



MEDIMUN XII

Resolution BOOKLET 2017

**CODE:** GA-01-17-05-A

**FORUM:** General Assembly 1

**QUESTION OF:** Measures to prevent the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons to reduce urban violence in civilian areas.

**SUBMITTED BY:** Libya

*Recalling* Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations which seeks to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

*Defining* small arms as “broadly speaking, weapons designed for individual use. They include, inter alia, revolvers and self-loading pistols rifles and carbines, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and light machine guns”,

*Further Defining* Light weapons as “broadly speaking, weapons designed for use by two or three individuals serving as a crew, although some may be carried and used by a single person. They include, inter alia, heavy machine guns, hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers, portable anti-aircraft guns, portable anti-tank guns, recoilless rifles, portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems, portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems, and mortars of a calibre of less than 100 millimetres,

*Concerned* that the gun trade is worth 4\$ billion, that of which up to 1\$ billion is considered unauthorized or illicit,

*Noting* with deep concern that between 2002 and 2010 out of 192 Member Nations, 152 submitted yearly PoA (Programme of Action)\* reports compared to only 37 nations submitting their report in 2013,

*Recognizing* the existence of numerous organizations within and outside the United Nations with the intention of preventing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons to reduce urban violence in civilian areas such as the United Nations office for Disarmament Affairs(UNODA), UNLIREC, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC),

*Aware of* the fact that arms trafficking sustains and fuels civil wars and power struggles by making sure drug cartels, terrorists or whichever armed group is committing the violent crime is kept in supply of weapons and ammo,

*Taking into* account that 640 million small arms exist in the world, in other words one weapon exists for every ten people on earth with the majority belonging to civilians,

*Deeply disturbed* by the fact that the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons has been the cause of an estimated 50.000 deaths annually between 2005 and 2016,

- 1) Strongly encourages the tracing of small arms and light weapons through:

- a) the placement of an internationally recognisable and traceable serial number to be monitored by member state defence departments on all newly and legally manufactured weapons worldwide in order to further contribute to the already established objective to create an ‘international tracing instrument’ by which all weapons can be tracked – as established in the 2014 UNODA arms treaty and identified as a crucial factor in the prevention of illicit arms trade,
  - b) the addition of similar serial numbers to weapons already in circulation, with border services aiding to ensure that no weapons being exported or imported do so without having a serial number engraved or applied (depending on weapon in question);
- 2) Emphasises the importance of increased security for all state storage units, vehicles and convoys that may be transporting or storing weapons in areas of renowned disruption and lawlessness, achieved by:
- a) the legal presence of state trained, state paid security official(s) in all state storage units and arms transportation vehicles travelling in or near a war zone, or area of previously documented arms convoy raids,
  - b) avoiding transportation when possible of any sort of arms into or out of war zones - thus bypassing the threat posed by opposition militia altogether so long as airport strongholds can be maintained;
- 3) Encourages exporting member states to seek to prevent diversion of the transfer of conventional arms through its national border system by:
- a) assessing the risk of diversion of the export based on available security, potential unrest on route and previously documented incidents,
  - b) considering the establishment of mitigation measures such as confidence-building measures or jointly developed and agreed programmes by the exporting and importing States;
- 4) Further recommends the destruction of surplus small arms and light weapons, as supported by the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations<sup>1</sup> on methods of destruction of small arms, light weapons, ammunition and explosives originating from UN member states and post-conflict zones with measures such as:
- a) Oxyacetylene cutting which is a proven method suitable for all types of weapons, simple to use and available worldwide, is environmentally sound, cost effective, and one which enables material to be recycled,
  - b) Higher cost but more efficient plasma cutter which requires little training, is environmentally safe, and is close to 100% effective on all types of weapons which cuts labor costs in the long run,

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.un.org/disarmament/publications/more/destruction-handbook/>

- c) Complete destruction of weapons by melting them in foundries, providing member states with a safe way of destruction, minimum environmental impact, requiring however a practical and thorough destruction plan having needed to strip all non-metallic materials from all weaponry;
- 5) Further suggests the cooperation of all law enforcement agencies with Interpol through this agency, gaining access to INTERPOL Firearms Reference Table (IFRT), International Ballistic Information Network (IBIN), INTERPOL Illicit Trade Records and Tracing Management System (iArms);
- 6) Endorses the promotion of consequence awareness with regard to illicit small arms and light weapons to educate the civilian population with a view to hindering and eradicating such activities and the entities involved, such as:
  - a) Programmes aiming for the eradication of the cultural violence between ethnic and tribal groups,
  - b) Press and media coverage of incidents caused by an illegally possessed weapon,
  - c) Raising public awareness through meetings held in schools and local communities on the consequences and pitfalls of the illicit arms trade, initiated by civil society organizations like NGOs;
- 7) Suggests developing adequate international legislation or administrative procedures regulating the activities of those who engage in small arms and light weapons brokering, this legislation or procedures should include measures such as:
  - a) Background checks on both the buyers and sellers of the weapons to find out about any criminal records,
  - b) Creating a financial accounting department specifically used for the analyzation of transactions between the weapon sellers and buyers, this department will have the authority to investigate further if any suspicious evidence is found;
- 8) Sets About increasing cyber security to combat the ever growing industry of online arms trade, more specifically it is important that:
  - a) conventional websites such as EBay and Craig´s list are monitored closely by their own staff to ensure that no small arms are being publically advertised in member states wherein private ownership of small arms is illegal,
  - b) State Cyber Security Departments source and train people to begin to tackle and reduce the number of ´dark web` transactions taking place by placing restrictions on bank transactions on unauthorized websites whilst working, with bitcoin to assess large stock or currency transfers for their potential links to the arms trade,

- c) Security and scanning at post offices in member states with known arms trade issues is heightened in order to deal with the potential shipment of small arms to satisfy online clients.

**RESOLUTION CODE:** GA/01/17/07

**FORUM:** GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1

**QUESTION OF:** Combating Piracy in the Gulf of Guinea

**SUBMITTED BY:** Hungary

*Contemplating* that many of the regions surrounding the Gulf, especially Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo, suffer from severe domestic issues on land such as the protests against the Congolese president Joseph Kabila and the outbreak of yellow fever and thus are unable to implement the Law of the Sea and especially articles 100,101 and 105 to ensure security of vessels,

*Emphasizing* that corrupt politicians embezzle money earned through oil production, such as the Galactica Star's owner Kolawole Aluko, a petroleum and aviation mogul who is one of four defendants accused of cheating Nigeria out of nearly \$1.8 billion owed to the government on massive sales of oil, and that as much as 12 percent of Nigeria's annual gross domestic product is lost to illicit financial flows, according to Oxfam,

*Taking into account* the 5000 nautical mile (nmi) coastline of the wider Gulf of Guinea that offers ideal conditions for shipping, maritime commerce, resource extraction and development, due to its natural harbours and natural resources, lack of chokepoints and extreme weather conditions,

*Observing* that the International Maritime Bureau (IMB) recorded 37 piracy and armed robbery incidents in the first quarter of 2016, down from 54 in the same period last year,

*Alarmed by* the loss of an estimated \$1.5 billion in Nigerian oil revenue per month, due to piracy, theft and fraud related to oil exports (according to the U.S. deputy ambassador to the UN),

1. Calls upon member states and NGOs to invest in small, African, coastal settlements to minimise poverty and eradicate the informal sector (part of an economy that is neither taxed, nor monitored by any form of government), thus helping reduce the need for piracy by:
  - a) providing loans for businesses, under contract, stipulating that the debt will only be paid off once there is a sufficient amount of income,
  - b) encouraging foreign investments in the form of factories, thus creating new trade partners and job opportunities,
  - c) offering microloans to young people, women and single parents to start up small businesses;
2. Emphasises the importance of education to prevent young people from turning to piracy to improve their financial status, by:
  - a) sending volunteer teachers to small coastal villages and opening up local schools,

- b) providing transport and road networks for children to travel to and from schools,
  - c) providing schools with stationary supplies and books,
  - d) teaching young adults vocational skills, as well as providing other educational programmes to improve their chance of finding employment;
3. Urges the formation of the International Piracy Combating Committee (IPCC), based in Nigeria, (due to its geographical mobility), that meets every six weeks and during emergencies such as a piracy attack, and is comprised of permanent members from Sub-Saharan Africa states, as well as nations from around the world, for the purposes of, but not limited to:
- a) hiring of officials with a minimum of five years of law enforcement experience, a clean sheet, and a thorough check carried by UN officials, that would objectively investigate cases of corruption within African countries under, as well as other nations, to prevent the selling of information relating to shipments, and other confidential information that could aid the pirates,
  - b) the establishment of various off-shore stations that would cover the Gulf of Guinea, and be supplied with:
    - i. naval and exploratory vessels,
    - ii. personnel trained in combating pirates,
    - iii. technology allowing the tracking of ships, cooperating with the Satellite Surveillance Centre (SSC);
4. Further recommends expanding the Satellite Surveillance Center and its cooperation to work with the aforementioned IPCC, which will be monitoring the Automatic Identification System (AIS) including:
- a) branches of the SSC should be formed in all member states of the gulf in order to monitor the vessels within their territorial waters,
  - b) volunteer analysts from the customs of the UN and border protection office to train regional border protection agencies staff into operating the satellites as well as Automatic Identification System (AIS),
  - c) 15 more technologically advanced satellites, so that each member state of the ECOWAS operates on its own and so that each satellite is focused only in the 200 mile radius of exclusive economic zones of each nation;
5. Suggests the formation of a regional maritime court, with construction of regional jails, under the supervision of the IPCC, where all the piracy cases in the Gulf will undergo a trial, which will:

- a) ensure a fair trial in regards to the severity of the crime, such as but not limited to prison sentences ranging from four years to a life-time in prison with the involvement of piracy,
  - b) aid countries struggling with political, economic and/or judiciary issues;
6. Hopes that all nations present will be willing to cooperate and show commitment and determination towards the problem of combating piracy in the Gulf of Guinea.



FORUM: General Assembly 1

QUESTION OF: Measures to combat sexual violence in conflict zones

SUBMITTED BY: Spain

CODE : GA/01/17/09

*Defining* sexual violence as a deliberate tactic of war aiming to achieve military or political objectives while it displaces, terrorizes and destroys individuals, families and entire communities in the form of rape, sexual assault or genital mutilation especially against women,

*Deeply Concerned* by the fact that sexual violence as well as human trafficking is used as a form of revenue for certain terrorist groups in order to further fund their war efforts,

*Recalling* the UN Security Council's resolutions 1325(2000), 1820(2008) and 1888 (2009) as well as 1960(2010) and 2106(2013) declaring sexual violence during conflict and its consequences as an atrocious war crime against international peace and security and upholding the need of protecting the targets while supporting the survivors after conflict,

*Deplores* the fact that the majority of people who are sexually violated in conflict zones are underage women,

*Emphasising* that sexual assault leaves the survivors with emotional trauma and psychological damage, physical injuries, unwanted pregnancies, social stigma and sexually transmitted infections such as the HIV virus,

*Dangerously alarmed* by past incidents, as about 500,000 women and girls were raped in the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, more than 60,000 in the civil war in Sierra Leone and between 20,000 and 50,000 in the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

*Greatly disturbed* by the fact that currently in Nigeria unprotected women and children displaced in camps of Maiduguri are sexually abused by camp leaders or have been victims of abduction and abuse by the Boko Haram organisation,

*Condemning* the abduction of young women and girls in Afghanistan by the Taliban and in other current conflict zones in order to serve as sex slaves or to provoke their enemy's vulnerability,

*Appreciating* the network of UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict which coordinates various campaigns such as "Stop Rape Now" and supports other NGO's, the UN commission on the Status of Women and the UNIFEM institution,

1. Calls upon the deployment of more female peacekeepers, women protection advisers and gender advisers, as well as more women in senior positions in multidimensional peace operations such as but not limited to:
  - a. Aware Girls in Pakistan,
  - b. FOCHI in DR Congo,
  - c. SADO in Somalia,
  - d. Envision in Zimbabwe;

2. Suggests to provide victims with the services and economical support they need to rebuild their lives by:
  - a. Providing hospitals that can deal with psychological issues as well as any medical assistance a victim might need,
  - b. Organise lawyers that can help victims fight back against their attackers thus they are less vulnerable;
3. Calls for the enforcement of security and control within camps that host displaced population by making sure that the present military authority can be trusted and external threats are averted, which can be achieved by:
  - a. adding or improving surveillance systems,
  - b. increasing the number of soldiers by providing more peacekeeping forces or encouraging national forces to do so,
  - c. dividing up efficiently the responsibilities for the selected military force in camps so there is a proper, well controlled and supervised function within so unpredicted incidents caused by negligence can be avoided;
4. Emphasises the importance of providing education while spreading awareness amongst the people living in conflict zones, which could be achieved by:
  - a. Making the information against sexual violence in conflict inside school programs compulsory, while ensuring that:
    - i. UNIFEM will organise specialised training sessions and regular seminars that will help specialise various local teachers on spreading the satisfactory level of awareness in schools against the issue, with more success,
    - ii. Fully detailed lectures concerning the issue to provide awareness to the young people will be offered by these selectively chosen teachers,
  - b. Creating a voluntary service body which will be made up of previous victims that have survived both physical and psychological trauma from sexual violence, and a representative from each area of conflict and will be responsible for:
    - i. Providing lectures, as a part of the educational process, about how a similar incident should be handled by the victim themselves, if a sexual attack occurs,
    - ii. Giving support and encouragement to any victim that needs help,
  - c. Providing doctors, educators and facilities for lectures within or outside camp areas in local schools with the cooperation of UNIFEM and UNICEF thus making the education process more effective while:

- i. Teaching how to understand early warning signs of a related threat while addressing all the possibilities of approach by the abuser, in order to control and facilitate the immediate response of the victim,
  - ii. Teach how to implement specific existing action plans and strategies introduced to avoid any exposure to the threat of sexual abuse,
  - iii. Providing theoretical and practical training that will help in developing defensive skills;
- 5. Calls for the enforcement of related existing laws of the United Nations stated in past Resolutions, by all member states, while providing strong effective motives such as:
  - a. Imposing sanctions on states that ignore and do not fully implement the relevant legislation,
  - b. Taking further measures by demanding the prosecution and punishment of such criminals by the International Criminal Court;
- 6. Strongly urges all the member states, especially those in conflict, to ensure the adoption and active use, if necessary, of their own national laws dealing with sexual violence in conflict, taking into account that:
  - a. The already existing legislation is sufficiently strict and upheld by the government in order to have a rightful effect,
  - b. If there are no previously existing relevant laws, the government should encourage the creation of such new laws which will satisfy the past statements of UN resolutions;
- 7. Suggests that research should not be limited to those harmed after the event but reliable research should be carried out in relation to what can be done to improve safety before sexual violence actually occurs, while calling for a new body to be created with responsible representatives in order to:
  - a. Investigate both current and past cases of possible/likely sexual violence,
  - b. Determine if there is sufficient evidence of misconduct,
  - c. Send the possible cases and potential past offenders to the ICC to be put on trial during which it is decided if they are guilty or not and if yes to be given the appropriate punishments;
- 8. Calling upon the media worldwide that plays a massive role in the influence of people to raise awareness about matters such as :
  - a. Encouraging the victims to talk and ask for help from either local authorities or organisations such as UN Women, and other NGO's that are particularly specialised in dealing with women's rights or any other organisations that can help people who cannot afford medical help such as the International Committee of The Red Cross ,
  - b. Well known channels like CNN or BBC that are channeled worldwide to create special programs about women who have suffered or survived sexual

violence in conflict zones so that people everywhere become aware and alerted to this extremely critical issue;

9. Expresses its concern that in most cases, sexual violence in conflict appears to be a significant aspect of terrorism, constantly used by extremist groups such as ISIL, Boko Haram and Taliban as a tactic of war, while urging for:
  - a. More effective, determined and direct means used by the UN to deal with such terrorism organisations in order to limit or even eliminate their impact on society, including:
    - i. The creation of communication links with such terrorist organisations in order to act as a deterrent in the termination of such horrifying acts,
    - ii. A further effort to create an ad hoc UN military force to threaten such terrorist groups through direct military action;
10. Calls for the retroactive compensation of victims and their countries, such as, but not limited to The DPRK, Serbia and Vietnam, by the offending countries, as well as public recognition and official apologies by the offending countries' governments for past wrongdoings and any possible harm caused;
11. Strongly encourages UN members to put the issue of sexual violence on the top of their agenda and deeply hopes for a more determined effort to combat it on a global level.

**MAIN SUBMITTER: Canada**

**FORUM: General Assembly 2**

**QUESTION OF: The question of the pink tax**

**CODE GA-02-17-05**

*Declaring* the pink tax as the economic discrimination that occurs towards women when they are charged a different price than the opposite gender for identical goods or services and stating the main issue at hand to be the unawareness of the inequality they face, by paying more for a product or service, as well as their inability to be heard for changes to be put in place,

*Fully Aware of* the fact that the United Nations is already working to bring equal rights to women in all parts of today's society, including inequality in their financial life or as more widely known gender price discrimination,

*Recognising* the Canadian Prime Minister's efforts to deprive the country of any sorts of discrimination, gender based included,

*Having examined* studies from Canada based organisations regarding the matter at hand. These include a research by Toronto-based ParseHub, which found personal care products for women are approximately 6 per cent higher than the corresponding products for men (This figure has also been confirmed by the New York Department of Consumer affairs). Another research carried out by CBC according to which Women pay an average of 43 per cent more for toiletries as well as certain services than men,

*Taking into account* the Department of Finance's decision to remove the goods and services tax (GST) and harmonized sales tax (HST) on feminine hygiene products as of July 1<sup>st</sup> 2015, as a way to discard any form of the pink tax whilst aiding the female community,

*Having devoted attention to* numerous cases of gender price discrimination within Canada but also across the world on both products and services, which include but are not limited to razors, haircuts, car repairs and in some cases health care,

*Acknowledging* that society standards create issues such as the formation of the pink tax, as female consumers pay more attention to overly lavish marketing campaigns, which drive up the cost of perfumes relative to those of men's colognes, and they have allowed themselves to learn to grab for those brands of deodorant, razors and other potentially gender-neutral products that promise them they have been "specially formulated" for their particularly feminine body chemistry,

*Emphasising* the difference in ingredients in many products or difference in skill and care required for a specific service for the different sexes. Some examples of the products most used in these comparison researches are: deodorants (which have different scents for men and women), shampoos and body washes (which most times have a difference in ingredients and quality),

*Recalling* the already existing, rather simple, ways to avoid/limit the effect of the “pink tax” as an individual, such as buying unisex products when possible, or when there’s truly no difference even the male products, as more and more women are doing,

*Applauding the efforts* of the DCA’s report that found that girls could expect to spend 7% more on toys and accessories, while their parents could spend 4% more on their clothing and women, as adults, should brace themselves to spend 8% more on their own clothing, and 13% more on personal care products, as well as seniors, the cost of their home healthcare and other products will be 13% higher than those of the men their age,

*Approving* existing acts signed by other countries regarding discrimination in all forms and ways to prevent and/or fight it. Such examples being, the Equality Act signed in 2010 in the UK, the Gender Equality Act signed in 2007 in Norway and others,

*Congratulating* the state of California for having taken action against this phenomenon, by creating a legislation to end gender price discrimination by making it illegal for companies to charge women more than men for the same product or service,

*Applauds* the introduction of the Pink Tax Repeal Act initiated by congresswoman Jackie Speier that aimed to put an end to pricing products according to gender by the creation of bills that prohibit pricing of consumer products and services that are substantially similar at a different rate,

1. Urges other countries to remove or lower tax on feminine hygiene products, to help the female community and lower what is a compulsory expense exclusive to women;
2. Encourages all member states to allow proper research to be carried out within each country’s companies by a qualified group of professionals who would access enterprise information such as: prices of raw material to evaluate whether or not the prices are proportionate to the costs of production, whilst obviously taking into consideration the cost of the labour. The research group would:
  - a) Be monitored to ensure an unbiased report
  - b) Deliver all data acquired by the investigations to the UN charter where their validity would be confirmed
3. Requests that in addition to research in companies, research is also carried out on the services within each country (such as hairdressers, dry cleaners and Health Care) to once again ensure equal treatment of all genders, and avoid unjust prices;
4. Trusts the UN to establish a more specific legislation that prohibits the discrimination in regards of gender, when dealing with finance in addition to member countries discouraging any price discrimination present within the state and put forth an easy way for people to report possible price discrimination, given that the claim is a valid one (relating to identical products and/or services);

5. Suggests campaigns to increase awareness of the phenomenon to be carried through by a government organisation, to inform the populations of the injustice they may be facing and of the ways to limit or avoid its effects on them (like promote the use of non-gender specific products), these public campaigns could extend to:

- a) Programmes at schools and Universities, to educate the youth about this problem that plagues today's society
- b) Newspaper articles to further spread awareness to all people of the community
- c) Advertisements on media and social media about the issue

6. Recommends that stores re-evaluate pricing on products that are sensitive to the topic and have justifications for their products' prices these include mostly hygiene products, clothing and perfumes;

7. Calls upon countries' Governing Bodies to create an easy way for people to report possible price discrimination, given that the claim is a valid one (relating to identical products and/or services);

8. Encourages the governing bodies of member countries to establish good relations with their country's feminist groups, in the hopes of developing a better understanding of the way they function and possibly substitute protests and riots with discussion and peaceful communication;

9. Hopes that all Member States understand the importance of equality in finance, for all people in today's society and wishes for their cooperation and support to eliminate any signs of gender-price discrimination in all parts of the world.

**RESOLUTION CODE:** GA-03-17-04

**FORUM:** GA3

**QUESTION OF:** Strategies to combat the spread and impact of the Zika virus

**SUBMITTED BY:** The United Kingdom

*Defining the Zika virus* as a flavivirus transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes which typically cause asymptomatic or mild infection in humans, identified originally in Africa and later in other tropical regions, including South America, where it may be associated with an increased incidence of microcephaly in babies born to mothers infected during pregnancies.

*Acknowledging* that Zika virus was first identified in a monkey in Uganda in 1947 and since then has caused mild diseases but since 2015 the virus was detected in the USA where it is now spreading explosively.

*Alarmed by the fact* that during the Zika virus outbreaks of 2015 national authorities have reported increases in neurological syndromes such as Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), a rare condition in which a person's immune system attacks their peripheral nervous system and microencephaly.

*Applauding* the work of the World Health Organisation (WHO), which has activated its Emergency Operations incident management system to coordinate the international response to this outbreak, this Strategic Response and Joint Operations Plan aims to provide support to affected countries, build capacity to prevent further outbreaks and control them when they do occur and to facilitate research that will help us better understand this virus and its effects.

Further endorses CDC's proposals in regions at risk for the use of insect repellents, wearing long-sleeved garments and long pants, using window and door screens or running an air conditioner, and emptying areas with collected standing water as it is a common environment in which mosquitoes lay their eggs;

*Emphasising* the enormous magnitude an outbreak could take as the flavivirus can be transmitted not only through the mosquito but also through sexual intercourse, pregnancy and blood transfusion.

*Aware* of the fact that on the 1<sup>st</sup> of February 2016 the WHO declared that the Zika virus outbreak constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC),

*Noting* that on 14 February 2016, WHO launched a global Strategic Response Framework and Joint Operations Plan to guide the international response to the cluster of congenital malformations (microencephaly) and other neurological complications (Guillain-Barré syndrome or GBS) that appeared to be linked to Zika virus infection,

*Acknowledging* that the Zika Virus disease is a mosquito-borne virus mainly transmitted through the Aedes mosquitoes and can cause symptoms such as fever, skin rashes, muscle pain and conjunctivitis in adults,

*Congratulating* the work of the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention for tracking the spread of Zika virus around the world. They have also helped educate the public on the disease, and studying the virus itself to help make advancements towards finding a cure, classifying Zika virus as a level 1- needing immediate action.



*Having examined* the European Parliament's resolution of 13 April 2016 on the Zika virus, the United Nations have launched multi-partner trust fund for Zika virus response, aiming to limit the extent of the outbreak.

*Concerned by the fact* a Zika virus outbreak has become very likely and that a vaccine will be ready in the best case scenario by the beginning of 2018.

1. Emphasizes the importance of the education of the public and health care providers about the infection by:
  - a. Campaigning in schools to teach workers, parents, children how to prevent the spread of mosquitoes, avoid contracting the Zika virus and dengue and recognise symptoms of these diseases,
  - b. Activating networks of social science experts to advise on community engagement,
  - c. Supporting countries in risk and crisis communications by training and deploying communication experts;
  - d. Publishing informative articles in newspapers, magazines, on the internet and using the media to inform people about all the updates on the topic and deliver correct and true information and dispel the rumors and misperceptions of people;
  - e. requests the creation of an international electronic system which will report the appearance of Zika virus and future viruses at an international level, which will require
    - i. an improvement in the laboratory reporting system of MEDCs and
    - ii. supporting less economically developed countries by providing equipment, training of personnel, and providing proactive special care for pregnant women, such as Zika Pregnant Mother Kits(ZPMKs);
2. Requests that all countries come up with their own strategic plans to battle the Zika virus, always in accordance with the strategies proposed by the WHO. These plans should include:
  - a. measures to deal with the current situation of the Zika virus regarding readiness of the country to deal with an outbreak in its borders
  - b. funds readily available to cover for the costs of such an outbreak in the country such as money available to buy vaccines and employ doctors to overlook the situation
  - c. action plans for a global outbreak and ways of limiting the threat
3. Asks for better control of shipments imported from any country that has reported cases of outbreaks recently or in the past to make sure the cargo is not infected by:
  - a. fumigating the container where the cargo is being transferred in at the local port or airport,
  - b. conducting specific examinations by CIQ (Customs, Immigration, Quarantine services)inspectors to make sure no live mosquito eggs are found inside the shipment,

4. Requests local blood centers within endemic area to ensure that blood products collected are tested for the Zika virus subjected to pathogen-reduction technology, or come from sources where Zika infection is not present;
5. Emphasizes concerns for travelers to areas with locally transmitted Zika virus and encourages the dissemination of travel notices designed to inform travelers about the risks for contracting the infection and the provision of prevention recommendations;
6. Proposes that international collaboration is implemented regarding the surveillance for Aedes mosquitoes, Zika virus disease, neurologic syndromes and congenital malformations, under the auspices of the WHO and Non -Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for:
  - a. the development of new vaccines and repellents and further research and advancement on existing ones such as “Fisherman’s Formula”, and DEET
  - b. addressing gaps in country laboratory capacity for Zika virus testing including materials and training,
  - c. supporting countries to conduct risk assessment and epidemiological investigations;
7. Strongly recommends that public funding should be assured for the research of a vaccine to prevent the spread of Zika and further funding of NIAID’s project (National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases), along with when such products are developed states should ensure that they are available to, and affordable by, those most at risk;
8. Advises all nations to provide help and assistance to the countries majorly infected by the Zika virus through:
  - a. facilitating the transportation of means of assistance to infected regions such as doctors and medical supplies
  - b. providing financial aid to the countries in need in order to allow them to pay for the provisional medication currently available so as to limit chances of contagion
9. Emphasizes concerns for travelers to areas with locally transmitted Zika virus and encourages the dissemination of travel notices designed to inform travelers about the risks for contracting the infection and the provision of prevention recommendations;
10. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

**RESOLUTION CODE:** GA-04-17-02

**FORUM:** General Assembly Committee 4

**QUESTION OF:** Combating glorification of Nazism, Neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fueling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

**SUBMITTED BY:** Cambodia

*Defining* Nazism or neo-Nazism as the extreme racist or authoritarian views or behaviour towards a person or a group of people, which is based on xenophobia, racial discrimination and other racist principles,

*Fully aware* of the effects of Hitler's Nazism and of the Holocaust causing the suffering, the loss of millions of lives and the displacement of millions more and noting that Nazism was established with racial hierarchy and social divisions, which identified Germans as what Nazis considered a superior race with the purpose of creating an Aryan race which was thought by them as pure, and considered anyone who was not German to be inferior,

*Recalling* that the creation of the United Nations after World War II in 1945 was originally aimed to prevent conflicts which caused the outbreak of the World War, and to combat fascism, Nazism, foreign occupation, and to preserve human rights,

*Commending* the signing and ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination,

*Noting* that neo-Nazism and xenophobia always develop in environments of great economic crisis,

*Having studied* parties involved and those who have been victims of discrimination and intolerance, such as but not limited to: religious groups, groups of colour, immigrants, disabled people and so on,

*Recalling with regret* the systematic racist behaviour of the USA's police towards African Americans, which was especially intense in 2014,

*Concerned* about the recent statements of the USA's president, Donald Trump, especially regarding the expulsion of Muslims, as well as about the presidential decree with which travelers from seven Muslim countries were banned from the US,

1. Asks for the mandatory education and enlightenment on the harm and evil nature of discrimination and xenophobia, using different campaigns and methods to convey the importance of acceptance to children and adults, by, but not limited to:
  - a. at least 2 classes/extra-curricular clubs per week in school regarding social conventions and humanitarianism, such as but not limited to:
    - i. Physical, Social, Health Education (PSHE),
    - ii. extensive syllabi for anti-discrimination during combined studies,
  - b. informing students and adults of their rights and obligations as citizens to raise awareness if they are ever victimised,
  - c. provide financial assistance from member states for the promotion of education about the Nazi era through the complete and correct study of history so as to reduce the chances of the youth seeking extreme

alternatives due to their awareness of the harsh consequences of such actions;

2. Urges for harsh punishment to whoever is involved in hate crimes such as but not limited to:

- a. freezing financial assets and bank accounts for severe offences,
- b. imprisonments upon trial of severe discrimination for physical abuse,
- c. community services for verbal abuse in centres of different races and cultures;

3. Emphasizes the positive role that the media can and should play in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance by representing the cons of a multicultural society and bad consequences of racism and hatred influencing people to create a culture of tolerance;

4. Encourages the countries affected by the problem of Nazism and Neo-Nazism to take initiatives such as the establishment of specific police forces to target any outbreaks of violence by extremists thus resulting in their incapability upon acting on racist views, and rightful training and supervision which are obligatory to minimize police brutality;

5. Requests the funding of lawyers by the United Nations in multicultural societies where discrimination is an issue to provide free legal advice and consultation to everyone and especially minority groups who face racial intolerance so as to allow them to take legal action if necessary regardless of financial status and abilities;

6. Insists on the renewal and re-ratification of International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (1963) due to new circumstances, such as but not limited to:

- a. new political groups in charge of each delegation,
- b. the creation of new radical groups, some of which have been accused of being funded/supported by political governments;

7. Recommends the participation of all legal ethnic minorities in each country's parliament with the right to express their opinion and requests as well as the right to vote, in order to provide minority groups with a voice and an opportunity to have an effect on the views of politicians regarding their rights as legal citizens of the country despite their nationality, promoting equality whilst further enhancing the values of democracy, therefore reducing the power of extreme right parties;

8. Draws the attention to the importance of positive interventions in communities, such as bringing crime rates down and creating as well as encouraging healthy debates and conversations by bringing people from many different ethnicities together in organisations while promoting the ideology of thinking out of the box to engage fair and thoughtful solutions to varying problems.

**RESOLUTION CODE:** GA- 04-17-04

**FORUM:** GA4

**QUESTION OF:** Measures to limit the impunity of UN officials.

**SUBMITTED BY:** Saudi Arabia

*Recalling* Security Council Resolution 2242 (2015) and the press statement of 18th August 2015, as well as the Security Council's first ever Resolution focused solely on addressing sexual abuse by UN peacekeepers, resolution 2272 (2016),

*Defining* impunity as exemption from punishment or freedom from the injurious consequences of an action,

*Further defining* immunity as a broad term relating to protection or exemption from something, especially an obligation or penalty and acknowledging its effect on impunity,

*Emphasizing* the importance of proper conduct and discipline over all United Nations personnel in accordance with United Nations Codes of Conduct such as 'The Ten Rules: Code of Personal Conduct For Blue Helmets',

*Concerned* by the 25 percent increase in sexual abuse allegations since 2014, as well as the occurrence of 99 allegations of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse in 2015 alone,

*Noting with approval* the work of the Indian Formed Police Unit (FPU) and other all-female FPUs during the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and their work in reducing the amount of sexually violent crimes committed in the country,

*Guided by* Security Council Resolution on Women, Peace and Security 1325 (2000),

*Accentuating* tremendous concern about allegations made concerning UN officials involving sexual exploitation and abuse and the way the law regarding these crimes and misconducts should be tackled to enforce such laws,

*Emphasizing* the extreme importance of educating both civilians and officials on the most appropriate protocol in investigations or incidents of impunity,

1. Calls for the creation of a sub-committee under the legal committee (GA6) to carry out a review of the Convention of the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations in accordance with Article 1-8, with the mandate of assessing the effectiveness of the convention in meeting the demands of contemporary circumstances with the aim of:
  - a) Assessing the adequacy of the convention in respect of the provisions relating to the immunity of UN officials,
  - b) Establishing a range of proposed amendments with a view to updating the concept of the immunity of UN officials for future challenges, specifically identifying those articles within the convention which are no longer applicable to modern circumstances and proposing amendments designed to insure they regain their effectiveness;
2. Requests the creation of a new branch of the International Criminal Court (ICC) which will collaborate with the court systems of national governments and be responsible for prosecuting UN officials who have overstepped their immunity where

host/sending nations can take officials that have committed serious crimes and whose sending /host nations are unable to bring forth the expected justice for such major criminal acts after the retrieval of the aforementioned officials noting that the official will be tried if he has committed crimes such as but not limited to:

- a) Fatal offences such as murder and culpable homicide,
- b) Personal offences such as, but not limited to:
  - i. Assault,
  - ii. Battery,
  - iii. Rape,
  - iv. Sexual abuse,
- c) Offences against personal property such as, but not limited to, criminal damage, trespass, theft, extortion, fraud;

3. Recommends the revision of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the addition of new articles under the auspices of the

aforementioned sub-committee which will reduce immunity of UN officials in cases of serious criminal violations mentioned in clause (1) which will be amended to read:

- a) As per Article 4, Section 11 and Article 6 section 22 sub-clause (a), the UN official shall be inviolable from arrest and from seizure of personal baggage in all cases except from serious crime violations mentioned in clause (1),
- b) In the case of said violations the individual, after having been waived of their immunity by the Secretary General in accordance to the amended Convention, shall be brought to the newly established branch of the ICC,
- c) As per Article 9, established by this resolution, in cases of crimes committed by UN officials in peacekeeping missions:
  - i. The premises of the mission shall be inviolable except in the cases of allegations of the criminal violations mentioned in clause (1),
  - ii. The host states are under special duty to take all appropriate steps to protect the premises of the mission against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of the mission or impairment of its dignity,
  - iii. The premises of the mission, their furnishings and other property thereon and the means of transport of the mission shall be immune from search, requisition, attachment or execution except in cases of an allegation of a criminal violation as per clause (1) whereby the aforementioned property will be open to search if necessary for justice to be carried out;

4. Suggests that Member Nations minimize relations with Member States whose UN officials systematically break their codes of conduct, including but not limited to, reducing the size of the sending Nations' embassies;

5. Supports further and open discussions on the importance of immunity through a biannual convention on the state and ethics of the current use of foreign immunity, keeping in mind:

- a) That representatives from all Member States will be invited to the discussions,
- b) That these discussions will be considered when further resolutions on this topic are drafted;

6. Calls for measures to be taken to ensure faster and more efficient responses to any allegations concerning military personnel, including, but not limited to:
  - a) A requirement that all relevant government ministries of Troop-Contributing Countries (TCCs) and Justice Section (HRJS) of the relevant UN mission of any and all allegations concerning military personnel within 48 hours of such allegations being made,
  - b) A requirement that, in the four weeks following any allegations, the HRJS of the relevant UN mission conduct an investigation and inform the aforementioned relevant government ministries of TCCs and the newly established branch of the ICC of all evidence, victim and witness statements and any other relevant information in order to facilitate trials of perpetrators in the TCC and encourage their consideration in the new branch of the ICC;
  
7. Asks for measures to be taken to ensure faster and more efficient responses concerning any and all allegations concerning UN Staff, including, but not limited to, a requirement that the countries of origin of UN staff accused of crimes provide legal expertise in the form of a team of advisors, as well as translators and/or interpreters, within 4 weeks of allegations being made, to facilitate trials taking place in host countries, subject to necessity within the host country in question;
  
8. Further requests that immunity of UN officials under the newly established Article 9 remain standing for UN officials on special missions in foreign states as this ensures smooth conduct of international relations and negotiations in areas of conflict;
  
9. Encourages all Member States to cooperate with the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) to ultimately review and potentially amend their national legislation in order to promote conformity between national and international legislation and legal frameworks whilst developing uniform standards of investigation as a means of ensuring a consistent approach to investigating criminal allegations against UN officials;
  
10. Recommends the creation of a Biometric Information Office (BIO) within the OIOS to be staffed by both IT and DNA experts provided by Member States, to aid in the implementation of a system through which all UN military personnel, staff and officials would be required to submit biometric data, to create a DNA database, which would be stored in a secure, encrypted manner online by the (BIO), in order to aid in obtaining a definite identification of a perpetrator if DNA evidence can be collected at the crime scene as well as reaching more reliable verdicts swiftly and accurately, facilitating any investigations which may arise, samples including but not limited to:
  - a) DNA samples in the form of:
    - i. Blood samples,
    - ii. Buccal swabs,
  - b) Fingerprint samples;
  
11. Encourages all Member States to seriously consider and experiment with, through methods such as deploying more female paramilitary units, the potential for roles to be played by women in resolving the issue of the impunity of UN staff, military personnel and officials who commit sexually violent crimes, roles including, but not limited to:

- a) Helping to create a safe environment where victims feel comfortable reporting crimes, leading to more investigations of said crimes and thus resulting in more frequent occurrences of the punishment of criminals, therefore deterring potential perpetrators and helping to bring guilty parties to justice,
- b) Providing alternative perspectives which express a heightened consideration for victims when dealing with cases of sexual violence, including considering the needs of victims more compassionately in order to make the process of following their abuser's trial less traumatic, thus increasing the number of cases actually brought to trial, potentially resulting in a decrease in impunity.



**FORUM:** General Assembly 4

**QUESTION OF:** Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fueling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

**SUBMITTED BY:** Ukraine

*Defining* Neo-Nazism as post-World War II social or political movements seeking to revive the far-right-wing tenets of Nazism through extreme racist or authoritarian views or behavior,

*Recalling* Article 7 of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA) which states that “all human beings are born free, equal in dignity and rights and have the potential to contribute constructively to the development and well-being of their societies” and that “Any doctrine of racial superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and must be rejected along with theories which attempt to determine the existence of separate human races”,

*Deeply concerned* by the spread of various extremist political parties, movements and groups, including neo-Nazis and skinhead groups, as well as racist extremist movements and ideologies in mainstream media in addition to the rise of the alt-right in the U.S.,

*Disturbed* by the number of attacks on asylum shelters in Sweden, where there are more asylum seekers and migrants than any other European State, in 2015 which were more than those in the period between 2011 and 2014 combined,

*Recognizing* that economic stagnation, instability or crises may exacerbate racism and xenophobia against minority groups and foreign nationals on the grounds that they hinder the employment of locals or scarce welfare benefits. This is indicated by research based on an analysis of Eurobarometer surveys which showed that anti-foreigner sentiment is higher among those who are unemployed,

*Fully alarmed* by the findings of the Fata Research Centre (CRC) which indicate poverty, lack of educational opportunities, lack of employment and violent upbringing as major factors contributing to religious extremism and racist ideas among youth,

*Noting with approval* article 4 of the Convention which compels States parties to declare as an offence, punishable by law, all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, as well as all acts of violence, or incitement to such acts. Also to declare illegal and prohibit organizations which promote and incite racial discrimination,

*Recalling* the Commission on Human Rights resolution 1997/74 of 18 April 1997, General Assembly resolution 52/111 of 12 December 1997 and subsequent resolutions of those bodies concerning the convening of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. Also recalling the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held in Geneva in 1978 and 1983, respectively,

*Noting* that the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) is a United Nations convention that aims to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination, outlaw hate speech and criminalize membership in racist organizations,

*Bearing in mind* the Italian Mancino Law (Law No. 205) which permits prosecution of individuals who incite violence using a broad range of methods, including displaying symbols of hate, such as swastikas,

1. Urges schools to address social and cultural issues as a way to sensitize students and promote acceptance and diversity by means such as but not limited to:
  - a) Creating compulsory “Civil Education” classes which focus on denouncing racial discrimination, homophobia, gender inequality and specifically focusing on educating students about human rights,
  - b) Or, if creating a new class isn’t preferable, making compulsory the integration of learning materials such as books, poems, texts, films into already existing classes and curriculums, focusing on the aforementioned topics,
  - c) Focusing on integration within student bodies, as many schools are not integrated in terms of race and religion, hence integration to be used as a unifying concept in order to teach equality and tolerance;
2. Encourages regular campaigns within schools focusing on deterring students from joining political groups with neo-Nazi ideologies, by means such as but not limited to:
  - a) Assemblies, workshops, and group activities held every month or every few months to grasp the ideas of unity, and educate students on the negative aspects of joining such extremist groups and movements, possibly by:
    - i. Inviting guest-speakers with experience on the topic,
    - ii. Organizing trips to historically and culturally significant sites;
3. Supports the honest and transparent teaching of history in schools, focusing on:
  - a) African-American history,
  - b) Native American history,
  - c) Making sure that history is taught holistically, focusing on all sides of the story, by appointing a Board of Transparency, mainly made up of historians and political scientists, whose job will be to read through school textbooks before they are published and critically assess whether or not they present the most unbiased view of events from all different perspectives;
4. Urges the promotion of social awareness and tolerance amongst the general public through media campaigns and other cultural events. These should specifically address the current refugee and migrant crisis and aim to sensitize people to their struggles and remove the stigma surrounding them;
5. Calls upon the use of judicial review on cases related to neo-Nazism, racism, xenophobia, LGBTQA attacks and refugee related issues, in order to reinforce a checks and balances system on the application of legislation;
6. Introduces an Independent Specialized Body for hate crimes to ensure legislation is properly implemented and in order to grant accessibility to citizens in cases where justice needs to be served, where they can seek redress in instances where it is believed legislation needs to be specifically considered;
7. Recommends establishing a civilian hotline to report instances of anti-Semitic and xenophobic hate crimes, sponsored by the UN in cooperation with member states;

8. Encourages member states to consider further measures for the provision of training for law enforcement bodies on how to deal with Nazi and neo-Nazi agitators and groups who advocate the incitement to racist and xenophobic violence, to strengthen their capacity to address racist and xenophobic crimes. This will help to fulfill their responsibility for bringing to justice the perpetrators of such crimes including, but not limited to:
  - a) Providing seminars by experts in the field, specifically those with experience in combating hate crimes,
  - b) Establish proficiency testing for officers to make sure they are prepared to deal with hate crimes and violent protesters and agitators;
  
9. Strongly suggests the establishment of Specialized Centres to work alongside prisons, in each jurisdiction, for hate crime offenders to be sent to, serving an amount of time there depending on the level of their crime, where:
  - a) Workshops and educational seminars will take place in order for offenders to be made aware of the negative impacts of their actions on society,
  - b) Team building exercises in order to coach offenders on the idea of unity, community and tolerance;
  
10. Recalls the recommendation in which committing an offence with racist, xenophobic motivations or aims is to be treated as an aggravating factor in the courts of justice and hence harsher sentences should be given to act as a deterrent. Punishments could include:
  - a) Specialized Centers service time as mentioned above including community service,
  - b) Fines, the amount being at the discretion of each member state,
  - c) Extended prison time depending on the severity of the crime;
  
11. Considers the added susceptibility of people in Low Income Countries (LICs) to the influence of extremist groups due to low access of education and lack of adequate health care, thus:
  - a) Endorsing the efforts of UNESCO towards the expansion of education and healthcare in LICs which:
    - i. Promotes accumulation of human capital and thereby contributes to growth of output,
    - ii. Generates employment opportunities as more schools, hospitals, health care clinics in the rural and urban areas create employment both during their construction and by providing education and health services.

RESOLUTION CODE: GA-04-17-09

QUESTION OF: Measures to prevent the illegal raw diamond and mineral trade for the funding of armed conflicts

SUBMITTED BY: South Korea

*Defining* blood diamonds as diamonds that originate from areas controlled by forces or factions opposed to legitimate and internationally recognized governments, and are used to fund military action in opposition to those governments, or in contravention of the decisions of the Security Council,

*Further noting* the illegal raw diamond trade as the trading of uncut diamonds, illegal raw diamonds are uncut diamonds mined in an area of armed conflict and traded illicitly to finance the fighting and mineral trade as trading which includes all solids that must be mined, including coal and uranium,

*Alarmed* by the ongoing violence in diamond mines, leaving the diamonds stained by severe human rights abuses such as forced labor, beatings, torture, and murder,

*Deeply disturbed* that many of the world's diamonds are harvested using practices that exploit workers, children, and communities and a million diamond diggers in Africa earn less than a dollar a day, causing widespread poverty and community suffering, Artisanal miners work in highly unsafe conditions, often without training, safety equipment, or proper tools,

*Recalling* the civil war which took place in Sierra Leone from 1991 to 2002, which saw the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) using funds from the trade of illicit diamonds to buy weapons,

*Noting* that the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) act as an initiative which brings together governments as well as the diamond industry to stop the flow of blood diamonds, through the imposition of certain requirements in which participants must provide proof that shipments of rough diamonds are conflict-free,

*Noting with satisfaction* that conflict diamonds have been reduced from approximately 4% to considerably less than 1% since the implementation of the Kimberley Process in 2003,

*Acknowledging* that diamond revenues can positively contribute to impressive economic growth and stability in a number of African countries, such as Botswana, Namibia and South Africa,

1. Calls for the creation of a new legal instrument granting place-based protection for critical natural resources during armed conflicts which will:
  - a) Define 'conflict resources' as natural resources whose systematic exploitation and trade in a context of conflict contribute to, benefit from or result in the commission of serious violations of environmental laws,

- b) Review and expand on the mandate of peacekeeping operations for monitoring the illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources,
2. Requests the establishment of a new task force under the WDC which will be called the TAskforce Regulating DiamOnDs and Minerals (TARDOM) which will consist of a proportional number of WDC officials and governmental experts in cooperation with the Member States in order to:
- a) Solve the issue of unsupervised trade of raw diamonds and minerals as urgently as possible,
  - b) Enhance oversight, transparency and accountability through more efficient and detailed record keeping,
  - c) Monitor the incomes of diamond and mineral trade of the major suppliers to examine an inconsistency in the production cost and the sale profit which can indicate any supply to non-governmental rebel groups,
  - d) Chronically overlook diamond mines and report back monthly to the UN and the Member State's government officials for improvement and to ensure that there are no human right violations,
  - e) In cooperation with ministries of agriculture and raw materials, which will sign, stamp and register any raw materials including diamonds extracted and made available to sell, track parcels consisting of diamonds at every trading station which they arrive at, until they reach their targeted location by having access to the shipment information of the trade;
3. Endorses the Kimberley Process to have a policy of renewal every other year in order to:
- a) Address issues tied to violence, worker exploitation, and environmental degradation of diamond mining such as but not limited to:
    - i. Mining using child labor,
    - ii. The destruction of local environment where the diamonds are mined,
    - iii. Killings, beatings, rape, and torture by a rebel or government army,
  - b) Request parties assigned by the UN to collect a monthly report of the trade relations of each country and track down any possible illegal trade that might occur with the use of TARDOM officials,
  - c) Give diamond or mineral mines the ability to certify their products after several visits from different UN officials at the site of production, that will be able to assure that the product is of "conflict free" nature and that human rights are not violated in the process,

- d) Further developing the legal basis of the Process by keeping the treaty up to date by adjusting its policies to the active status quo when necessary if the 60% of the UN General Assembly agrees to do so;
4. Urges for the strengthening of security on the border lines of the countries decided by the inspection of TARDOM where the illicit diamond and mineral transfers take place by using two different plans depending on the situation by:
- a) Assigning an efficient number of officials that will be exclusively decided on certain conditions of the borders that are on the route of illicit trafficking of diamonds and minerals, who will:
- i. Observe the borderline security forces' functioning in order to prevent any acts of bribery and illicit exporting or importing,
  - ii. Make sure that the trade process is convenient to the guidelines set by the KPCS,
  - iii. Report back monthly to UN and the Member State's government officials for improvement,
  - iv. Have the right to request for Peacekeeping troops if borderline personality disorders are detected more than 3 times,
- b) Sending peacekeeper troops to the region if found necessary by the TARDOM inspectors which can only be located in the borderline in order to:
- i. Increase the stability in the borderline preventing any misuse of power that results in chaos,
  - ii. Prohibit the illicit trade of diamonds and minerals to finance non-governmental rebel groups with conventional arms or other armed conflict,
  - iii. Prevent the further weakening of fragile states and the conflict from spreading to the whole region;
4. Endorses the surveillance and persecution of any parties or persons suspected or found guilty of attempting to sell diamonds of conflict, in ways such as:
- a) The use of non-lethal drones, when seen fit by TARDOM officials, to locate illicit mining sites and further track trafficking routes of diamonds of conflict,
  - b) Suspected parties being tried through the International Criminal Court (ICC), in which the defendants are to face heavier prison sentences, as well as a fine included,
5. Encourages Member States to raise public awareness and thus decrease the demand of illegally imported 'conflict diamonds', by informing civilians especially in countries with a high diamond import, about the illicit trade of raw diamonds and minerals for the funding of armed conflicts, through application of the following different strategies:

a) Brochures, billboards, newspapers and magazines, television and federal radio broadcasting on topics such as but not limited to:

- i. The horrifying effects of the illicit trade of conflict diamonds,
- ii. The importance of purchasing 'conflict-free' diamonds with a Kimberley Process Certificate,
- iii. Internet websites especially designed to give information about the terrible consequences that can happen when diamond revenue falls in the hands of rebel groups instead of being invested in a nation's economic growth and stability;

b) Investment in the funding of informative programs, especially in the countries involved, that will inform people about the destruction caused due to this illegal trade and the subsequent armed conflicts by establishing small institutions that show the negative side of the illegal trade and thus turning people against it by:

- i. Educating the community leaders,
- ii. Raising awareness by having humanitarian workers present in the area,
- iii. Employment and training of local men to detect and prevent such acts;

6. Suggests that a corrupt free, private organization to be set up by the UN in order to purchase governmental mines and therefore be in charge of them to make sure that all the procedures are followed through the aforementioned policies: the privatization of mines;

7. Encourages the development of a reintegration and rehabilitation program in cooperation with local governments that will:

- a) Provide poverty stricken miners and locals (who worked in illegal mineral and diamond trade companies) an opportunity for a legal job such as in: agriculture, infrastructure and other functional governmental occupations sufficient enough to cover all insurances for them and their families,
- b) Set up local, psychological health wards with qualified psychologists and psychiatrists that will assist any local in need of psychological support and mental health treatment plan for free,
- c) Establish local, physical health wards with qualified doctors, nurses and physiotherapists in order to assist any local that has suffered due to overwhelming working hours and poor conditions,
- d) Educating young victims during their rehabilitation through local, qualified teachers in temporary classrooms;

8. Encourages bribed officials guilty of illegal actions in the trading of blood diamonds, to be exposed by:

- a) Looking further into strange behavior taking place in the mines using surveillance cameras and official paper work,
- b) Questioning the bribed official under strict circumstances;

9. Recommends for more countries to become members of the Kimberley Process (KP) and other institutions like the Diamond Development Initiative(DDI) and World Trade

Organization (WTO) by granting them funding that could be invested in areas like education and training while ensuring their cooperation through their signing of an agreement made by the organization;

10. Further encourages that a statistical base is set up by all the Member States which are part of the Kimberley Process, where each country that trades raw minerals or diamonds will have to provide information on the mineral trading in order to have a much more accurate database, information such as:

- a) How many raw materials or diamonds have been extracted per day in mass or carat,
- b) How many raw materials or diamonds have been traded per day in mass or carat,
- c) If diamonds were traded, to specify their GIA grade,
- d) The net worth of the raw materials or diamonds that have been traded,
- e) The exact location where the raw materials or diamonds were shipped from and to,
- f) The use of the specific raw materials or diamonds that have been sold;

11. Hopes that the UN will be rewarded in its efforts to encourage a more positive outlook on the issue by:

- a) Discouraging illegal trade and providing financial incentives to local merchants to report such acts,
- b) Promoting the effects and social implications that this illegal trade for the raise of awareness of the existent problem,
- c) Encouraging an 'open' communication through community leaders that will facilitate the collection of information.