

**Guided** by the Charter of the United Nations

**Reaffirming** the purposes and Principles of the Charter, the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS), The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) and relevant international non-proliferation treaties which prohibit States Parties from developing, testing, producing, manufacturing, acquiring, possessing, or stockpiling nuclear weapons and/or unsafe application of nuclear-energy

**Reaffirming** the objective of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968) whose objective is to:

- 1) Prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology,
- 2) Promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,
- 3) Further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament

**Recognising** that 190 member states are signatories to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) including, USA, UK and Australia

**Recognising** that as of 15th December 2021, the USA, UK, and Australia announced the AUKUS trilateral security pact, delivering 3 nuclear-powered submarines to Australia as early as the 2030s

**Recalling** the detrimental effects of the Nuclear Arms Race (1940-1990) in accelerating global tensions both economically, militarily and ideologically

**Recalling** that the arms race created a situation of mutual suspicion, fear, and hostility, which undermined cooperation and diplomacy between countries, making peaceful discussion in the General Assembly difficult.

**Recognising** that the AUKUS deal constitutes grave nuclear proliferation risks and violates the purposes and objectives of the NPT in “promoting peaceful use of nuclear energy”

**Noting** that the proliferation of nuclear-powered submarines and weapons is not limited to the AUKUS deal

**Recognising** the potential for an ‘Under Sea Arms Race’ and military instability in the Asia-Pacific region

**Recognising** the importance of military stability in the Asia-Pacific region for 39 developing or newly industrialised countries.

1. **Calls for** all nations who are not current signatories or ratifiers of the NPT to become signatories of the treaty
2. **Recognises** that the AUKUS deal sets a dangerous precedent in the pursuit of nuclear-powered and potentially armed submarines,
3. **Emphasises** that a situation of non-compliance with non-proliferation obligations shall be brought to the attention of the Security Council, which will determine if that situation constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and emphasises the Security Council’s primary responsibility in addressing such threats;
4. **Urges** all nations who are members of the NPT to comply fully with all their obligations and fulfil their commitments of
  - Preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology,
  - Promoting cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,
  - Furthering the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament
5. **Demands** all nations who are integrating the use of nuclear energy with military weaponry and machinery (e.g. submarines) to cease production
6. **Recognising** that although AUKUS submarines are not manned with nuclear weapons, the integration of nuclear-energy with military operations is neither safe nor ‘a peaceful use of nuclear energy’.
7. **Encourages** efforts to ensure development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy by countries seeking to maintain or develop their capacities in this field in a framework that reduces proliferation risk and adheres to the highest international standards for safeguards, security, and safety
8. **Calls upon** the USA, UK, Australia and China to engage in peaceful negotiations to alleviate tensions of a potential ‘under sea arms race’
9. **Calls for** the cessation of the AUKUS deal and all other relevant nuclear-energy submarine deals
10. **Demands** that all multilateral (international) military related nuclear-energy deals are brought to debate in front of the International Community and countries refrain from private deals with the IAEA to ensure transparency and international safety
11. **Strongly recommends** the international community to help maintain the military stability of the Asia-Pacific region and alleviate political tensions

**Recalling** the founding principles of the United Nations Charter, which place a strong emphasis on the defence of basic freedoms and the promotion of respect for human rights for all people, regardless of their race, sex, language, or religion,

**Recognising** the threat that xenophobia, racism, and intolerance poses to international peace, security, and social cohesion due to the increase of these ideas in some regions

**Deeply worried** by the rise in hate crimes, discrimination, and violent acts committed against people because of their race, nationality, ethnicity, or immigration status,

**Recognising** how immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers contribute to the economic, social, and cultural growth of nations across the world,

**Highlighting** the necessity of fostering intercultural understanding, respect, and discussion as well as the significance of international collaboration in combating prejudice and intolerance,

1. *Urging* all members to adopt and enforce comprehensive laws and guidelines to fight racism, xenophobia, and intolerance in order to safeguard all global citizens;
2. *Calls on* member states to support inclusive societies that honour and value diversity, particularly via educational and awareness-raising initiatives that promote tolerance, understanding, and respect for people from various backgrounds and cultures;
3. *Urges* member to promote equitable access to social services, healthcare, work, and education for all people, regardless of their country of origin, colour, or immigration status, guaranteeing that their human rights are fully exercised;
4. *Calls on* member nations to safeguard migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, particularly by supporting their human rights, granting them access to legal remedies, and fighting prejudice and xenophobic violence against them;
5. *Advocates* for the creation of a UN observation on xenophobia and intolerance that would keep track of trends, share knowledge, and make suggestions to member states about practical tactics and laws.

*Recalling* the Sustainable Development Goals to “ *end hunger by 2030* “,

*Affirming* the right to food being recognised in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Distressed* that 258 million people have faced crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity in 2022,

*Applauding* programs such as the West Africa Food Systems Resilience Program that aim to prepare against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems,

1. Recognises the harmful impact of Climate Change on food production;
2. Concerned by the effect of the War in Ukraine on food exports and food insecurity;
3. Calls upon nations to plant millet as an alternative to traditional grains and crops;
4. Requests nations to work together to share data and research into Climate Change resistant food supplies;
5. Further requests that nations with surplus food stockpiles donate to nations experiencing famine and food insecurity;
6. Encourages nations to reallocate land used for growing biofuels to grow crops instead;
7. Calls upon nations to support vulnerable communities by providing humanitarian funding such as debt relief to be invested into climate-proofing food networks and providing immediate aid,
8. Endorses a global food system that is focussed on healthy diets, minimising food waste, and is less reliant on fertilisers and pesticides,
9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

**Recalling** the imperative for nations to engage in collaborative efforts across borders, guided by the suggestions put forth by experts, and for the benefit of each nation's public, to steer the development of artificial intelligence towards the common good.

**Acknowledging** that the active participation of the public, through inclusive public policy consultations, will play a crucial role in defining the direction of artificial intelligence within each country.

**Recognizing** that artificial intelligence serves as a catalyst for numerous innovations, fostering advancements in economic, personal, medical, environmental, and global spheres.

**Acknowledging** the concerning role that artificial intelligence has played in the harvesting of private information online and the potential to fundamentally alter labour relations globally, as well as the need to address this issue.

**Ensuring** the members of the Model United Nations Assembly (MUNA) that the primary focus of this collaborative effort lies in enhancing the quality of life for citizens, allowing all to share in the benefits of this emerging technology, rather than exploiting their private data.

**Welcoming** the global community to join in a shared endeavour to harness the potential of artificial intelligence, working collectively towards the betterment of our global society in economic, personal, medical, environmental, and other relevant aspects.

**Emphasizing** that this resolution shall be guided by a committee of experts in the fields of law, science, technology, ethics, and humanities, ensuring a comprehensive and well-informed approach.

1. **Calls** upon all nations to unite with Luxembourg in embracing and benefiting from the advancements in artificial intelligence, with the aim of enhancing the well-being of the public.
2. **Calls** upon nations to actively address the economic, personal, medical, and environmental needs of their citizens on an international scale, by leveraging artificial intelligence technologies.

*The General Assembly*

*Recognizing* the essential role of early childhood in cognitive, physical and socioemotional development,

*Recognizing further*, the substantial differences in quality and availability of childcare and early childhood education within and between member states,

*Noting with concern*, that World Bank research finds nearly 350 million children without access to required childcare services (2021),

*Acknowledging*, the role childcare plays in maximising female labour force participation and productivity,

*Reaffirming* the United Nations [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) (1989),

*Reaffirming* the importance of the UN's Sustainable Development goals, with particular respect to Goals 4 and 10,

*Concerned* by the lack of data concerning the barriers to early childhood development in developing countries,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

1. **Directs** all member states provide a yearly report on the quality and reach of support of their childcare systems to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs under the Secretariat
2. **Recommends** member states offer childcare subsidies to all eligible households, pegged to household incomes by member states
3. **Recommends** grants be made from the World Bank's Education division to governments for the purpose of supplementing these subsidies
4. **Encourages** governments to conduct public awareness campaigns focused on making families aware of the childcare options available to them
5. **Urges** member states to make compulsory by 2035 one year minimum of early childhood education conducted outside of the home
6. **Establishes** the United Nations Early Childhood Education Task Force (UNECETF) with the mandate to;
  - a. collaborate with relevant international organisations to coordinate development of the childcare industry in developing countries
  - b. develop guidelines and standards for early childhood education curriculum to be used by member states
  - c. investigate the quality and minimum standards of childcare facilities globally, utilising the yearly reports to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs
7. **Urges** member states to recognise the importance of early childhood educators and the importance of paying competitive salaries to attract and retain high quality applicants
8. **Encourages** member states to evaluate and deconstruct cultural, social and economic barriers to widely utilised childcare, including the role of women within society.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing, the ongoing threat posed by natural hazards and disasters to all member states,

Recognizing further, the mitigation and response being done on domestic and international levels in response to this threat,

Noting with pleasure, the reduction in fatalities caused by natural disasters by two thirds over a 50 year period from 2022,

Reiterating the principles of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction agreed upon in 2015,

Concerned, by the findings of the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report linking increasing frequency and severity to the effects of climate change

Distressed, by the 387 natural disasters events affecting 185 million people recorded by the Emergency Event Database in 2022,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

1. Establishes the United Nations Natural Disaster Immediate Relief Corps, as a division of the UN Peacekeeping force, with the role of;
  - a. supplementing the work of the related governments and UNDAC
  - b. providing immediate, ground level relief to disaster affected areas through the distribution of supplies
  - c. stabilising disaster affected areas to ensure the rule of law and safety of residents
  - d. minimising loss of life
  - e. directing temporary resettlement of residents in affected areas, within and across international borders
2. Establishes the United Nations Disaster Prevention Task Force (UNDPTF) under the banner of the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) with the mandate to;
  - a. investigate the possible impacts of different climate change reduction policies upon the frequency and intensity of natural disasters
  - b. develop universal building and land use codes for areas at risk from different types of natural disasters and ensure the correct implementation of these standards
  - c. facilitate the development of a central fund for 'disaster blocs' defined by similarities in natural and geological risks
3. Urges states to remain committed to net zero carbon emissions by 2050
4. Directs member states to review natural disaster risks and consider increases in mitigation measures, guided by relevant governmental and private research into areas at risk from natural hazards
5. Recommends the UNDPTF to issue fines to states where land use planning and building construction found to be not compliant with the standards created under 2. b)
7. Requests member states to make additional accommodations for environmental refugees seeking refuge after natural disasters, with special consideration to countries
8. Recommends states to increase their involvement in addressing the impacts of natural disasters globally by;
  - a. Suggesting OECD countries increase their contributions to the World Bank to support and expand the effects of current loans supporting international natural disaster preparedness
  - b. Suggesting all member states increase the percentage of foreign aid dedicated to natural disaster relief by a minimum of 0.5% of their GDP.

**Acknowledging** the need for sustainable transport options and the potential for public transport to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

**Recognizing** that the Covid-19 pandemic has exacerbated the reliance on private transport modes, underscoring the need for alternative transportation options.

**Noting** that a growing number of cities around the world have already implemented free public transport systems, which have significant beneficial impacts, and can model these improvements for other nations.

**Acknowledging** that equitable access to transportation is crucial for promoting social and economic mobility, as well as reducing disparities in access to opportunities.

**Recognizing** that universal access to free public transportation can improve air quality and enhance quality of life, contributing to global sustainability efforts, which has particular importance as global populations and urban centres grow to new highs.

**Emphasizing** that commuting to and from public transport systems promotes physical activity and contributes to overall health and well-being.

**Encourages** all nations to consider moving towards free universal public transportation for all citizens as a means of promoting sustainable transportation options and reducing reliance on private vehicles.

**Encourages** nations to prioritize the improvement and expansion of existing public transport systems to ensure equitable access and promote sustainable mobility for all citizens.

**Further encourages** the allocation of appropriate resources towards the development of sustainable public transport infrastructure, research and innovation to optimize public transport systems.

1. **Calls** upon all nations to collaborate in establishing free universal public transportation as a sustainable solution, ensuring accessible and equitable transport options for their citizens.
2. **Calls** upon nations to invest in the improvement and expansion of existing public transport systems, incorporating technological advancements and innovative approaches to enhance efficiency, affordability, and accessibility for all.

The General Assembly,

**MOVED** China

**Recalling** its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971 on the representation of China at the United Nations and noting that since then, as a result of that resolution, the People's Republic of China has been the sole representative of the Chinese political entity,

**Recognising** that tensions between the Republic of China on Taiwan and the People's Republic of China could evolve be a detriment to international peace and security,

**Noting** that, in accordance with Article 52 of the Charter of the United Nations, that any intergovernmental negotiations between the Republic of China on Taiwan and the People's Republic of China regarding the sovereignty of the State of Taiwan shall be dealt with as a regional arrangement,

**Deeply concerned** by the continued military presence of the United States of America in the region, and their continued aggressive rhetoric over the Taiwan Strait in violation of the principles of the United Nations,

**Convinced** of the need to find, in accordance with the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, a peaceful and voluntary solution to the problem posed by the Republic of China on Taiwan within the framework of the United Nations,

**Calls upon** all non-regional actors to immediately withdraw from the region, and to treat such an issue as a regional arrangement, in order to reduce the potential for escalation,

**Decides** to remain actively seized on the matter.



**Reaffirming** the shared responsibility of countries utilizing nuclear technology to prioritize and implement appropriate safety measures.

**Recalling** the catastrophic nuclear accident in Chernobyl in 1986, caused by flawed designs and insufficiently trained personnel.

**Recalling** the devastating nuclear accident in Fukushima in 2011, resulting from an unavoidable natural disaster, and despite high regulatory controls and appropriate precautions.

**Noting** that nuclear power currently accounts for approximately 11% of the world's electricity generation and contributes to one-third of the world's low-carbon electricity production.

**Recognizing** the potential risks associated with nuclear power and the importance of transitioning towards alternatives that are both sustainable AND safe.

**Strongly urging** member states to embark on a phased approach towards decommissioning their existing nuclear power plants, prioritizing the safety of their citizens and the environment.

**Encourages** member states to significantly increase their investments in renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar, hydroelectric, and geothermal power, to ensure a sustainable and low-carbon future.

**Further encourages** all countries to actively explore and pursue diverse forms of renewable energy, harnessing the potential of emerging technologies and innovations.

**Recommends** international cooperation and knowledge sharing to support countries in their transition towards alternative energy sources, promoting the development and deployment of renewable energy infrastructure.

1. **Calls** upon member states to prioritize research and development efforts in renewable energy technologies, aiming to improve efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and scalability.
2. **Calls** upon the international community to provide technical and financial assistance to developing nations in their pursuit of renewable energy projects, ensuring equitable access and sustainable development for all.

*The General Assembly,*

**Recognising** the urgent need to address the negative consequences of climate change and how these consequences endanger the wellbeing of both present and future generations,

**Reiterating** the commitments that were made under the Paris Climate Agreement and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which seek to keep the rise in the global temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius over pre-industrial levels,

**Taking note** of the loss of biodiversity, increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, and other negative effects of climate change such as the impact on agriculture and potential for greater poverty and displacement.

**Recognising** the need for comprehensive and inclusive plans that cover capacity building, mitigation, and adaptation measures,

1. Urges all Member States to enhance their efforts and commitments in line with the Paris Agreement, with particular emphasis on:
  - a. Implementing and improving their nationally determined contributions (NDCs), whilst taking into account their unique national circumstances, in order to substantially decrease glasshouse gas emissions and reach net-zero emissions as soon as possible;
  - b. Increasing climate resilience and the ability to adapt through the development as well as execution of comprehensive adjusting plans, particularly in vulnerable regions;
  - c. Promoting the switch to renewable and sustainable energy sources;
2. Calls upon the international community to enhance collaboration and cooperation through:
  - a. strengthening international climate governance, including the UNFCCC;
  - b. facilitating technology transfer, especially to developing nations, to support their efforts to combat climate change and increase their capacity to mitigate and adapt to it; and
  - c. promoting partnerships between both developed and developing nations, in order to share knowledge and provide financial support for climate-related projects;

*Guided* by the Charter of the United Nations

*Reaffirming* the purposes and Principles of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international Human Rights treaties, including the International Covenants on Human Rights

1. ***Expresses*** deep concern over the annexations of Palestinian land by Israel,
2. ***Deplores*** the dire humanitarian crisis created in Palestine due to the continuous annexation of new territories and the establishment of a system resembling apartheid,
3. ***Strongly condemns*** the loss of civilian lives, including journalists, as well as the ongoing indiscriminate use of weapons and bombardment against innocent individuals, the suppression of Palestinian voices and press, and the restrictions on freedom,
4. ***Urges*** the implementation of a Two-State solution,
5. ***Recognizes*** that Israel's policies have resulted in an apartheid-like state for the Palestinian people,
6. ***Encourages*** all member states to voice their condemnation and consider appropriate sanctions against Israel for its actions against the Palestinian people,
7. ***Calls upon:***
  - a) The Israeli government and military to halt the unrestrained use of force including lethal force against civilians and journalists
  - b) The Israeli authorities to immediately release from custody those persons detained solely for exercising their right to protest against annexation and prejudice
  - c) The Israeli authorities to refrain from the inaccurate and rhetorical use of the word terrorism when referring to Civilian protestors
  - d) Palestinian and Israeli authorities to diplomatically work together to find a peaceful solution