeping this in mind, human rights have become a physical issue more than that of a technological one. In June 2021, six-hundred and seventy-four cases of domestic violence were reported in Port Moseby alone. Furthermore, two-thirds of Papua New Guinean women are subject to this violence. Women, children, and those of the LGBTQIA+ community are a few of the groups most subject to sex trafficking abroad. These are issues to which Papua New Guinea is focused on solving.

Areas of Cooperation: Papua New Guinea is interested in the furtherance of technology, and is open to the cultural advancements these bring. This interest comes with worry, as human rights violations are currently an issue being dealt by the government. The introduction of higher technological development, alongside current crisis of cyber infringements, could lead to a worsened state of Papua New Guinea. For these reasons, Papua New Guinea is committed to investing any and all resources possible to aid in lessening the impact of technological human rights violations.

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Delegate: Lilly Roman

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Peru

Council 6: Human Rights

Topic: Human Rights Infringements by Technological Development

National Interests/ Issues: Peru faces issues such as climate change, inequality, economy struggles and human rights violations. The economy began to recover from the Covid-19 pandemic, and inflation dropped 2.9% in 2023. Human rights were violated in 2020 during a peaceful protest when police “used excessive force” in an attempt to end the protest. Peru has threats against freedom of expression. Journalists are one of the largest targets because of their efforts to provide truthful information to the people. They are often prosecuted for the information they publish. Gender discrimination is a huge problem in Peru. They use the term “femicides” to describe the killing of women. These killings usually take place in cases of domestic violence. Abortions are only available to women if the pregnancy threatens their health. They recently passed a law that requires divorced families to share custody of children, even in cases of abuse. Some Peruvians recognize that the country needs to increase their human rights and the government needs to be less restrictive. Peru has a shortage of houses and has many unkept shack like structures as makeshift living places.

National Policies: Peru's constitution includes that their president is elected to a 5-year term. All citizens are required to vote in elections. Public agencies are responsible for social security and issues regarding the health of citizens. The country’s health coverage is improving. Education is free and available to kids ages 6 to 15, but it is not a high-level education. Peru has no tolerance for illegal drug possession or use.

Areas of Cooperation: Peru looks to cooperate with anyone who has the same or similar opinions based on technological privacy. Peru wants to continue its work with the international community addressing the issue of digital rights and privacy. Peru wants to promote structural changes and reforms to guarantee the rights to peaceful assembly and ensure that any use of force must be compatible with international human rights law. Peru wants to continue promoting the development of a legal framework that protects the privacy of individuals and their personal data, as well as the right to freedom of expression and access to information.

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Delegate: Jaylin Summers

Delegation: Grafton

Country: Portugal

Council 6: Human Rights Infringements by Technological Development

National Interests: Human rights have equal applications online and offline; however, these online rights are **frequently neglected with new developments. Technology's most** recent developments, specifically artificial intelligence, have affected human rights in varying ways. The promotion of misinformation occurs frequently with the dissemination of false articles and the misrepresentation of information. Data leaks are also a disconcerting issue, with recent technology increasing quantities of information have been digitalized, meaning government and private data are at risk to be stolen or shared. Portugal recognizes the importance of ending these infringements on human rights, and abuse of technology by governments and individuals.

National Policy: **Portugal has some policy in place to protect its citizens' privacy;** although, new legislature to protect Human Rights in the constantly developing world is **unavoidable. A majority of Portugal's current policies are derived from the European Union.** The General Data Protection Regulation is a regulation in the (EU) that protects privacy of citizens as well as providing guidelines for organization that handle personal data. Additionally, Portugal has data protection legislation; the Personal Data Protection Law that ensures personal data is handled securely and in compliance with privacy laws.

Areas of Corporation: Portugal acknowledges the importance of protecting human rights in a technologically developing world, and the need for cooperation with other countries to protect the privacy of their citizens.

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Delegate: Gregory Noone

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Russia

Council 6: Human Rights Council

Topic: Human Rights Infringement by Technological Development

National Interests: Russia has been very successful when it comes to regulating their citizens and in turn preventing crime throughout the country. This was achieved through strong monitoring of their technology use, and consistently updating our cctv system. We would like to continue to focus on preventing crime as long as trying not to limit technological advancement. We would like to emphasize how we shouldn't limit technological advancements based on worrying about maximizing people's ability to commit crimes.

National Policies: Russian policies rely mostly on the word of our trusted, democratically elected leader, Vladimir Putin. He enjoys running a lawful country without having citizens become treasonous to the great country of Russia. Putin has people in place to prevent the citizens from becoming treasonous, and their beliefs spreading. Putin and Russia also have very traditional beliefs when it comes to lgbtq and sexuality, and through technology we can monitor the people and make sure everyone is on the same page in Russia.

We also strive to be a fair, peaceful state, that has no surprises within our legal system and government. We like to make sure our citizens get as many of their rights as possible. One of the things we attempt to get rid of is attacks on citizens by other citizens, and we do this through constant surveillance on both cctv and by monitoring their technology use rigorously.

Areas of Cooperation: We'd like to offer our support to all countries worldwide when it comes to monitoring the public and maintaining peace. As we're aware that not all countries are as fortunate as the great country of Russia, we would like to offer to hold, and maintain these worldwide surveillance systems within Moscow. We would also like to offer our help when it comes to countries setting up their surveillance systems, as the Russian expertise is unmatched and we can provide high tech monitoring systems to countries World wide.

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Delegate: Sarah McBee

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Singapore

Council 6: Human Rights

Topic: Human Rights Infringements by Technological Development

National Interests: As individual countries and most of the collective world become more advanced, technological improvements are pivotal to ease life and prevent ruin. After the scare of COVID, many nations have established a digital foundation as a backup, should it be needed once again. Singapore has taken these precautions a step beyond the norm; they digitalized all but less than 1% of their government. Singapore recognizes the importance of a technological foreground to promote its global status as well as the economic advantage digitalization provides.

National Policies: The "Smart Nation" Initiative is a nationwide effort to digitalize the entirety of Singapore's government services. So far, 99% of government related resources are completely digital. This convenient and efficient process allowed for the safe reopening of economy due to the toll of COVID-19. The Digital Government Blueprint (DGB) encompasses the 14 key performance indicators that measure the country's progress on digitalization. Recently, there has been a greater emphasis to create policies that are more personalized. Singapore turned to AI technologies and other digital platforms such as LifeSG. However, according to a 2022 report from the US Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, this initiative violated forms of human rights. This is included but not limited to the monitoring of private electronic or telephone conversations without a warrant, restrictions on freedom of expression and media, and serious restrictions on internet freedom.

Areas of Cooperation: Singapore has nearly completed the entire digitalization process; therefore, it seeks to finish digitalizing. Singapore wishes to cooperate with other nations interested in digitalization and creating a set framework for digital requirements and responsibilities throughout member states. Further, Singapore believes that, with assistance from the UN member nations, all participating countries can have cities almost as smart as theirs.

Delegate: Avery Kaniecki

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Sweden

Council 6: Human Rights Council

Topic: Human Rights Infringements by Technological Development

National Interests: As the power and influence of the digital world grows through the development of technology, not all of its benefits can be reaped and accessed globally in a way that instills equality and the human rights protection of all people. Online and offline, human rights are equally essential to humankind. Although digital technologies give people new ways to exercise their rights, they are all too frequently also utilized to abuse those rights. Particularly concerning topics include digital identity security, data protection and privacy, surveillance technology, and online harassment and violence. Sweden sees the need to address the issue at hand to ensure that no country is left behind in this expanding digital age while also shaping a cooperative vision of new technologies that creates a future highlighting freedom and security for all.

National Policies: The current views and policies of Sweden regarding this issue can be found within the outlines and aspirations of the Global Digital Compact, which is a proposed initiative currently in development through the UN that aims to address the global challenges caused by the ever-growing development of technology. In correlation to humanitarianism, the GDC “underscores the importance of upholding human rights and ethical considerations in the digital world” In October of 2022, Permanent Representatives of Sweden and Rwanda were both appointed by the President of the UN General Assembly as Co-facilitators to lead the intergovernmental process on this compact. There are no current laws that restrict or disrupt people’s access to the internet or censor online content in Sweden. The Swedish Authority for Privacy Protection, established in 1973, is a Swedish government agency that upholds the protection of personal data. Human rights are also largely protected by three Constitutional acts, the Instrument of Government, the Freedom of the Press Act, and the Fundamental Law on Freedom of Expression. The European Convention on Human Rights has also been incorporated into Swedish domestic law since joining the European Union in 1995.

Areas of Cooperation: Sweden and the GDC see a definite need for standards, guidelines, and principles that promote a safer technological environment and global cooperation in order to address certain issues such as cyber threats, the spread misinformation and disinformation, and the oppressing divide of access to internet and digital innovations. With enough combined action and UN assistance, a world in which people are protected from aforementioned dangers while also being able to harness the technology of the future for advancement opportunities and collective assets is possible.

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Delegate : Cole Thomas

Delegation : James Monroe High School

Country : The United Republic of Tanzania

Council 6: Human Rights Infringements by Technological Development

In the fast-paced landscape of technological development, Tanzania stands at the crossroads, recognizing both the promises and perils that emerging technologies bring to the forefront of societal progress. As a developing nation with a significant reliance on agriculture, the United Republic of Tanzania shares common concerns with numerous other developing or underrepresented countries. The apprehension arises from the potential repercussions of technological advancement that lacks equitable distribution, posing a dual risk of economic destabilization and potential violations of human rights. Without an equitable share of technological resources, Tanzania faces the possibility of more advanced nations, like the Russian Federation and the United States of America, implementing digital identity systems, human surveillance measures, and gaining access to the less fortified data of developing countries.

The United Republic of Tanzania remains a forerunner in the realms of human rights, even though it is still developing. Article 13(1) of the Constitution provides that all persons are equal before the law and are entitled, without discrimination, to protection and equality before the law [1]. Unlike some other nations in this committee, an example of Tanzania's human rights even expands to not incorporating torture techniques to its citizens [2]. Therefore, Tanzania will remain dedicated to providing developing countries with proportionate technological advancements to allow them to provide the technological infrastructure to self-regulate, instead of being dependent on developed nations.

The United Republic of Tanzania proposes the *Distribution, Education, Regulation, and Punish* plan, or the DERP plan. This multifaceted plan will also incorporate a proposal by Tanzania named the "Buddy-Buddy System". The DERP plan would be a subcommittee of the Human Rights Council. Distribution would provide developing countries with proportionate technological supplies, whilst offering severance to the countries that provide this technology. The education factor will be to allow education materials such as technology and human rights books to developing nations and desolate areas. The regulation factor would create a centralized agency within the DERP subcommittee dedicated to preventing corruption of information and technology to promote country unification and a safe environment. The punishment factor will go along with the regulation factor, imposing a regulated set of punishments to countries who attempt to abuse and corrupt technology, with one example being recommending technological tariffs. The Buddy-Buddy System will anonymously forge developing countries with developed countries, where the developed countries can add necessary items to a mass stockpile where developing countries can be provided with materials if in dire situations by the DERP subcommittee.

Funding for the DERP plan will include obtaining funding from the World Bank. Additionally, the DERP plan seeks to incorporate the use of NGOs to fund its endeavors [3]. Finally, this subcommittee will recommend all countries to contribute 0.1 % of their GDP, or donate anything possible, to this committee [4].

The fear of technological development infringing upon human rights is a global-wide issue, where the delegates present within this committee must come to a unified solution. The DERP plan will provide *all* countries with the proper resources to not get left behind, as many plans have done in the past. The United Republic of Tanzania strongly encourages all developing countries to unite together in this plan to allow us all to prosper, all whilst keeping our developed countries financially stable!

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[4] <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2019/goal-08/>

Delegate: Grace Gatts

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Türkiye

Committee 6: Human Rights Council

Topic: Freedoms of Speech, Press, and Assembly

National Interests: Freedoms of expression are decreasing in an age of censorship and government overreach and corruption. In June of 2022, sixteen journalists were put in pretrial detention and accused of “membership of a terrorist organization”, and amendments were added to a censorship law package in October to criminalize “publicly spreading disinformation” and increase powers of the government to control what social media companies can allow in their content. Şebnem Korur Fincancı, the president of the Turkish Medical Association, was also placed in pretrial detention for allegedly spreading terrorist propaganda. Turkish authorities halted the assembly of the Saturday Mothers group and LGBTI Pride marches. Despite these challenges in the Turkish government, Türkiye has been actively working toward reform to strengthen democracy by adopting the rules and provisions suggested by international human rights conventions like the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR).

National Policies: Türkiye’s policies on freedom of expression are included in the state’s Constitution, either through existing laws or more recent amendments. One such amendment (which applies to Article 90) states that international agreements on human rights hold precedent over national laws. The Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye and the Ombudsman Institution were created to promote human rights as well. Threats to the state and its democracy led to the enforcement of a State of Emergency in July of 2016 under Article 120 of the Constitution. After the end of the State of Emergency a Reform Action Group reconvened and restarted the process of introducing reforms. Türkiye has resumed cooperation with international organizations and have continued to adhere to the laws of said organizations. Hence, the national interests and policies are directly related to international agreements, and international agreements and decisions hold precedent over the state policies.

Areas of Cooperation: As stated previously, Türkiye cooperates with many international organizations and adheres to their laws regarding human rights as they take precedence over national laws under the Constitution. Some Turkish governments have sought to have more autonomy, however, through counterproductive measures restricting human rights despite reforms in recent years. Türkiye seeks to cooperate with all international organizations to enact their laws and meet the standards respected by all member states. Türkiye also believes that UN assistance in eliminating restrictions and censorship of forms of expression will be beneficial to all countries.

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Delegate: Kaitlyn Wagner

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Uganda

Council 6: Human Rights Council

Topic: Infringement by Technological Development

National Interests: Over the years Ugandan government has placed heavy restrictions on internet and social media usage. Banning nearly all large social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, TikTok and many more. The limited media allowed in Uganda faces large amounts of censorship controlled entirely by the Ugandan Government and police force. Censorship is becoming increasingly common among media related to the LGBT+ community and those found posting LGBT+ related media could be fined and/or possibly jailed. Furthermore, activists who are found speaking out against the Government, President or his family are to face arrest. In the 2021 elections, the government was found to be restricting connectivity and blocking access to many communication apps commonly used by many Ugandans.

National Policies: The current policies in Uganda contradict their constitution which allows for freedom of expression, including members of the press and other media but the government in the most recent years has restricted this right. In May of 2023, Uganda President Yoweri Museveni signed in a bill known as The Anti-Homosexuality Act of 2023 stated that those found "promoting homosexuality" could face up to 20 years of imprisonment. He also signed in a bill known as the Computer Misuse Act of 2011 which many claimed was an attack on Journalism. It passed many restrictions on what can be posted but most importantly what goes in the news.

Conclusion: Uganda has made efforts to stop hate speech online and protect children online. However, in doing so, they have also limited the freedom of expression to its citizens. They have passed limitations on all social media and messaging platforms and blocked news from many organizations. In addition, they continue to limit any media related to LGBT+ and any media which speaks out against the government and/or the President

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Delegate: Sophia Lee

Delegation: Ripley High School

Country: Zimbabwe

Council **6**: Human Rights

Topic: Human Rights infringements by Technological Developments

National interests: The human rights climate in Zimbabwe deteriorated in 2022 without the government taking any meaningful steps to uphold rights and ensure justice for serious past abuses primarily committed by state security forces. Zimbabwe is already recovering from years of oppressive leadership under Robert Mugabe. The economy was left in shambles and its people left susceptible to abuse of power. Due to this, it's easy for technology companies to exploit Zimbabwe's citizens. They are willing to work more for less. With that there are human rights violations surrounding these technology company. Slave labor is not above these companies, and Zimbabwe is the perfect place to implement such horrendous acts. Zimbabwe's citizens already face human rights violations from its government so oppression from technology companies will cause Zimbabwe in even further deteriorate.

National Policies: The Declaration of Rights (sometimes referred to as the 'Bill of Rights') sets out rights and freedoms that the people of Zimbabwe are entitled to by virtue of being human beings. These rights are Constitutional rights and therefore legally binding. If these rights are violated, one can seek redress by suing for damages or taking the matter to the Constitutional Court or any other Court or to the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC) or other organizations that deal with human rights issues to access justice. Despite the Declaration of rights, these rights are often violated by the government. There have been bills passed that deliberately violate human rights for example, in November 2021, the government proposed a bill to amend the Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO) Act to further restrict the operations of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). The government said the amendment is aimed at curbing terrorism financing and money laundering to comply with the Financial Action Taskforce (FATF) recommendations. There are, however, concerns that its passage would seriously threaten the right to freedom of association in the country.

Areas of cooperation: Zimbabwe seeks help from the UN to create an outreach program to Zimbabwean citizens whose human rights are threatened by technology companies. We also seek, seeks help from able countries to promote fair pay and safe working conditions. Furthermore, Zimbabwe seeks justice, in the sense that technology companies are violating international law.

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Council 7:

Education Council

**Bryce Isner
Council President**



Model United Nations
March 8, 2024

Council 7

Education Council

Frankenberger

Bryce Isner ~ Grafton ~ Council President
JD Lister ~ Bridgeport ~ Council Advisor

First	Last	Delegation	Country
Maryn	Smith	South Webster	Andorra
Danni	Dunbar	James Monroe	Belize
Tobias	Fleece	Bridgeport	Greece
Max	Williams	John Marshall	Honduras
Antonio	Robinson	Bridgeport	Hungary
CJ	Hyde	John Marshall	Iceland
Emily	King	Ripley	Indonesia
Ben	Yurkovich	Bridgeport	Kenya
Gavin	French	James Monroe	Libya
Lauren	Rice	John Marshall	Luxemburg
Ella	Games	John Marshall	Madagascar
Keira	Fraley	Jackson	Maldives
Tanner	Straley	Bridgeport	Paraguay
Emily	Suarez	John Marshall	Philippines
Tripp	McMillion	James Monroe	Somalia
Michael	Hadjis	Bridgeport	United States of America
Sean	Huffman	Bridgeport	Yemen

Delegate: Maryn Smith

Delegation: South Webster High School

Country: Andorra

Council 7: Education Council

Topic: Artificial Intelligence (AI)

National Interests: Andorra is concerned with the safety of their citizens and wants them to receive the privacy and protection they deserve. Andorra does not dislike AI, it just needs to be used with caution. Andorra uses E-administration which is improving on the way that citizens interact with the government and Public Administration. Andorra also has a cybersecurity portal to assist businesses and citizens with handling cyber threats. Andorra offers training in artificial intelligence so that people can use these skills to help develop solutions for things using AI. This training helps to make sure AI is used safely and that the development of AI is ethical.

National Policies: Andorra has a law in place that was updated in 2021. This law is called the Personal Data Protection Act. This law establishes that everyone has a right to the protection of data that affects them regardless of their nationality. This law makes sure that everyone gets the privacy they deserve. Actua Innovation is promoting responsible AI in Andorra and published a guide to AI to inspire the country to start addressing the questions of the citizens.

Areas of Cooperation: On December 9, 2023 an agreement was made on the European Artificial Intelligence Regulation (AI Act). This act classifies AI applications on risk and what they are marketed towards or use of the application. AI is useful but it has to be used safely and does not intrude on the privacy of citizens. It also has to be known that you are interacting with a machine/AI in general purpose AI programs. The United Nations also says that AI can be useful but it has to respect all applicable rules of the International Human Rights Law.

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Delegate: Danni Dunbar
Delegation: James Monroe
Country: Belize
Council 7: Education
Topic: Artificial Intelligence

National Interests: Worldwide, education lacks what it once had. However, because of Artificial Intelligence (AI) children are learning and being involved in more within their school. Teachers are now using AI as a tool to engage the children in the classroom with educational games, tutoring, and even as a way for them to create lessons. The agency UNESCO states that: "UNESCO is committed to supporting Member States to harness the potential of AI technologies for achieving the Education 2030 Agenda, while ensuring that its application in educational contexts is guided by the core principles of inclusion and equity."¹ Belize is aware and accepts the use of artificial intelligence in education, especially the fact that it helps teachers just as much as students. As a country who is small but peaceful in this world of fighting and poverty, we would like to see educational statistics rise to the occasion. The education in Belize is free from extensive political indoctrination and the educational freedom is overall respected.²

National Policies: **During the months of January and August, Belize's Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Technology (MoECST) created The Belize Education Sector Plan (BESPlan). "The plan is built on a commitment to access, equity, and quality, to make sure the education system is inclusive of high quality, accessible and equitable, technologically driven, and capable of fostering the development of good, productive citizens."**³ The BES Plan aims to achieve four main objectives: Build the Future, Change the Future, Guard the Future, and Shape the Future. By doing so, this will allow the Ministry to have a new major policy document that will help them plan and budget resources for the next couple of years. This policy document also helps build a better framework and legislative for the educational system to have more positive outcomes.

Areas of Cooperation: Belize has many platforms that involve artificial intelligence such as the Knowledge Academy (Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning-Belize)⁴ and others. Because of this, Belize wants to help other countries have the ability to access artificial intelligence in the classroom. All we are asking is if we help you, you help us, which can be done in various ways depending on the country. If we can help the children in your country be educated correctly, then we are willing to help other countries out. Allowing us to be able to see the quality and the value of success in education escalate just because of artificial intelligence is always a good thing for any country. Just think about the fact that the children we as countries are trying to provide an education for are going to be the ones who will run the country, be a doctor, teacher, etc. Let us, the United Nations, come together and make the next generation, and generations after that, educated.

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⁴ <https://www.theknowledgeacademy.com/bz/courses/artificial-intelligence-and-machine-learning/>

Delegate: Tobias Fleece
Delegation: Bridgeport High School
Country: Greece
Council 7: Education
Topic: Artificial Intelligence

National Interests: The rise of artificial intelligence has forever changed the technological landscape, and its future will decide the course of world events. Many countries are contributing to the now estimated \$154 billion dollars of worldwide AI spending, with many countries hoping their efforts will lead to either a breakthrough in their military, economy, or governing. Furthermore, artificial intelligence is raising many concerns around the world on its ability to displace jobs and overstep ethical boundaries. This race to both limit and stimulate the growth of computational intelligence is a great concern of Greece. As a country dedicated to the freedom of civil liberties and political freedom, Greece has a great interest with the continuation of this newfound technology and how to implement it in the modern era. It is to note that the original company that created ChatGPT, Deepmind, was of Hellene origin and still has its ties to Greece after its acquisition by Google.

National Policies: Greece, despite suffering from many problems in its past, is beginning to resurge as a prominent country in both politics and technology. The country has a now famous relationship with artificial intelligence due to its use during the Covid-19 pandemic. The Meteo Operational Unit of the Institute for Environmental Research and Sustainable Development is a project that was founded in 2021 by Greece that used artificial intelligence to analyze the spread of the virus and what conditions combatted this spread. Not only that, but the Institute Nanoscience Nanotechnologies Demokritos was one of the leading institutions in creating the vaccine for Covid-19, which used AI to expand the possibilities of research.

Since the pandemic, Greece has maintained its lead in artificial intelligence technology through the creation of new policy while as furthering the technology in more practical situations. There are now multiple Hellene companies who focus on AI development, with top scientists and engineers such as Spyro Raptis and Sergios Karagiannakos. Furthermore, policy such as the AI Act continue development while also creating limitations on AI that protect the individual in both the media and the market.

Areas of Cooperation: Greece has been involved in many efforts to define how to use artificial intelligence with allied countries. The recent effort to detect wildfires with the aid of Israel and Cyprus has sent a signal to others that Greece values using AI to defend its people. Not only that, but there has been a significant push with the United Kingdom to join together their AI policy, with Greece now collaborating with the British ICO. While the country's effort to lead other countries in their path has been light, the political unrest that AI has in Hellene understandably limits the possibilities. Quelling these political issues is one of the most important steps that Greece must take to continue the expansion of their AI policy.

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Delegate: Max Williams

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Honduras

Council 7: Education

Topic: Artificial Intelligence

National Interests: Misinformation is rampant throughout our modern society, and we need to fight it. Misinformation as well as disinformation are both harmful to us as people consume more and more media every day. Media is becoming more widely available, and people need to monitor the quality of information coming to the public. The more credible the source and material being viewed are the better chance we have of a more honest, educated, and aware population.

National Policies: Honduras and many other countries are currently working on an artificial intelligence tool to combat the flow of misinformation as well as disinformation. The tool is called iVerify which has been tested and shown to increase awareness of wrong information as well as help the public make informed decisions on what media they consume. This tool has been used in elections such as the June 2023 national elections to increase verified and trusted content to make informed decisions about candidates and their views. The public can request any fact to be fact checked through platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger, and Twitter. The content being checked can range from articles to pictures or videos. Platforms such as iVerify have also made for more truthful politicians as what they are saying is also being fact checked if there was a party to disagree with a certain statement. As a part of the Local Voices Liberia network of journalists they were also able to combat hate speech and disinformation for the Liberian general elections in October of 2023. While on the topic of hate speech and violence there was another artificial intelligence tool called Sara put in place to stop violence against gender minorities such as women. Sara was set up to be a safe, anonymous, and confidential place to express needs and show resources to get legal help as well as formulate an escape plan in case of emergencies.

Areas of Cooperation: As stated iVerify is currently being used over a wide range of areas but if that range was wider and more people used it, the people could all benefit from more truthful news sources. Honduras seeks to provide a way to provide and protect an accurate flow of information to the people. Through a widespread use of artificial intelligence tools, a more well-informed population is possible.

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Delegate: Antonio Robinson

Delegation: Bridgeport

Country: Hungary

Council 7: Education

Topic: Artificial Intelligence

National Interests: Hungary's AI strategies highlight core elements of further development and adoption of AI data processing and analyzing. We aim to reach our AI goals of the years 2015-2030. Our plan starts off with work to support the economies data ensuring access to public and private data. We then want to build communities of basic and demand-researchers and developers. Then building an ecosystem that supports the individual and corporate uses of technology is important. The main focus will then shift onto our areas that are included in the frameworks which will strengthen technological areas. These areas will be used to to strengthen the growth and potential of the Hungarian economy. If it's not clear we just want to better the economy by providing artificial intelligence to work forces such as agriculture, education, science technology, and more. We do not seek to get into problems with any neighboring areas.

National Policies: Our policies are set to better our country as a whole. We are a part of NATO which keeps us protected while being allied with The European Council and United Nations. Like addressed before, the advancement of artificial intelligence will only be used to better the wellness of our economy. Since Hungary isn't a legislation Country, we don't have many laws that play a role in restricting AI use. The few laws are set in place are data protection, copyright, contract law, and tort. There are some policies that cover AI uses such as agriculture, education, employment, environment, innovation, investment, science and technology, social and welfare issues, and more. With AI use it will benefit those listed and more.

Areas Of Cooperation: Cooperation is included as we play a role in a joint digital market in the European Union. This establishes a regularly peaceful environment with European, including Hungarians, values and interests. This also leads to bilateral relations with other countries with similar goals. Hungary doesn't have much cooperation in their issue they are just rather in peace treaties to make the world a better place.

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Delegate: Caden Hyde

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Iceland

Council 7: Education

Topic: Artificial Intelligence

National Interests: Iceland has a strong focus on education and progression in social, economic, and technological spheres. Since the rise of the use of artificial intelligence (AI), Iceland has looked to be at the cutting edge of ethical research and development of AI. With the Icelandic government taking a strong stance in favor of the use of AI for commerce, they have invested millions into the development of advanced AI technology to complete that goal.

National Policy: Iceland has long been considered a part of the upper echelon of education among nations in the modern world. As of 2022, compulsory education begins at age 6 and ends at age 16, with many more choosing to begin optionally at age 2. Post-compulsory education, 90% of Icelandic students pursue secondary education, which is made easier for students to attend since public university in Iceland is free. Students in Iceland also do not spend nearly as much time in school as other nations in the western world, with students spending 20-25 hours per week in school depending upon age. All these factors lead to Iceland having the world's number one education ranking.

In the field of artificial intelligence, the Icelandic government published their official policy in regard to AI in 2021, stating that they are dedicated to the ethical expansion of the use and power of artificial intelligence. Since it's rise to the public eye within the past decade, other institutions in Iceland have promoted the development of AI technology, including when the University of Reykjavik established a Masters program in Artificial Intelligence and Language Technology (MAILT). Iceland is also home to the non-profit Icelandic Institute for Intelligent Machines (IIIM), which uses automation to link science and business in order to increase productivity and capital flow.

International Cooperation: Iceland is dedicated to using AI to aid countries it is allied with. In the recent past, Icelandic AI was used by German start-ups to grow their businesses. Iceland is willing to aid allied nations and their corporations with their AI as long as these nations and corporations pay.

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Delegate: Emily King

Delegation: Ripley High School

Country: Indonesia

Council **7**: Education

Topic: Artificial Intelligence

National Interests: Indonesia would like to find ways to incorporate the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into many aspects of its government. These ways include but are not limited to education, health services, and food security. Education is very important to Indonesia and the future of the country. There are many laws and policies in place for education and the induction of Artificial Intelligence will significantly change the future of these policies. Indonesia would like to keep their current laws and policies but would like to add more to benefit the country and its people.

National Policies: The Freedom to Learn policy was enforced in December 2019. This policy focuses on national exams and lesson plans. The Government of Indonesia launched a "National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence" in 2020. This policy is a 25-year plan to incorporate Artificial Intelligence into five sectors. The Agency for Assessment and Application of technology is now planning the AI projects. This group is also looking at ways AI could address issues in developing countries.

Areas of Cooperation: Indonesia is looking to work with countries who have already integrated AI into their education systems, or with more technologically advanced countries. Indonesia is not opposed to working with countries who do not meet the prior criteria. If there are similar outlooks on Artificial Intelligence in education, or similar policies in place, we would love to work with you. As a newly industrialized country, Indonesia is looking to work with many countries to fix the education issues it has encountered and integrate Artificial Intelligence within the 20 years.

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Delegate: Benjamin Yurkovich

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Kenya

Council 7: Education

Topic: Artificial Intelligence

National Interests: Since the mid 2010s, Artificial Intelligence has been on a consistent uprise. The application of this resource has been stretched across so many different spectrums since its founding. It has been used to assist in curing diseases, perform surgeries, and increase efficiency in industries such as agriculture and personal businesses. As of recent, the use of AI has even begun to make its way into education systems across the world. In schools, AI can be used to keep student records, maintain scheduling, and translation for students that may speak other languages. However, AI also has some major downsides in education, mainly relating to problems with cheating. Kenya does see the potential benefits behind implementing Artificial Intelligence into its education systems, but we also find it difficult to see past the problems that it may bring.

National Policies: Artificial Intelligence is a concept that has yet to truly develop in Kenya. Most of our country has yet to even introduce the software, let alone into our education systems. Therefore, we have little to no national policy that addresses how AI may be used in different industries in our country. However, that is not to say that we are not open to the possibility of promoting the use of AI in order to bring about technological growth across our nation, but we are not yet convinced that the positives outweigh the negatives in our education systems. We firmly believe that AI is not essential to education, as it has thrived without its use for hundreds of years. As a nation, we do not believe that introducing AI into our schools will benefit anyone enough to open up risks for our students to abuse the power of this resource. While AI will continue to thrive, Kenya supports the idea of keeping it away from education, at least until the software has become more protective against cheating and exploitation.

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Delegate: Gavin French

Delegation: James Monroe High School

Country: Libya

Council 7: Education

Topic: Artificial Intelligence

National Interests: As AI has become a more and more prevalent topic internationally, its utilization becomes much broader as well. The unlimited potential that it allows for all forms of information can seem overwhelming, but is very clear in regards to education. Students and teachers across the world can take advantage of AI by using it to adapt and customize their education, in order to create a personalized learning experience that they can value and apply themselves to. In many ways, AI opens the door to thousands of new learning opportunities, allowing students to maximize their time in education and reach their full potential. Libya recognizes this, and wishes to find ways to integrate AI with education in as many capacities as possible to help future generations.

National Policies: Libya is still in its developing stages regarding AI in education, so policy and government interaction is still being created. Recently, however, Libyan Education Minister in GNU Mousa Al-Maqreif has begun discussion with several members of staff in the Libyan Ministry regarding AI. An excerpt from the Libyan Review states, "The discussions primarily aimed to explore ways to develop educational curricula to include artificial intelligence, human development, and digital transformation. The meeting focused on the ministry's efforts and plans to maintain and improve educational institutions across Libya, utilizing available financial resources." With this initiative, the implementation of AI in Libyan educational facilities is not only monetarily friendly, but can be universally applied and used in any capacity relating to students and their educators. Government action and inclusion of Artificial Intelligence in education will be imminent in the country of Libya, and used widely.

Areas of Cooperation: As it has been referenced earlier, Libya is very eager to use AI in education, and wishes to work with other countries who have similar ideals. Libya wishes to combine its policies and ideals on AI with cooperating countries in order to form a strong, engaging platform for all students to use. Furthermore, Libya wishes to lead in the use of AI in education, and hopes to utilize its properties as efficiently as possible.

Delegate: Lauren Rice

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Luxembourg

Council 7: Education Council

Topic: Artificial Intelligence

National Interests: The Government of Luxembourg had published their national AI strategy in 2019, which was named “Artificial Intelligence: a strategic vision for Luxembourg,” following their broader policy called Digital Luxembourg. Their goals with this are coordinating and strengthening their preparations for digital transformation in society. The strategy itself is a vision of what Luxembourg wants to do to achieve their goal of being a leading digital society in the world. Human-centric AI is of utmost importance.

National Policies: The Government of Luxembourg is setting up regulatory policy recommendations to allow for AI to safely be applied to every-day life. To remove obstacles to the advancement of AI, a new regulatory framework will be implemented. The government of Luxembourg is establishing a technology and ethics advisory council to guarantee moral standards for a reliable, open, and sustainable AI. The adoption of appropriate corporate governance in AI is another goal of collaboration amongst governmental bodies. To create legislation pertaining to data protection and privacy, the government will also collaborate with the National Data Protection Authority. The goal of the regulatory framework is to improve data quality, accessibility, and transparency. Lastly, to coordinate AI standardization procedures, the Luxembourg Institute for Standardization (ILNAS) will be consulted.

Regarding official education, the Luxembourg government suggests modifying the curricula of secondary, postsecondary, and vocational training programs to incorporate classes on artificial intelligence. To prepare citizens for the digital transformation, the strategy also emphasizes how important it is to raise citizens' levels of digital literacy and fundamental AI expertise. Creating customized learning experiences is recommended to maximize the workforce's opportunities for lifetime learning. This could be carried out in partnership with top AI firms to ensure that recently acquired capabilities and skills meet market demands.

Areas of Cooperation: To improve quality and efficiency of public services, Luxembourg seeks to expand their national and international partnerships in AI. Funding for cooperative public-private research in areas like digital manufacturing and advanced robotics has been allocated by the National Research Fund. Public-private partnerships, or PPPs, are a tool that the government is using to prioritize cross-disciplinary study.

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Delegate: Ella Games

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Madagascar

Council 7: Education

Topic: Artificial Intelligence

National Interests: Madagascar is a third world country that experiences extreme poverty and extensive malnutrition. Over one third of families do not receive a satisfactory number of resources such as food or drinking water. Part of this struggle is due to the extreme climate and major natural disasters through out the year. Cyclones, drought, floods, etc. constantly effect Madagascar geographically and economically. These disasters are prone to cause damage to living conditions and economically drain the country due to the amount of damage repair needed. With about 75% of the population in vast poverty, Madagascar does not have many technological developments.

National Policies: France has been a supporter and ally of Madagascar. This caused France to recruit Madagascan workers to help launch its artificial intelligence. The workers put in and organized information for the artificial intelligence models. They were paid about 8-10 times more than their usual rates. This helped the workers and their families greatly and provided an opportunity to increase income to support their household. Even though there is still a great struggle, France has helped Madagascar many ways economically. Many families in Madagascar rely on agriculture as their sole source of food and nutrients. This can easily become scarce through vast climates and natural disasters. France has funded Madagascar in order for the agriculture to become advanced and sustainable to the people relying on it.

Madagascar does not have a strong technological infrastructure to advance in new, innovative areas. Approximately only 22% of people have access to the internet in Madagascar, and less then 1% have access to broadband internet. The lack of internet and technology development in Madagascar makes artificial intelligence models hard to come by and almost not considered as an option of advancement. According to the Global Innovation Index, Madagascar was ranked 106th among 132 economies according to their innovation capabilities. This does not give Madagascar many opportunities to technologically advance to things as complex and costly as artificial intelligence models. Artificial Intelligence is not prominent in Madagascar but would be accepted if it were economically feasible.

Areas of Cooperation: Madagascar's connections to artificial intelligence are limited from the models they help France create. Madagascar is not technologically or economically enhanced to the level of artificial intelligence development in the country. Madagascar is currently fighting extreme poverty and hunger. Madagascar would be open to the idea of artificial intelligence, but currently does not have enough resources or funding to embrace this innovation.

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Delegate: Keira Fraley

Delegation: Jackson

Country: Maldives

Council 7: Education

Topic: Artificial Intelligence

National Interests: In July of 1965, the Maldives gained independence from an agreement signed between the country and the United Kingdom. The country is sustained by its immense fishing industry and its favored tourist locations. Tourism was first introduced in 1972 as a solution to keep the country thriving and has continued to be its main source of income. Introducing Artificial Intelligence could be groundbreaking for the people of the Maldives. Artificial Intelligence could lead to technological advancements that could mean safety benefits, online efficiency, and economic and educational growth for the Maldives.

National Policy: While there is no official standpoint for the incorporation of Artificial Intelligence in the country, within the private sector or education, Maldives is embracing AI technology advancements. Maldives provides free education for children up to age 12, however, children often miss the opportunity to go to secondary school. Artificial intelligence is viewed as an opportunity to improve our educational system. Certain tourism companies are already advancing and advocating for Artificial Intelligence to be used more commonly within the country. AI introduced in business, has since prevented food wastage, helped property and temperature management, and has increased business exponentially. The Maldives Customs Service has taken steps towards technological advancement by incorporating Artificial Intelligence in its operations. This has allowed time to be significantly reduced when it is required to declare goods or completing certain related documentation. Success and support from using Artificial Intelligence has been beneficial up to this point, however the country is far from incorporating Artificial Intelligence into everyday life, and has yet to create any national policy with regards to AI and education.

Areas of cooperation: The Maldives has shown its favor towards AI with its use of it in business, however, greater cooperation is needed for Artificial Intelligence to benefit it pertaining to communications with other countries and other technological advancements such as education. The people of the Maldives could benefit profusely from the incorporation of AI in their daily lives. We believe that Artificial Intelligence in Maldives is a step in the right direction to begin advancing as a country.

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Delegate: Tanner Straley
Delegation: Bridgeport High School
Country: Paraguay
Council 7: Education
Topic: Artificial intelligence

National interests: In recent years the Paraguay government looked to spread technology throughout the country to make it more accessible for the country as a whole. This spreads to the government how they are using the technology as a whole upping to adapt to the newer, and better technology of our time with AI. Something that they will add is cyber physical systems, Internet of things, cloud computing, and cognitive computing. This is all in process of implementing industry 4.0 technologies that's going to be implemented in various sectors. Paraguay is focused on using their renewable sources that is the front runner for their production of AI, and the evolution of it throughout the country as a whole. With the use of the renewable resources this produces a unique opportunity to be one of the very few country's to have cryptocurrency and farming of the cryptocurrency as an mother whole of making money for the country. Paraguay is at the front running of country's in South America whenever it comes to artificial intelligence because their isn't many heavily advanced Countries throughout the South America region.

National policies: Paraguay as a whole is a representative and pluralist Democracy and the country is divided into the separation of powers like the United States of America legislative, executive, and judicial bodies. The legislative Congress has the Chamber of Duties and the Senate. Then the president is elected by voters for five year terms. The local government is divided into 17 departments that each one has a governor to govern each districts whole deals to create solutions. The Justice system is headed by the Supreme Court and the way tat the judges get elected on are from lower courts and magistrates. The military consist of army, navy, and Air Force. None of the military leaders and members can't hold a position in political parties or engage in political activity in their government. Then finally the health care under the government is fearing strongly from diseases like measles, tuberculosis, acute respiratory fictions, dysentery, hookworm, and hepatitis. One major challenge was that one third of the country just got running water by the year 2015 This made the challenges for the country to flourish and to be successful in all of their movements moving forward. They had to mainly focus on health care because they need to get the people all the help that they can get to become a bigger and better country.

Areas of Cooperation: Paraguay is looking around to all their other allied country's in South America for resources and help to better themselves for their people. The major challenge that comes up is the health care ideas that challenge their country the most. They have also started to focus on the development of the military and defenses strategies that they use to better the success of the country. This is where the AI will come into more of a demand and direct role in the country. AI will be the most useful and best solution for Paraguay because of the lack in resources of technology like the rest of the world. They are slower in development of their country. Just started to get up off the ground around the nineteenth century.

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Delegate: Emily Suarez

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Philippines

Council 7: Education Council

Topic: Artificial Intelligence

National interests: The Philippines is ready to develop artificial intelligence as a part of their expanding technological revolution. President Marcos has gone on to state “The Philippines is ready to become your partner in navigating the AI future. As we look to the horizon, let’s ‘Make It Happen in the Philippines,’ where, the promise of a future defined by technological inclusivity and shared growth is not just envisioned but actively realized.” The Philippines recognizes the improvements to the education system that artificial intelligence can provide through enhanced learning.

National policies: The Philippines’ policies have worked to evolve and expand their use of artificial intelligence throughout the country, a survey done by NYSE (2023 state of Student Success and Engagement in Higher Education) has recorded an increase of artificial intelligence introduced to Philippine education. The university of the Philippines has included a determined of guidelines for the use of generative AI such as ChatGPT, and when it appropriate for teachers and students to use artificial intelligence sources. In March of 2023 Senior vice president of Super Micro Computer Inc, Tau Leng and other data experts discussed converting the Philippines into an artificial intelligence “hub” in schools and the workplace. Mariano Marcus State University has received a grant of 24.9 million PHP, to implement “smart classroom” techniques, from the Commission on higher education. Smart campus technologies are used for enhanced learning, safety, and personalization of education for students.

Areas of cooperation: The Philippines seeks to cooperate with countries who share the same interest of bettering the educational experience through artificial intelligence and the advancement of technology. The Philippines has already set educational grants for added technology in schools and released guidelines acknowledging when the use of artificial intelligence is appropriate regarding generative AI for teachers and students alike. The Philippines believes that it is beneficial to introduce more sophisticated technology for the advantage of education and student life.

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Delegate: John "Tripp" Mcmillion

Delegation: James Monroe

Country: Somalia

Council 7: Education

Topic: Artificial intelligence

National Interests: In recent years, technological advancements have dominated education. AI (Artificial Intelligence) in schools becomes more prevalent as time passes. It is already being commonly used. AI corrects grammar, fixes spelling, and even authors full essays. Since the 1990s, Somalia has continued to face challenges in education. Civil war in the 1990s tore apart schools, caused displacement, and led to decline in literacy rates. Somalia's education system by itself is poor in quality, lacking access, properly qualified educators, and resources.

National Policies:

Recent policies and agreements have conspired to change the present problems in Somalia's education system. Bar ama Baro (Teach or Learn) is an education program started by USAID in 2019 that will last to 2024. This program builds basic skills faster, enabling children to re-enter the education system. This program also trains teachers and supports high quality education development. Adolescent Girls Education in Somalia (AGES) is a joint program between USAID and the UK FCDO that started in 2021 and will end in 2024. It provides education to over 80,000 girls. This program is important due to the set barriers for young women (for example, gender roles, financial problems, and marriage) Somalia is taking part in other programs in partnership with USAID, such as STEP, which aims to rebuild destroyed classrooms; and EEDR, which provides education to those children who are displaced in times of emergency. Overall, Somalia is making big steps towards better education.

Areas of Cooperation:

Somalia continues to make advancements in education. However, it is still far from implementing full time artificial education. Somalia seeks to cooperate with countries that are willing to help in the advancement of education, not only for themselves but for all others in its situation.

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Delegate: Michael Hadjis
Delegation: Bridgeport High School
Country: United States of America
Council 7: Education
Topic: Artificial Intelligence

National Interests: The United States goal, pioneering through a time of unheard of growth in the technology sector, wants to put forward an agenda of continued growth in artificial intelligence, ensuring however that the proper safety and security measures are in place. The United States believes that artificial intelligence has benefited the world tremendously, and that its applicable uses are numerous. That being said, The United States also believes that artificial Intelligence poses just as large of a risk when unchecked. Artificial Intelligence, and technology in general, is the future, not only of our nation, but of the world. The United States wants to stress the importance of promoting R&D growth for technology and AI companies, while ensuring that safety and security are at the forefront of the effort.

National Policies: The United States has been monitoring the issue of artificial intelligence, recognizing that as it stands now, AI is a problem. The United States does not believe this should be the case, which is why The President has issued an executive order calling for the oversight of artificial Intelligence, as well as the White House issuing an AI “Bill of Rights” Focusing on individual security and social rights, while allowing for the benefits of artificial intelligence. The executive order issued by The President outlines that AI companies must share their safety tests with the White House and ensure that AI in no way might be used for harmful cybersecurity reasons. Along with this, it also calls for oversight of artificial intelligence to ensure against discrimination based on religion or ethnicity in algorithm.

Areas of Cooperation: The United States believes that unilateral cooperation between nations is the only, and the best way forward. As a world leader in the effort to secure and ensure the safety of artificial intelligence, and citizens of nations around the world. The United States would like to pursue an agenda similar to the artificial intelligence bill of rights published by the White House. The United States understands problems may arise in translating this idea onto an international level and we are dedicated to pursuing a system of codes or ethics that not only allows for the continued growth and prosperity of artificial intelligence, but also the safety and security of our nations and our constituents.

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Delegate: Sean Huffman

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Yemen

Council 7: Education

Topic: Artificial Intelligence

National interests: The Yemenis are becoming that of an isolationist country, focusing on ties with Iran and looking to prosper in it's own. We aim to spread the ideals of islam and rebuild our culture from the detriment remains of The Houthi-Saudi Arabian Conflict. We look to build up our infrastructure and see artificial intelligence as a concept we will work towards. Currently only around 40% of our population has electricity, a major issue for us. We place high value in our faith and the growth of it and will continue to stop those who disagree and attempt to corrupt our people. We will seek to enact virtuous actions punching back the influence of the saudis and resist western influence as much as possible.

National Policies: The current policies of Yemen education are mildly sufficient for kids ages 6-14. However, We are looking to add additional education requirements for those post-teenage education. We look to develop a system of government, deemed the "Yemen Education Agency"(YEA), created to foster an upbringing that enlightens them in previously foreign concepts, such as Global Relations, World History, Foreign Language, and Economics. We look to develop also a form of infrastructure development, deemed the "Yemen Infrastructure Development Agency (YIDA)" focused on spreading the usage of clean water, electricity, and other necessities, throughout yemen. The role of Artificial Intelligence will be a goal for us in the future as a topic of great potential for development. Currently though we are unable to directly involve it in our country. Additionally, to explore it its potential, the country of Yemen will seek to see how resources, such as OpenAi software, can be securely instituted to run mundane task as apart of our government.

With our current control being the Houthis, we plan to make peace with them using policies everyone can cooperate with. By doing this we are hopeful to start a resurgence in the economy starting with our most valuable resource,our children. We will continue to have military trainings for all citizens that enlist and become a unified nation officially run in part by the Houthis. We look to secure the control of our beliefs and restore our country to the previous empire it once was.

Area's Cooperation: Yemen looks to hold its educational standards as a top priority, including the use of artificial intelligence. While we currently recognize ourselves as a rather impoverished nation, we look to grow from the bottom up. Using our ties with Iran we are interested in strengthening our overall infrastructure, including the reparations of school facilities. We will strengthen our relations with them and continue to fight off the attacks of anyone who disagrees with us.

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2025
YLA Model United Nations

Officer Candidates



**Secretary General
Candidate**

Kal-el Hill

John Marshall YLA

**President of the General
Assembly Candidate**

Sarah McBee

John Marshall YLA



Kal-el Hill

Qualifications for the office: As 2025 class president and a two-year officer of my delegation I've learned how to listen and respect other people's ideas and opinions and take them into consideration. I've learned to represent the interests of my fellow students and understand diverse perspectives. As class president I've worked to facilitate an environment where everyone feels they can express their opinions without judgement and have that opinion taken seriously. I have also participated in the Ohio Valley Judicial Scholars Program, which has taught me the international law and the laws of the United States. This will lead me to make more informed decisions that everyone can be happy with.

How I'll help UN delegates succeed: If I am elected Secretary General, I will make sure that the environment at Model UN is positive. Where people can feel safe, comfortable and accepted. I want people to know that they can speak freely and voice their ideas and opinions and know it will be heard. I will be happy to help any delegate who needs questions answered or just needs a friend to talk to. I want people to know that they can talk to me not just about their countries and resolutions but also as a friend. Making friends and connection, understanding people's point of view the most important tool to be an effective leader. I will always work to make sure the resolutions that are adopted satisfy everyone.

Style of Leadership: A delegation where everyone's voice is heard and taken into account is the most important part of Model UN. Which is why my democratic leadership style is what will make Model UN run smoothly. I cannot stress enough how important everyone having an equal seat at the table means to me.

Past YLA participation: When I joined YLA my sophomore year, I immediately ran to be an officer of my delegation. Model UN was the first activity I participated in, initially I was very nervous. However, once I began making friends and connections there, I knew this was gonna be one of my best high school Experiences. When I got the chance to attend both Ohio and West Virginia YG last year I jumped at the offer. Being part of the judicial program in Ohio was an experience that not only introduced me to how YG works but also how to make friends, connections and build relationships. Overall, Model UN, YG and the whole YLA organization is a wonderful life experience, that has given me skills that I'll always be great full for.

Sarah McBee 2025 Model United Nations Officer Candidate Form

Long ago the days of uncertainty, tenseness, and not-so-fun-ness would be if I, Sarah McBee, were elected as a 2025 MUN **President of the General Assembly**. As your **President of the General Assembly**, I plan to encourage an inclusive atmosphere that welcomes atypical creativity and encourages the duelling of ideas whilst maintaining a low-stress environment. The focus of Model United Nations is ultimately to scheme (and make lasting friendships) with your nation's allies and against your nation's opponents to produce a day of thorough resolutions, hot debate, and all-around good time having. The use of my time in office would be simple—to ensure the impression of this long-awaited convention can be replicated.

My leadership style within the Youth Leadership Association centers around keeping the peace. Sure, this may be unconventional, but when assembling the region's best leaders in one building, they tend to lead themselves. So long as these prospects are being civil, I resort to mere guidance. However, I do realize the fatality of this style: what about those leaders-in-the-making who have not yet developed their individual outspokenness? To that, I say: not a problem! I see no issue in loaning my voice to those that need a crutch. In time, my crutch can, and will, dissipate to reveal their inner honcho.

The time I have spent as a member and member-to-be of YLA has been nothing short of spectacular. As an 8th grader, I was selected to participate in Youth & Government Seminars. This three-day experience sparked my interest in not only the Youth Leadership Association, but also politics and government. That summer, I attended the Entrepreneurial Summit at the beloved Camp Horseshoe. By the end of that week, I emerged a new person entirely. Despite attending because I aspired to be on Shark Tank, I had a newfound passion for my community, my state, and throwing myself at every opportunity that came my way. It was safe to say that, as soon as the John Marshall High School delegation's booth met my eye at freshman orientation, I was hooked. I attended MUN that fall and both Ohio and West Virginia YG in the spring. Eventually, at West Virginia Youth in Government, I climbed the ladder to land the office of Senate Chaplain. This past summer I attended the Leadership Summit at Camp Horseshoe, and if I thought I was metamorphosized at the Entrepreneurial Summit, I had another thing coming. Here, the connections I established with those from all over the region were so profound I couldn't bear the thought of leaving; the advice from my insightful peers gave me a fresh perspective for my hometown delegation. I returned to be later crowned as treasurer of John Marshall's delegation and have henceforth decreed to devote a part of myself to YLA for as long as I possibly can.



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What is the Jumpstart Savings Program?

Jumpstart is a one-of-a kind savings program designed for West Virginia tradespeople and vocational workers. Set aside money for career expenses in a savings account that boasts unique state tax advantages.*

Other features include:

- No monthly maintenance fees, transaction limits or minimum account balances
- A low-risk, tax-advantaged personal savings option
- Competitive interest rates
- Online and mobile banking features

Go to wvjumpstart.com to open an account today!



Students and apprentices:

Ignite your savings potential with a \$100 boost!

If you're under 18 OR recently enrolled in a vocational program, you can receive \$100 in your Jumpstart Savings Account with the Ignite Incentive. Just sign up when you apply for your account!

Parents:

Give the gift of savings!

Parents can open an account for a child beneficiary to receive the \$100 Ignite Incentive and all of the Jumpstart Savings Account benefits.



*Go to wvjumpstart.com for a list of qualified contributions and distributions and account disclosure documents.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP SUMMIT

at CAMP HORSESHOE

June 9-15, 2024



Entrepreneurship Leadership Service Philanthropy Character



- **Meet real-life entrepreneurs**
- **Learn the secrets of success in business**
- **Team-building leadership adventures**
- **Learn from a panel of entrepreneurship experts**
- **Explore the outdoors**
- **Best food of your life!**
- **Connect with teens from across the state**
- **Get ideas to help your community**

Who is Eligible?

ANY rising 9th—12th grade students who want to learn, participate and build their futures are eligible.

Scholarships

Students, parents, or local sponsors may pay the total fee or a student may apply for a scholarship provided by business, industry, civic groups, foundations, individuals, and others.

Getting Down to Business!

Learn by doing with other teens, college age counselors, business people, entrepreneurs, and others engaging in the principles of business and entrepreneurship.

Leadership

Practice skills of organization to get things done, communication, teamwork, and how to help groups succeed through effective governance.

Friendship!

You'll make **friends for a lifetime** with people who care, listen, and encourage you.

Fun!

Be ready for days full of great times in active learning sessions with plenty of time for **recreation, sports, music, the great outdoors, campfires, Variety Show, swimming, and much more!**

Service

You'll experience the value of doing good things for others, how to improve your school and community, and basically how to build a better world.

Arrival/Departure

Sunday 2 pm to Saturday 9 am. Only register if you can and will attend for the **total time**.

To Register

Register online at:
Ylaleads.org

or mail registration form to:

Entrepreneurship Summit
Horseshoe Leadership Center
3309 Horseshoe Run Road
Parsons, WV 26287

Dare to Make a Difference—

Learn the basics of entrepreneurship by creating your own business from the ground up with a team of peers!

We'll learn the basics of starting a business, discover an entrepreneurial mindset, build community, make connections with teens from across the state, and learn how to make a difference for good at home, school, and beyond.

Invest one week at Horseshoe and you'll gain skills, friendships, and memories to last a lifetime.



Teens tell their friends why they should attend Entrepreneurship Summit



"I was sponsored by my local service club to attend camp. I am thankful to have this opportunity to connect with so many West Virginia Entrepreneur's and peer entrepreneur's. This was a great experience.

—A Happy Camper

"This was my first time at a summer camp. I had so much fun. I made so many new friends and had so many new experiences. I am not typically an outgoing person, but I got really out of my comfort zone this week. I also learned many things about entrepreneurship. We did a simulation marketplace where we had to build a business from the ground up. I really enjoyed it. We also went on a field trip and learned many things from local entrepreneurs." - Lelia Brock, Williamson, WV, Mingo Central High School

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Marketplace Simulation with business professionals
- Field trip touring industries and small businesses in historic Davis and Thomas, WV
- The Incredible Journey
- Variety Show
- Campfires
- Home-cooked meals
- Cabin living
- Swimming
- Hikes
- Hands-on workshops
- Outdoor Challenge Course
- Nature exploration
- Tour Blackwater Falls State Park
- Create a business idea and redesign a community
- Service projects
- Introduction to Youth in Government, Model United Nations, and other YLA programs
- Dancing
- Sports
- Music
- Special Interest Time
- Fun, Friends, Learning!



West Virginia DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

LEADERSHIP SUMMIT

at CAMP HORSESHOE

June 16-22, 2024



Character · Leadership · Service · Entrepreneurship · Philanthropy

JOIN US THIS SUMMER AT CAMP HORSESHOE FOR AN UNFORGETTABLE WEEK!



- ◆ **Brainstorm and network with youth from across Ohio and West Virginia**
- ◆ **Practice skills for Youth in Government and Model United Nations**
 - ◆ **Strengthen connections and friendships**
 - ◆ **Team-building leadership adventures**
 - ◆ **Explore the great outdoors**
 - ◆ **Best food of your life!**
- ◆ **Get ideas to help your community, school, and local YLA chapter**

Prepare for Success —

Gather with youth leadership officers, interested teens, and other service-minded people to make a real difference for good. **Discover your potential** by expanding your mind and developing skills for leadership success. Plus, learn how to lead your student groups with excellence. **Invest one week** at Horseshoe and you'll gain skills, friendships, adventures, and memories to last a lifetime.



Who is Eligible?

ANY rising 9th– 12th grade students who want to learn, participate and build their futures are eligible.

Scholarships

Students, parents, community organizations, or local sponsors may pay the total fee OR individual YLA chapters can organize fundraising events to help their members participate.

Leadership

Practice skills of organization to get things done, communication, teamwork, and how to help groups succeed through effective governance.

Friendship!

You'll make **friends for a lifetime** with people who care, listen, and encourage you.

Fun!

Be ready for days full of great times in active learning sessions with plenty time for **recreation, sports, music, the great outdoors, campfires, Variety Show, creek exploring , and much more!**

Service

You'll experience the value of doing good things for others, how to improve your school and community, and basically how to build a better world.

Arrival/Departure

Sunday 2 pm to Saturday 9 am. Only register if you can and will attend for the **total time.**

To Register:

Register online at:

www.ylaleads.org

or mail registration form to:

Leadership Summit
Horseshoe Leadership Center
3309 Horseshoe Run Road
Parsons, WV 26287-9029



Horseshoe Leadership Center
3309 Horseshoe Run Road
Parsons, WV 26287-9029
(304) 478-2481
www.ylaleads.org

Here's why teens say "You've got to get to Horseshoe!"

"Leadership camp is an amazing way to spend a week of your summer. You get to meet so many people who will become lifelong friends and you get to make so many memories you can cherish forever. You are pushed to try new things and you leave a better person than you came. You don't want to miss the opportunity!"

Lele Brock—Chapter President—Tug Valley Chamber of Commerce

Leadership camp was a positive experience that helped me make connections and make new friends with other YLA members from around the state and even Ohio! Nothing is better than looking up at the stars with your new friends at camp!

Lauren Rice—John Marshall High School



HIGHLIGHTS:

- Youth Officer planning sessions
- Keynote speakers
- Variety Show
- Campfires
- Home-cooked meals
- Cabin living
- Creek exploring
- Hikes
- Hands-on workshops
- Outdoor Challenge Course
- Nature exploration
- Service projects
- Team building adventures
- Youth in Government
- Model United Nations
- How to start a YLA chapter
- Community action ideas
- Dance
- Sports
- Music
- Goal Setting
- Camp Traditions
- Special Interest Time
- Fun, Friends, Learning!



West Virginia DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

YLA Model UN Resolution Writing Guide

The following offers guidance on preparing a Model United Nations resolution, which is a nonbinding call to action to address a specific challenge facing the world community. This guide includes an example resolution with the correct format. The information is adapted from that contained in the United Nations Association web site.

Who: Any delegate in the committee can write a resolution. The author of a resolution is the sponsor. Most resolutions have multiple sponsors because it takes a group of countries to share good ideas and find consensus. If there is only one sponsor they must find a co-signatory.

What: A resolution is a document that contains all the issues that the committee wants to solve (preambulatory clauses) and the proposed solutions (operative clauses) to that issue.

When/Where: Resolutions are usually prepared and written during “unmoderated caucus” where delegates are free to roam around the committee to collaborate on ideas with each other.

Why: The ultimate purpose of a committee session is to pass a resolution. All the speeches, debate, negotiation, and teamwork are supposed to lead up to a resolution which contains the proposed solutions to the issue. A simple majority can pass a resolution and send it to the General Assembly for further debate and voting.

How: Resolutions consist of three parts: a heading, preambulatory clauses, and operative clauses.

1. Heading: The heading contains four pieces of information: the committee name, the sponsors, the signatories, and the topic. In small committees it is not necessary to have both multiple sponsors and multiple signatories, although it strengthens your product.

2. Preambulatory clauses: The preambulatory clauses state the background and issues that the committee wants to resolve on this issue. It may state reasons why the committee is working on this issue and highlight previous international actions on the it. Some pre-ambulatory phrases to start these clauses that frame the problem and its history follow:

Affirming...	Deeply regretting...	Having studied...	Noting further...
Alarmed by...	Expecting...	Noting with regret...	Taking into account...
Bearing in mind...	Fully aware...	Noting with approval	Welcoming...
Deeply concerned...	Further deploring...	Realizing...	Emphasizing...
Convinced...	Having considered...	Recalling...	Further recalling...
Desiring...	Having received...	Seeking...	Guided by...

3. Operative clauses

Operative clauses state the solutions that the sponsors of the resolution propose to resolve the issues. The operative clauses should address the issues specifically mentioned in the preambulatory clauses above it. Some operative phrases to start these clauses that describe the solution to the problem outlined by the preambulatory clauses follow:

Affirms...	Encourages...	Further recommends..	Strongly condemns...
Condemns...	Endorses...	Notes...	Transmits...
Considers...	Expresses its hope...	Has resolved...	Trusts...
Deplores...	Further proclaims...	Proclaims...	Invites...
Designates...	Further condemns...	Reminds...	Regrets...
Emphasizes...	Further invites...	Solemnly affirms...	Reaffirms...

Amendments

Approved draft resolutions are modified through amendments. An amendment is a written statement that adds, deletes or changes an operative clause in a draft resolution. The amendment process is used to strengthen consensus on a resolution by allowing delegates to change the operative clauses (pre-ambulatory clauses cannot be modified). There are two types of amendments:

1. A **friendly amendment** is a change to the draft resolution that all sponsors agree with. After the amendment is signed by all of the draft resolution's sponsors and approved by the committee chair, it will be automatically incorporated into the resolution.
2. An **unfriendly amendment** is a change that some or all of the draft resolution's sponsors do not support and must be voted upon by the committee. This also refers to delegates who did not write this resolution at all but see potential in it as long as several changes are made to it. Prior to voting on the draft resolution, the committee votes on all unfriendly amendments.

Example Resolution: The following is a resolution passed in 2021 that extends a funding for a UN peacekeeping operation in the Darfur region of Chad and Sudan. The content of yours will differ but the flow of the heading and pre-ambulatory and operative clauses should be the same.

Committee: Administrative and Budgetary

Sponsors: South Africa, The United Kingdom

Signatories: Senegal, France, Japan

Topic: Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1769 (2007) of 31 July 2007, by which the Council established the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for an initial period of 12 months from 31 July 2007, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 2559 (2020) of 22 December 2020, by which the Council decided to terminate the mandate of the Operation as of 31 December 2020,

Recalling also its resolution 62/232 A of 22 December 2007 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 75/251 C of 30 June 2021,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Operation;
3. *Approves* the donation of assets of the Operation, with an acquisition cost of 145,456,300 United States dollars and a net book value of 55,291,700 dollars, to the Government of the Sudan;
4. *Decides* to keep under review, during its seventy-sixth session, the item entitled "Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Committee: _____

Sponsors: _____

Signatories: _____

Topic: _____

Preamble:

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Operative clauses:

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OHIO-WEST VIRGINIA YOUTH LEADERSHIP ASSOCIATION



Model United Nations



University of Charleston
2300 MacCorkle Avenue, SE
Charleston, WV 25304
March 8, 2024
Rigglesman Hall
Erma Byrd Room



"The United Nations is our one great hope for a peaceful and free world."

-Ralph Bunche