

Resolutions for April 15, 2023

General Assembly	Submitted by:	Brief description
AM-01	Iran (Clayton–senior)	Tackling US Imperialistic Expansion
AM-02	Saudi Arabia (Collegiate)	A Resolution to Aid the Reconstruction of Yemen
AM-03	China and Sudan (Francis Howell–seniors)	Agricultural Development in Africa and the Middle East
AM-04	Turkey (Ladue)	Earthquake Relief and Production
AM-05	Kiribati (Ladue– <u>seniors</u>)	Combat Rising Water Rates
AM-06	Angola and Philippines (Ladue)	Global Investment in Nuclear Energy
AM-07	Liberia (Marquette)	Liberian Rural Crisis
AM-08	Kyrgyzstan (Metro–senior)	Embargoes Against Corporations Compliant with Uyghur Genocide
AM-09	Equatorial Guinea (Oakville)	Clean Water for Equatorial Guinea

Re.: Tackling US Imperialistic Expansion
Submitted to: General Assembly
Submitted by: Iran
Date: April 15, 2023

Realizing that the US operates more than seven hundred military bases, and

Recognizing that these military bases are spread across more than eighty countries, and

Alarmed that the US has a history of imperialism and oppression of native people, and

Observing apprehensively the plethora of other countries following the US' example and seeking to expand to neighboring sovereign territories, whether directly or through insurmountable political influence.

Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:

1. Demands United Nations member states take proactive steps to prevent further US imperialistic expansion in the form of a multi-step program to limit US influence overseas:
 - a. The UN will ask that the US cease the creation of new military bases in other countries.
 - i. If the US responds with a promise to end their conquest, we will not impose sanctions, but will move to the last step of the program which involves forming a committee to keep the US from further foreign conquest.
 - b. Otherwise, the UN will impose tariffs on all US-made goods and raw materials.
 - i. These sanctions will be paid for by the top 20 wealthiest countries by GDP (Excluding the United States)--an estimated 600 billion USD will be required to compensate for these tariffs--each of the top 20 wealthiest countries by GDP will be expected to pay 30 billion USD each to compensate for the economic hardship caused by these tariffs.
 - c. If the US fails to respond to the first two steps of the program, we call on the UN to deploy peacekeeping troops to every military base that the US establishes after the start of the program, 10% of which will be asked from each of the 10 largest peacekeeping forces worldwide (excluding the US);

2. Calls upon the United Nations to establish a committee called the Anti-US Imperialism Committee, consisting of 15 popularly elected nations (which cannot be the US) that have been affected by US imperialism, with the specific objective of ensuring long term success of the program:
 - a. The threshold of success will be measured by the closure of at least 60% of US military bases worldwide and 10 consecutive years in which the US does not begin operation of any new ones.
 - b. Afterwhich the issues will be deemed largely resolved and the program will conclude, leading the Anti-US Imperialism Committee meeting every three years to re-evaluate US imperialistic actions to ensure long-term success of the program.
 - c. The committee at this point will be expanded to up to thirty participating nations spread across different continents, to endure a variety of perspectives,
 - d. Countries can apply for their delegates to be part of this committee and the UN will elect thirty members just as before,
 - e. Continuing thresholds for success of this plan will be set at the US and allies ceasing their imperialism into other countries (whatever the Committee determines that to be),
 - f. We are confident that this program will return significant balance of power to foreign affairs and that the US will not push the UN past step 1-a-i of the program.

Proposed Amendments

Friendly Amendments

OC-02 Additionally establish an Anti-Chinese Imperialism Committee and an Anti-Russian Imperialism Committee with same conditions and objectives for those nations. (Kiribati)

Y: 30 N: 29

OC-02 Expand committee membership from 15 to 40 nations with Montenegro in a permanent leadership position. (Montenegro)

Vote on AM-01

Y: 9 N: 50

AM-01 voted on and defeated.

Re.: A Resolution to Aid the Reconstruction of Yemen
Submitted to: General Assembly
Submitted by: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Date: April 15, 2023

Whereas Article 3 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person.”, and

Whereas Article 23 section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.”, and

Whereas Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”, and

Whereas the Yemeni Civil War has been constantly described as the worst humanitarian crisis in the world, and

Whereas 24.1 million people of the Republic of Yemen are in need of direct humanitarian aid and over three million people have been forced from their homes, and

Whereas the economy of Yemen has lost 90 billion dollars in output and 600,000 civilians have lost their jobs, and

Recognizing that the United Nations is represented by over 20 public and private organizations in Yemen working to deliver aid, and

Recognizing that the United Nations has been instrumental in negotiating a cease-fire across Yemen, and

Aware that the United Nations sponsors a cash-for-work program in which adolescents receive payment for preservation of significant cultural and heritage sites within urban areas, and

Aware that the above program has employed over 4,000 Yemeni youth and has protected over 8,000 endangered sites.

Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:

1. Expand the United Nations Development Programme's existing cash-for-work program in Yemen to include exurban and rural areas.
 - a. Existing UN sponsored cash-for-work programs provide economic stimulus to adolescents in Yemen but are limited to urban areas within the country.
 - b. Expanding the above program to exurban and rural areas will provide employment to adolescents across the region as well as provide protection for cultural sites outside urban areas.
2. The above program will receive a budget of five (5) million dollars.
 - a. This budget is based on the existing five million dollars already appropriated to the existing program.
 - b. This budget shall be drawn from the 21 public and private representatives of the United Nations in Yemen already funding existing youth cash-for-work programs.
3. The above program shall exist for one (1) year.
 - a. After the completion of one year, the United Nations Development Programme shall evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the above program and determine if the same is an effective use of funds.
 - b. Upon successful completion of the above review, the cash-for-work program shall be renewed for one additional year and receive the same funding as outlined in section two (2).
4. The above program is contingent on the continuation of the cease-fire between the government of Yemen and Houthi armed movement and the continued negotiation between the same sides towards the eventual termination of armed conflict in the region.
 - a. Should negotiation fail, breakdown, or stall for an indefinite period of time, all cash-for-work programs sponsored by the United Nations shall be immediately terminated and all United Nations personnel shall be removed from the region.

Vote on AM-02

Y: 30 N: 28

AM-02 voted and passed.

Re.: Agricultural Development in Africa and the Middle East
Submitted to: General Assembly
Submitted by: China and Sudan
Date: April 15, 2023

Reaffirming the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, which strives to fulfill the “equal and inalienable” rights of all humans regardless of race, class, or gender in order to ensure peace and justice throughout the world, and the *World Food Programme* of 1980, aimed to curb current hunger and prevent future suffering, and

Noting the incredible potential of farmland in Africa and the stabilizing, peace-promoting effect of increased food production in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East, and

Recognizing the global economic effects of the Russo-Ukrainian conflict, especially the 35% drop in grain production of Ukraine, the world’s 5th largest grain-product exporter and the resulting global reliance on wheat exports from Russia, the aggressor, and

Acknowledging the dependence of West African countries and the Middle East on vital fertilizer, cooking oil, and feed grains once supplied by Ukraine.

Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:

1. Trusts all nations of the United Nations to uphold the mantra of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including the pursuit of reaffirming fundamental human rights of life and the assistance of persons in need, regardless of financial obstacles, in the name of humanity.
2. Condone the creation of a trade agreement between all interested African or Middle East countries for the disbursement of horticulture materials, farming equipment, and agricultural products with the inclusion of China as the coalition’s initial financial support.
3. Devotes 10% annually of China’s dues and 5% annually of every trade agreement member nation’s UN dues over a 5-year period to the donation of agriculture technology and the implementation of agricultural education to participating African or Middle East nations.
4. Calls for the creation of a committee, The Committee for Horticulture Improvement Necessary for Africa (C.H.I.N.A.), for the improvement of African agriculture with the aim of developing African farmland.
 - a. Including two Chinese representatives and one representative from each participating country.

- b. Having the authority to oversee all expenditures created by OC-03.
- c. Taking as its first task the creation of an appropriate document to establish the treaty outlined in OC-02.
- d. Planning to continue operations for five years, at the end of which, C.H.I.N.A. will present a report of its operations to the UN along with an evaluation of the committee's efficacy. As repayment, China requests tax-free business in every country economically improved by this plan.
 - i. Once the committee has confirmed the effectiveness of its actions, China proposes to open the trade treaty to other, developed countries who may join as fellow financial supporters (using their own funding rather than their UN dues) and importers of tariff-free African agricultural products.
 - ii. China proposes also to open the trade agreement at this point to any under-developed nation outside of Africa and the Middle East, further allowing developed nations to focus on environmental sustainability and developing a global support network to foster food security and through it, peace, in poverty-struck countries.

Proposed Amendments

~~OC-02~~ Agricultural trade agreement will include Montenegro and investment of \$20 billion to Montenegro. (Montenegro)

Y: 29 N: 29

~~OC-03~~ If program is considered a success after 5 years, annual dues of trade member nations will be reduced to 4%. (Liberia)

Friendly Amendments

OC-04 Committee will consist of only one representative from each participating country. (Côte d'Ivoire)

OC-04 Rename committee to Committee for Agriculture in Africa (CAIA). (Bahrain)

OC-04 Remove condition of tax-free business opportunities for China. (Côte d'Ivoire)

Y: 48 N: 7

Vote on AM-03

Y: 43 N: 15

AM-03 amended and passed.

Re.: Earthquake Relief and Protection
Submitted to: General Assembly
Submitted by: Turkey
Date: April 15, 2023

Whereas Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”, and

Whereas Article 26, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.”, and

Whereas Article 28, of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.”, and

Aware that Turkey is a country that is highly prone to earthquakes due to its location on major fault lines. Over the past century, Turkey has experienced numerous devastating earthquakes that have caused significant loss of life and damage to infrastructure, and

Recalling that the devastating impact of earthquakes on many countries, which have caused significant loss of life, damage to infrastructure, and long-term economic and social consequences,

Noting that with concern the inadequate response of the international community to many earthquake disasters, which often leave affected communities without the necessary resources to recover and rebuild, and

Recognizing that the importance of international cooperation in addressing the risks posed by earthquakes and promoting earthquake protection and resilience.

Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:

1. Urges the United Nations to increase its support to countries affected by earthquakes, including through the provision of humanitarian assistance, emergency relief, and recovery and reconstruction support, with the aim of reducing the human and economic costs of earthquakes and ensuring the well-being of affected communities.
2. Encourages Member States to contribute to the United Nations relief efforts for earthquake-affected countries, including through financial assistance, technical expertise, and capacity-building, and to work together to develop effective strategies for earthquake preparedness, response, and recovery.
3. Urges the United Nations to invest more in earthquake protection and resilience, including through the development of effective earthquake early warning systems, the establishment of seismic monitoring and research networks, and the promotion of earthquake-resistant building design and construction practices.
4. Encourages Member States to support international cooperation in earthquake protection and resilience, including through the sharing of scientific and technical knowledge, the establishment of regional and international networks and partnerships, and the promotion of research and innovation in earthquake engineering, disaster management, and risk reduction.
5. Calls for the integration of earthquake protection and resilience into development planning and policies, with the aim of promoting sustainable development and reducing the social, economic, and environmental risks posed by earthquakes.
6. Urges the United Nations to coordinate with regional and international organizations, as well as with civil society and the private sector, to mobilize resources and expertise for earthquake protection and resilience, and to ensure that earthquake-affected communities have access to the necessary support and services for recovery and long-term resilience.
7. Invites the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other relevant organizations to provide technical and financial assistance (up to \$5,000,000,000 USD) to countries affected by earthquakes, and to work together with Member States to implement this resolution and promote earthquake protection and resilience.

We urge all Member States to fully implement the measures proposed in this resolution, in order to promote earthquake protection and resilience and reduce the human and economic costs of earthquakes.

Re.: Combat Rising Water Rates
Submitted to: General Assembly
Submitted by: Kiribati
Date: April 15, 2023

Whereas Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”, and

Whereas the people of these island nations are being forced from their homes due to rising sea levels and being forced to immigrate to foreign lands, and

Whereas by 2050, water levels would have risen by 12 inches, and

Whereas entire countries could be submerged under water within 2 or 3 decades, and such rising sea levels will affect over 2/3rds of UN member states, and

Whereas the growing population is generating denser living conditions, and

Whereas first world nations have largely provided a lackluster response to the urgency of climate change and

Noting that the importance of helping these people relocate to safer areas and providing better access to education, and

Emphasizing the need to address the root cause of rising sea levels as a global issue affecting everyone.

Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:

1. Establishes the United Nations Pacific Island Rescue Committee (U.N.P.I.C.) with the following objectives:
 - a. To provide disaster relief aid to Pacific Island nations affected by natural disasters,
 - b. To offer scholarship to Pacific Islander students pursuing a bachelors or masters degree in any field,
 - c. To provide funds for cultural enclave communities around the world,

- d. To provide funds to Island nations earmarked for raising their land to combat rising sea levels,
 - e. To advertise the Pacific Island countries so as to bolster their tourism industry, thereby growing the economies.
2. The U.N.P.I.C. will have two streams of funding:
- a. The top 20 countries in terms of GDP will be required to pitch in 0.002% of their GDP.
 - b. Donations will be accepted from any country and the general public.
3. After 5 years, the UNGA will be formally requested to evaluate the progress of the U.N.P.I.C. If experts believe that the program is able to save at least 100,000 families, the program will be deemed a success. In this case, first world countries will be required to donate 15% more to keep the program afloat and to be able to expand. The program will be re-evaluated every 5 years until either the program fails or the problem is able to be solved. The U.N.P.I.C. will report to the General Assembly on an annual basis on its progress towards achieving its objectives.

We urge all Member States to fully implement the measures proposed in this resolution, in order to promote the survival of the Pacific Island Nation and resilience and reduce the cultural, financial, and human costs of climate change.

Proposed Amendments

~~OC-01~~ Remove sub-clauses 1b (re: scholarships), 1c (re: cultural enclaves), and 1e (re: advertising/tourism). (Somalia)

Y: 11 N:

Friendly Amendments

OC-01 Change 1b to degrees related to environmental science. (Kyrgyzstan)

OC-01 Rename program to United Nations Island and Coastal Nation Rescue Committee and expand all clauses to include all coastal and island nations. (St. Lucia)

OC-02 Funding will come from top 20 CO2 / climate change contributors instead of top 20 GDP nations. (Haiti)

OC-02 Funding increased from 0.002% to 0.008%. (Nauru)

Vote on AM-05

Y: 46 N: 12

AM-05 amended and passed.

Re.: Global Investment in Nuclear Energy
Submitted to: General Assembly
Submitted by: Angola and Philippines
Date: April 15, 2023

Whereas Article 22, of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.”, and

Whereas Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”, and

Alarmed that climate change is still an ongoing threat even amidst the goals set in the Paris Agreement. Many island countries similar to ours are threatened by rising sea levels caused by climate change. Not only that but climate change increases the severity of natural disasters hurting every country on the globe, and

Recognizing that the largest contributors of CO₂ emissions are the countries with the largest economies but those who feel the effects of climate change are those with the lowest, and

Outraged that these countries still engage in wasteful practices that keep rising their CO₂ emissions. And are not utilizing the full scope of their resources in transitioning to a zero carbon nation, and

Aware that nuclear energy has a stigma around it due to various disasters in the past. However those incidents are few in occurrence compared to the total history of these power plants, and

Knowing that more research and investment into this field will only make these power plants safer and allow for more environmentally friendly waste disposal. And that nuclear sources of energy produce significantly more energy than other alternatives.

Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:

1. Reinstate the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission and use it as a collective body to organize global nuclear energy goals.
2. The top 20 countries with the largest economies in the world are to be encouraged to give 0.0005% of their GDP to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission to use as their resources.
3. Portions of the money can then be used to fund nuclear energy research around the world. Specifically research in developing nuclear fusion facilities and the improvement of Nuclear fission facilities and their waste disposal.
4. Portions of the money will then be given to countries with smaller economies who have currently running nuclear power facilities to aid in improving the production and safety of these facilities.
5. A new assembly will be held to discuss global restrictions on Nuclear energy.
6. The United States and Russia must hand over nuclear warheads to the United Nations. The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission will then disarm these weapons safely and extract the uranium to be then redistributed to nuclear power facilities around the world. The exact number that these 2 countries must hand over will be determined in the new assembly.

Re.: Liberian Rural Crisis
Submitted to: General Assembly
Submitted by: Liberia
Date: April 15, 2023

Whereas Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”, and

Whereas Article 28, of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.”, and

Whereas the urban population of Liberia is now 51%, while the rural population has been in decline for 20 years, and

Whereas rural Liberians often do not have access to literacy, education, and political opportunities, and are usually living in poverty. Rural Liberian farmers often fail to use science-based production methods and mostly focus on subsistence farming, and

Whereas the overflow of opportunity-seeking individuals in urban areas has left 66% of them unproductive and in slums, due mostly to a lack of employment, and

Whereas agricultural output as a part of the country’s GDP has declined from 76.1% in 2000 to 34.2% in 2016 and 2017. Despite this, 43% of Liberia’s workforce is engaged in agriculture, and

Whereas Liberia’s agricultural productivity has decreased since 1990.

Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:

1. Establish a committee, the U.N.L.R.D.C. (United Nations Liberian Rural Development Committee). This committee will purchase about 200 acres of unused land to start, which will be leased to small farmers and individuals who want to become farmers. Any needs of participants outside farming needs would be addressed. Those who join the program will be required to attend education classes (focusing on scientific growing methods to maximize production) once/twice every week. These classes will be open and encouraged for all farmers who would like to attend (they would be compensated for their time). Farmers

who are successful with the program will become owners of their land after 8 years.

2. Assuming an average, it would cost \$160,000 for 200 acres of land. With the collection of 20% of each farmer's profits (til land paid off, then lowered to 15% and 10%), assuming a total of \$28,000 collected per year, the 200 acres would be paid off in a little under six years. The land area of the program would be expanding constantly, but the same calculations would apply. We plan to raise money for the program in larger, wealthier UN contributors in Europe and North America. Through advertising and panels, we expect to raise near \$1 million (\$800,000 factoring out advertising and other related costs). The money would pay for agricultural instructors, farming machinery/tools, seed, soil additives (compost and nutrients), and various other needs of participating farmers (transportation, health needs, shelter needs, etc.). These donations would cover the costs at the start, but the program would soon need more money to continue and eventually expand (more services/regions) after the first 2-3 years. To cover these future costs, we ask that Liberia, upon request from the United Nations, passes the Rural Development Act (RDA), a one time \$50 tax on Liberia's top 10% income earners. This would generate \$25 million, enabling strong governmental support and contribution to the program and covering costs for at least 15 years.
3. After 10 years, we request that the General Assembly evaluate the success of the UNLRDC. If by this time Liberian agricultural production has increased by at least 5% and rural poverty decreased by at least 3%, the program should be deemed successful. If this is the case, the UNLRDC (changed to the United Nations African Rural Development Committee, or UNARDC) will incorporate three surrounding countries (Guinea, Burkina Faso, and Mali) into the program, due to their decreasing agricultural productivity rates since 1991. After 5 additional years, the UNARDC will consider expanding into more surrounding nations.

Re.: Embargoes Against Corporations Compliant with Uyghur Genocide
Submitted to: General Assembly
Submitted by: Kyrgyzstan
Date: April 15, 2023

Whereas Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”, and

Alarmed that the Chinese government has taken action against the minority religious groups within the Xinjiang region of China and provides little privacy for most (even Han Chinese) citizens. Some actions against the minorities include the separation of ethnic Uyghurs into concentration camps and the forced ‘re-education’ system where families are separated, government-mandated marriages are common, sterilization through injections are forced, torture and inhumane living conditions are rampant, and

Fully aware that at least 300 concentration camps have been established in the region and that at least a million people have been affected by the harassment from the Chinese government with estimates of millions in concentration camps and a majority of the population of China being constantly monitored according to the Human Rights Watch and other humanitarian organizations, and

Taking into consideration that the Chinese government has a powerful influence on the global stage of both politics and economics through their trading alliances and their place on the human rights council of the UN so they will need to be compelled into changing their current policy, and

Noting that embargoes and sanctions in the past have not worked due to China’s numerous trade allies and corporate ties.

Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:

1. The UN put in place the Embargoes Against Corporations Initiative (EACI). The EACI’s purpose is to make China more compliant with human rights investigations and to alleviate the genocidal policies placed upon the Uyghurs. As embargoes directly against China have not worked due to their economic ties, this initiative will attack those ties directly so China has no support system against embargoes.

2. First, China must be removed from the human rights council. If China chooses not to comply with the aforementioned human rights demands, then the countries in the UN will instate embargoes against corporations integral to China's economy that support or are compliant with their genocidal efforts such as through their supply chains, some even having helped arranged Uyghur, forced-labor worker transports. Examples identified by the US Department of Commerce and Treasury as well as numerous human rights organizations include: Nike, Amazon, Cloudwalk Tech, Apple, Leon Tech, and Microsoft. Although it is hard to imagine living without many of the products from these corporations, many of their products are also illegally sourced according to the laws of many nations previously enacted such as Xinjiang Cotton and other forced-labor produced items. Due to these embargoes, these corporations will be forced to break ties with China in order to limit losses to profits. Thus, China will face economic downturn and be forced to comply.
3. To mitigate losses from this restriction on trade, those countries placing embargoes on China should diversify trade partners with corporations that have minimal exposure to and involvement in the Uyghur forced-labor supply chain. Additionally, countries should develop their domestic industries in those sectors affected by these embargoes via financial incentives and tax breaks.
4. Although restrictions on exports would mean countries gain less money, they don't specifically lose money from the embargoes. Additionally, countries increasing trade with one another would help alleviate this "cost". From previous embargoes we see when countries heavily depend on each other's products, embargoes can cost billions per year but since many countries produce the products China exports (such as tech equipment), an increase in the amount of trade would make up for this loss. Still, \$50 million should be reserved to offset costs as countries grow accustomed to and fill the hole left behind by these embargoes. This money would be raised by asking the 50 wealthiest nations (excluding China) by GDP for \$1 million each and would be allotted to nations as need arises.
5. Embargoes can last for varying amounts of time depending on when these corporations and China comply with the human rights regulations this initiative seeks as mentioned previously. In the modern day and age, trade greatly benefits China in terms of political relationships and economic prosperity, so an embargo against their trade allies would be devastating for their power. Most likely, these corporations will give in within 2 years compelling China to follow suit. Additionally, countries will flourish from the genocide-free economic adjustments proposed to limit economic downturn due to these embargoes. These 2 criteria are the indicators of the plan's success. If this succeeds, this plan will expand to more include more corporations and provide a new, proven method of enacting international law and justice for the UN.

Proposed Amendments

Friendly Amendments

OC-02 Omit removal of China from UN Human Rights council. (Samoa)

Y: 36 N:

OC-04 All funding for this resolution will be provided exclusively by Montenegro.
(UAE)

Y: 35 N:

Vote on AM-08

Y: 12 N: 45

AM-08 voted on and defeated.

Re.: Clean Water for Equatorial Guinea
Submitted to: General Assembly
Submitted by: Equatorial Guinea
Date: April 15, 2023

Whereas Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”, and

Whereas Sustainable Development Goal #6 strives to “ensure access to water and sanitation for all,” and

Concerned that only 24% of the population in Equatorial Guinea has a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home, and

Worried that 52.1% of the population doesn’t have access to safe drinking water, and

Distressed that roughly half of the population lacks access to potable water, a leading cause of many diseases, and infant mortality rates are higher than the average in sub-Saharan Africa.

Be It Hereby Resolved That The General Assembly:

1. In addition to the 2% increase in funds we will apply to our water resource budget that will go towards the purification and access to water, which will come from our funds for infrastructure, we request that the United Nations pay for the installment of water pumps in rural areas, which will provide a safe source of water for citizens. The installment of these pumps would cost around \$150 per household, and the funds could be sourced from our dues to the committee.