

**COMMITTEE:** General Assembly 1<sup>st</sup>  
**QUESTION OF:** Fostering democratic progress in Myanmar  
**SUBMITTED BY:** U.S.A/Japan  
**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** China, Greece, Thailand, Viet Nam, Ecuador, Denmark, Zambia, Ukraine, Croatia, Barbados, Lebanon, IMF, Senegal, Laos, Gambia, Republic of Korea, Myanmar, New Zealand, UNDP, Belize, Nigeria, WHO, Malaysia, Amnesty Int'l, Switzerland, Slovenia

*THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,*

Acknowledging that citizens of Myanmar are suffering from both the military-rule and the devastation of natural disasters,

Keeping in mind that the democratic party won in the past,

Noting further from the news that Myanmar's police arrested the opposition's party leader, Nyi Pu, on 12th August 2008,

Recognizing that Myanmar's 45 consecutive years of despotism has delayed its economic and general development,

Noting that the Myanmar government is not capable of single-handedly making its nation democratic,

Recognizing the United Nations' foremost purpose of planting democracy around the world and outlawing atrocious despotism,

Noticing that non-democratic government is restricting international aid for the reconstruction and treatment after the cyclone,

1. Calls for the end of dictatorship by the following means:
  - a) Education programs for the people of Myanmar,
  - b) Encouraging NGOs such as Red Cross and Amnesty International for the fostering of humanitarian aid,
  - c) A stop to the increase of monetary assistance to places such as the Golden Triangle for the government's use;
2. Proposes that Myanmar's government actively participate in numerous international relationships such as:
  - a) the seven-step road map to democracy suggested by Myanmar government itself on August 2003 in the Bali Summit of ASEAN,
  - b) The negotiations between ASEAN countries and participation in such relationships be allowed,
3. Strongly insists on the funding of Myanmar in either direct or indirect ways such as but not limited to:
  - a). Encouraging multi-national corporations to assist Myanmar's economy by establishing trading posts and offices inside the nation,
  - b). Raising funds for the country and transporting the money via UN authorized organizations such as the Amnesty international, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and other NGOs
  - c). Persuading member nations of ASEAN to participate in donor government programs;
4. Suggests that Myanmar solves the humanitarian crisis regarding Cyclone Nardis by means such as:
  - a) requesting active participation among ASEAN nations to normalize the infrastructures in Myanmar,
  - b) sending United Nations experts and envoys to ensure democratic solutions to the crisis;
5. Requests the fostering of basic democratic processes by means such as but not limited to:
  - a) Elections that consists of 2 or more candidates from 2 or more parties,
  - b) Voting rights offered to all adult citizens regardless of race, gender, and age,
  - c) An establishment of a monitoring organization that is provided assistance by Transparency International;
6. Asks United Nations Committees, UNOs, and NGOS to place emphasis on promoting democracy in Myanmar through the following measures:
  - a) Holding annual conferences regarding democratic progress in Myanmar that invites officials such as but not limited to:
    - i) leaders of National League of Democracy(NLD),
    - ii) international experts on democratic institutions
    - iii) third party candidates,

- b) Reporting the effects of the democratic policies that are implemented through an internet database linked with nations abroad,
- c) Creating public advertisements regarding democracy's advantages such as:
  - i) television campaigns
  - ii) lectures on political institutions in primary and secondary schools;

7. Urges the Myanmar government to create a concrete law that strictly prohibits practices such as:

- a) Torturing civilians,
- b) Continued detention of activists for unspecified periods of time,
- c) Appalling conditions of the detention facilities including a lack of food, water and other sanitary necessities,
- d) Forcing ambulances to stay out of impoverished and rundown areas;

8. Requests the government of Myanmar to stop infringements upon the Freedom of the People to assemble, such as:

- a) Controlling the media and press,
- b) Initiating crackdowns on peaceful protests;

9. Further requests the world to pay special attention to the citizens of Myanmar by:

- a) Organizing clubs and meetings that mainly discuss the notion of democracy and its benefits,
- b) Establishing broadcasting programs that puts its focus on nourishing people's minds on the significance of democracy,
- c) Encouraging neighboring countries to help monitor the insurgencies within Myanmar's government.

**COMMITTEE:** General Assembly 1

**QUESTION OF:** Humane and effective measures to disarm and reintegrate child soldiers into civil society

**SUBMITTED BY:** Albania, UNICEF

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** India, Sweden, Australia,

*THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,*

Taking into consideration the UN's vow to free people from the scourge of war, to strive for the full protection and promotion in all countries and civil rights for all,

Deeply concerned by the recruitment and use of child soldiers in armed conflicts forcing them to undergo horrifying experiences such as hard labor, rape, and torture which leads to the anti social behaviors of youth and therefore abusing the rights and dignity of children,

Recalling the resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, 1379 (2001) of 20 November 2001, 1460 (2003) of 30 January 2003, 1539 (2004) of 22 April 2004, and 1512 (2005) of 26 July 2004, of the Security Council, which assisted in protection of children associated with armed groups,

Remembering that under the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, children are endowed with the rights to respect, identity, economic, social, and cultural development,

Recalling Article 8 of the *Rome Statute of the ICC* which states that enlisting children under the age of 15 into the national armed forces or forcing them to participate actively in hostilities is a war crime,

Acknowledging that child soldiers are used in support roles such as porters, spies, messengers, look outs, and sexual slaves,

1. Proposes the implementation of a global definition of a child soldier and child abuse by the following measures:
  - a. define the term "child soldier" as any person under the age of 18 who voluntarily, or involuntarily has been recruited as part of a governmental or non-governmental armed force,
  - b. define child abuse as any form of treatment upon the child which either physically and/or emotionally destabilizes and dehumanizes a child in any way:
    - i) all forms of using children as a part of warfare can be defined as child abuse;
2. Requests conducting of an information campaign to promote awareness of child rights through the means of:
  - a. mass media and press, such as, but not limited to:
    - i) the internet, newspapers, television, and radio to demystify and inform the public of the issues regarding use of child soldiers;
  - b. encouraging all nations to hold events to raise awareness on a local level,
3. Asks for specific UN aid to refugees in war-stricken zones to prevent children from self-recruitment for survival through the following measures:
  - a. create shelters for children:
    - i) provide refugee centers for wandering children in war-stricken zones,
    - ii) provide orphanage centers for children who have lost families and homes in war,
    - iii) build more schools to keep children in education to prevent them from possibly becoming a child soldier,
    - iv) provide help to allow for safe immigration of children;
4. Seeks to provide more extensive aid to governments that follow international law relating to the protection of children and child rights:
  - a. ensure that compliance by these groups is reviewed regularly through examining government representatives and requiring constant reports;
5. Creates a Children's Parliament which answers the issue of child soldiers to provide the children's perspectives on cases involving children themselves such as the problem of child soldiers;
6. Recommends that staff and program partnerships for family tracing networks are implemented if needed:

MUNOS 2008

- a. with the inclusion of aid from NGO's, government agencies, and local organizations, establish a family-tracing system for children;
7. Further recommends the reintegration of child soldiers into their original communities by the following measures:
  - a. develop foster family opportunities as well as supporting children who have formed new families:
    - i) ensure funding for those family who take back child soldiers into their community;
8. Calls for extensive therapy and counseling clinics to heal the damage already done:
  - a. implement professional psychoanalysts or psychotherapists,
  - b. seek help from Doctors Without Borders (DWB), World Health Organization (WHO), and other NGOs;
9. Includes family and community support in education or livelihood projects
10. Creates a diverse field of formal education and other educational experiences inclusive of family and community support, by means of:
  - a. Apprenticeships and micro-enterprise opportunities for the purpose of assuring reintegration into communities, such as:
    - i) animal rearing,
    - ii) small business,
    - iii) crop farming,
    - iv) vocational training,
  - b. providing basic education to all children willing,
  - c. assembling more advanced education equally available for those children who seek it,
  - d. creating opportunities for recreational and cultural activities, such as, but not limited to:
    - i) recreation centers,
    - ii) individual and group sports events,
    - iii) child incorporating festivals, and concerts;
11. Encourages all member states to be cooperative and benevolent towards eradicating the problem of child soldiers.

**COMMITTEE:** General Assembly 2

**QUESTION OF:** Establishing and implementing trade policies to help reduce poverty and inequality

**SUBMITTED BY:** Belarus, Liberia

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** Kazakhstan, Colombia, Niger, Gambia, Uruguay, Jamaica, Nigeria, Sudan, Kenya, Chad, Madagascar, Angola, Libya, Congo, Senegal, Luxemburg, Belgium, Cape-Verde, Nepal, Vietnam, U.A.E, Poland, Uzbekistan, Ecuador, Palau, Bangladesh, Hungary, Belarus, Timor-Leste, Indonesia, Algeria, Egypt, UNESCO, Uganda, Saudi Arabia, World Bank, Russian Fed., Germany, Bahrain, Kuwait, Iran, France, Jordan, Syria, Canada, USA, Japan, Qatar

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Noting with appreciation the effort many nations and non-governmental organizations have made for the improvement of developing nations,

Aware that the recent food crisis and hyper inflation has aggravated poverty,

Believing that developing nations need further support for sustainable development,

Noting with deep concern that because of poverty, millions of people are harmed, about three billion people live on less than two dollars a day, over 840 million people in the world starve every day, and more than half a billion people are undernourished,

Believing that reforming trade policies will constitute a key tool for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals(MDGs) by lifting people out of poverty (MDG1),

Reminding that revising current policies or implementing changes in current laws and social systems, which promote poverty and inequality will cost much time and money,

Deeply concerned that in some developing nations, insignificant policies are being abused in trading process,

Alarmed by the fact that such abuse of insignificant policy might harm other developing and/or developed nations,

Seeking an effective trade policy to devise international finance growth especially for the developing countries,

Further noting developing countries' banks suffer from low public confidence regulatory and managerial weakness, high levels of non-performing loans, non-compliance with the Basel capital standards, and the absence of international auditing,

Deeply concerned that many developing nations' goods are of low in quality and competitiveness and cannot compete against imports even in the domestic market,

Emphasizing that solving poverty and inequality requires participation of all countries around the world,

Deeply concerned that developing countries make up 70% of the whole population in the world, but only 12% of the global income,

Taking into concern by the World Bank that many developing countries has a high reliance on specific and mixed tariffs, which lead to an inefficiently differentiated and cumbersome tariff regime,

Deeply concerned that excessive fluctuation of the oil price is leading a serious confusion and instability of the world economy,

Realizing that for not only oil-producing countries themselves but also all of the importing countries, it is necessary that the stability of the oil price is settled,

1.Calls upon all nations to abide by the policies set up by trading partners;

2. Further requests developed nations and/or non-governmental organizations to run projects and programs as a

part of the missions set by the United Nations for the following intentions:

- a) to educate employees involved in the trading process for efficient trade,
- b) to enlarge the market access of new industries of developing nations;

3. Urges all of the trading partners of developing nations to assist in full elimination of any form of exploitation taking advantage of the situations of the less developed, especially in the following criteria:

- a) employees,
- b) land, and
- c) any form of resources within the border of the nation concerned;

4. Further urges developing countries to go through the Integrated Framework(IF), a process established to help Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) in trade capacity building and integrate trade policies into national development strategies, and their incentives;

5. Encourages the process of fair trade system which:

- a) connects producers and consumers to guarantee the reasonable profits of nations' concerns,
- b) includes Oxfam, Amnesty International, IFAT, FAT and FTF to be in active action;

6. Proposes solutions to encourage implementation of new trade policies that have been successful in the past that have worked with developed nations today, such as:

- a) world-wide trade liberalization tactic, which is a trade policy that practices free trade methods or low uniform tariff policies,
- b) protection of export processing zone' tactic, which discourages exports to place exporters on a equal state to producers of the domestic market;

7. Suggests developing countries to provide low tariff on raw material in exchange for developed countries' the following techniques of the:

- a) education and training for laborers by dispatching experts,
- b) manufacturing skills ,
- c) establishing industrial plants;

8. Recommends that a new organization should be established that:

- a) calls upon nations to concentrate on improving their domestic economy first,
- b) uses all advantages such as geographical position, population, natural resources, area;

9. Establishes many competent institutions or organizations which can handle professional trade issues by:

- a) founding domestic trade laws which render negotiators to be credible,
- b) educating young students who have high potential and capability in international economy and finance,
- c) promoting domestic products throughout the globe;

10. Proposes to give the World Bank the right to call an extensive role in managing and administering investment for the developing countries;

11. Resolves for developing countries' governments to establish new policies which bring the FEZ ( Free Economic Zone) into effect, with:

- a) support of local authority,
- b) lower land rates,
- c) enterprises with priority activities paying profits and income tax at a reduced rate for a fixed period of time,
- d) tariffs lower than other regions except the free zone;

12. Proposes to promote preferential treatment to private sectors, enlarge employment rate, acquire advanced technology, and work with active effort in order to bring about foreign investment;

13. Encourages all Member States to participate in the creation of the UNOSOP (United Nations Organization of Supervising Oil Price) which will:

- a) charge a 5% fee to the amount that exceeded or went under the fluctuation range of  $\pm 10\%$ ,
- b) utilize the imposed fee to support the less-developed countries without petroleum, thereby overcoming the international inequality,
- c) reduce poverty by supervising the overall change of the oil price.

**COMMITTEE:** General Assembly 2<sup>nd</sup> Committee

**Question OF:** The ambiguous role of multi-national companies in the globalized world

**Submitted By:** Bhutan

**Co-Submitted By:** UNDP, Nicaragua, Samoa, Australia, Togo, Mauritius, China, Philippines, Mozambique, Morocco, Lebanon, Italy, Mexico, UNICEF, Albania, Slovakia, Chile, Venezuela, Barbados, Qatar

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* through conflicts of stakeholder objectives that multinational enterprises only aim at maximizing their own profits, not paying sufficient attention to the workers, society, and environmental needs,

*Recognizing* that a multinational or transnational company operates in two or more countries across the national boundaries and is a major force for globalization,

*Realizing* that the turnover of large multi-national companies exceeds the GDP of small countries and its impact on a Less Developed Country (LDC) can be significant,

*Acknowledging* the truth that Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) of multinational companies is too centralized in only a few recipient nations,

*Fully aware* that the investment of multi-national enterprises brings tough competition in the domestic market and the promotion of employment,

*Deploring* that exploitation of labor power and natural resources by multi-national enterprises is prevailing in developing countries, and workers' rights are not ensured,

*Further deploring* that the accumulation of capital and power of even top ranked enterprises has been partially made from illegal acts that violate the rule of law and a sense of morality, furthermore, their immorality is connived by malfeasance of concerned authorities,

*Having considered* enormous potentiality of multi-national enterprises exerted on diplomacy, politics, and culture that they can overwhelm the government,

*Reminding* that international organizations, including the United Nations, have already arranged commissions and recommendations for favorable business activities,

*Remembering* returning profits to society in various ways is one of the most important social functions of multi-national companies,

*Noting with deep concern* that political and economical power of multi-national enterprises in less developed countries is immense and attains a higher position to menace the government,

*Pointing out* that rash decision to open up the market in less developed countries causes consecutive breakdowns of domestic companies and interference in technological advance within the host nation,

*Take into consideration* that developed countries are also suffering from unstable employment and technology spillage which are derived from the policy of multi-national companies increasing investment in developing countries that have much lower wages and profitable advantages,

*Affirming* that the success of newly industrialized countries in Asia inspired many other developing nations to reconsider the advantages of multi-national companies,

*Believing* that the role and capability of multi-national enterprises in the development of high technology is absolute and necessary,

*Welcoming* the great contribution of multi-national enterprises to globalization and the activation of the international economy,

1. Calls for the establishment of a government commission which is competent to supervise overall activities of the multinational firms which will secure the rights of workers regarding their working conditions by:

- a) applying equal standards of working conditions for all personnel without exception,
- b) granting employees the right to be represented in trade unions and other organizations to engage in constructive negotiations regarding their employment situation,
- c) providing assistance and information to employee representatives mentioned above,
- d) providing information on the reality of working conditions such as the business policies, improvements to be made, and international competitiveness of the company,
- e) furnishing training programs and seminars for the purpose of improving the labor force that is directly linked to the competitiveness of the multinational companies,
- f) asking multinational companies to provide reasonable prior notice of changes in their operations, especially regarding their closures and collective layoffs,
- g) entitling authorized representatives of the companies to conduct negotiations on collective bargaining of labor-management relations with management representatives authorized to make decisions on the employment matters at hand;

2. Urges multinational companies to include only non-discriminatory practices in their employment policies;

3. Calls for the rule of free competitive market according to international law in order not to violate the common good, through means of:

- a) discouraging illegal price manipulation, dumping or rigged bids,
- b) stifling indiscriminate Mergers and Acquisitions(M&A) that threaten the diversity of the global market, and that result in a number of dependent economies;

4. Discourages corporations from participation in or strengthening the restrictions of international or domestic cartels, trusts, or restrictive agreements which adversely affect or eliminate competition and which are not accepted under applicable national or international legislation, through these methods, but not limited to:

- a) allowing purchasers, distributors and licensees freedom to resell, export, purchase and develop their operations consistent with law, trade conditions, the need for specialization and sound commercial practice,
- b) consulting with competent authorities of countries whose interests are directly affected in regard to competition issues or investigations;

5. Encourages the environmental protection activities of multinational companies by:

- a) raising public awareness of the danger of the chemical waste of multinational companies by exercising public education and releasing advertisements,
- b) developing environment-friendly technology which produces less pollutants, but is highly effective,
- c) reducing unnecessary wraps,
- d) developing products that are made of materials that are easily recycled,
- e) increasing the investment on research and development (R&D), in particular regarding renewable energy that slows down environmental pollution,
- f) sponsoring environment related campaigns and financially supporting related non-profit organizations,
- g) assessing and taking into account the potential effects that the companies' behavior can have on the environment and health of the current and next generation,
- h) co-operating with competent authorities by providing adequate information regarding the harmful effects of their activities and by having an expert always available in the enterprise;

6. Confirms that multinational companies should abstain from any improper involvement in local or national political activities by:

- a) not paying any bribe or improper benefit to any public servant or holder of public office,
- b) not making contributions to candidates for public office or political parties,
- c) avoiding political statements in favor of high ranking people which remarkably affect those people;

7. Recommends supporting subcontract companies or cooperative enterprises which play crucial role for their growth and maintenance by:

- a) giving their component entities freedom to develop their activities and to exploit their competitive advantage in domestic and foreign markets, consistent with the need for specialization and sound commercial practice,
- b) not attributing their marketing loss to subcontract or cooperative enterprises;

8. Suggests close co-operation with the local community and business interests by:

- a) increasing direct or indirect investments for promotion of social welfare in those

- areas not only where the enterprises originated or based, but also almost every place world wide,
- b) support for local community development by means of funding public amenities and founding educational institutions,
- c) allocate a certain portion of the entire work force be local workers;

9. Recommends all multinational companies follow the guidelines or agreements on the initiative of international organizations to their business management, but not limited to:

- a) OECD guideline for multinational enterprises,
- b) UN codes of conduct for transnational corporations,
- c) International Labor Organization (ILO) declaration;

10. Encourages multinational corporations to pay suitable taxes without any illegal acts;

11. Further encourages contributions that return profits to society in accordance with their earning capability by:

- a) increasing contributions that bring the multinational companies positive image on them,
- b) recognizing donations and contributions as one large part of their obligation;

12. Recommends each government or non-government organization establish a related commission that performs a diplomatic role as a mediator between conflicting nations and organizations through their neutral attitude and power in order to:

- a) supervise the activities of the multinational companies,
- b) empower authorities to punish companies that violate the law;

13. Confirms that multinational companies will, with their transnationality and financial capability, exercise specified roles that other non-governmental organizations and government organizations cannot play by aiding development of Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) and providing funds for international organizations;

14. Recommends multinational companies provide capital and technologies to countries where the companies' offices reach, especially to the developing nations for the purpose of:

- a) expanding infrastructure for economic development and industrialization,
- b) strengthening national competitiveness through propagating advanced business culture and management to domestic enterprises,
- c) rendering service to developing countries suffering from monetary crisis and chronic deficiency of capital goods.

**Forum:** General Assembly

**Question of:** Protecting the rights of all migrant workers as a tool to enhance development

**Submitted by:** Bhutan

**Co-submitted by:** Palau, Cambodia, Belize, Togo, Belgium, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., New Zealand, Brazil, Singapore, Philippines, Czech Rep., Panama, Pakistan, Morocco, Mozambique, Hungary, Italy

*The General assembly,*

Deeply concerned that the problem of the migrant workers is rising, as one of the biggest problems in the globalized world,

Alarmed by the fact that the number of migrant workers has increased to 191 million, which accounts for 3% of the world's population due to globalization,

Pointing out excessive labor hours, low wages, lack of insurance services and poor working conditions, that plague the migrant workers, little or no social protection has been offered to the aforementioned workers,

Observing that ILO (International migrant workers) and CMW (Committee on Migrant Workers) have been working to solve this problem, by conducting studies, and adopting protocols,

Recalling that the United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families defined migrant workers as a person who is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national,

1. Requests all member states to educate all of their citizens in order to raise public awareness with various measures such as:
  - a. instructing presidents of companies or factories that migrant workers must be respected,
  - b. also instructing domestic workers that they can not infringe the right of migrant workers,
  - c. making visual aids for the domestic workers, who have no connection to the current problem, including:
    - i) flier,
    - ii) video,
    - iii) TV advertisement,
    - iv) Internet advertisement;
  
2. Also requests all member states to make their own facilities so that migrant workers can get more information, such as:
  - a. employment center, for:
    - i) easier employment of migrant workers,
    - ii) consultation of migrant workers with professional consultants to prevent infringement of rights of migrant workers at work,
  - b. community where migrant workers can gather, in order to:
    - i) make migrant workers feel that they are at home,
    - ii) help migrant workers make not only foreign friends, but also domestic friends,
    - iii) improve the overall quality of migrant workers' life;
  
3. Asks all member states to give more services which can make migrant workers' life better such as:
  - a. free interpretation service to remove language problems that migrant workers are facing,
  - b. workshop about each member state's culture, so that migrant workers can learn about that country more easier,
  - c. establishing stronger regulations against excessive working hours;

4. Encourages migrants to work efficiently in improved situations when:
  - a. all governments guarantee the following three rights of labor law which is for the comfort and improvement of workers:
    - i) Rights in which laborers can solidify altogether: creating labor union,
    - ii) Rights in which united workers can insist their opinion,
    - iii) Rights in which united laborers can refuse to work in the inferior conditions,
  - b. bestowing a prerequisite for migrant workers to make them more competitive;
  
5. Recommends all the member states to establish law that employers first have to report to member states about migrant workers to decide whether to allow migrant labor or not;
  
6. Strongly urges ILO(International Labour Organization) to function more actively to protect migrant workers from further abuse against them by:
  - a. Conducting studies about migrant workers, to inform the seriousness of this problem, in the following areas such as, but not limited to:
    - i) medical condition,
    - ii) language problem,
    - iii) paid holidays,
  - b. adopting the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work more widely to migrant workers, as it can strengthen the rights of migrant workers,
  - c. also adopting the ILO Strategy Towards Universal Access to Health Care more widely to migrant workers, to enhance the medical circumstance of migrant workers;
  
7. Encourages CMW(Committee on Migrant Workers) to be more active, in the following manner:
  - a. meeting twice a year to submit each member state's implementation of International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,
  - b. making the experts in CMW more professional with the means such as:
    - i) educating more about human rights,
    - ii) recruiting many experts in various countries who can reflect their countries' circumstances;
  
8. Finally requests all member states of the General Assembly to vote for the resolution and look for conventional procedures to this important issue of migrant workers.

**COMMITTEE:** General Assembly 3<sup>rd</sup> – social, humanitarian

**QUESTION OF:** Preparation for and management of disaster

**SUBMITTED BY:** DPRK, Kazakhstan

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** Cuba, Uzbekistan, Barbados, Argentina, Ukraine, Armenia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Albania, Denmark, Haiti, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, Netherlands, Azerbaijan, France, Bangladesh, Fiji, Australia

***THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,***

Keeping in mind both natural and man-made disasters brought about serious damages throughout the history,

Recalling recent catastrophes that took place in Sichuan Province and Myanmar, which have caused hundreds and thousands of victims,

Pointing out the shortage of funding and support from other nations, especially from developed nations and international organizations,

Deeply concerned with the lack of database for disasters, especially for developing nations,

Disturbed by the fact that a lot of developing nations lack government support for disaster management and preparation,

Noting that this resolution defines disasters as natural and human-made disasters but not including sociological disasters such as terrors or war,

Deeply concerned that developing countries suffer the most when a disaster strikes, and that more than ninety five percent of all deaths occur in developing countries and that the losses in developing countries outnumber those of industrialized countries by more than twenty times,

Stressing that continued interaction, cooperation, and partnerships among the institutions concerned are essential to achieve jointly agreed objectives and priorities,

Recognizing the urgent need to further develop and make use of the existing scientific and technical knowledge to reduce vulnerability of societies to natural disasters,

Keeping in mind that at times disasters can incur a secondary disaster that increases the chain impact, for example, an earthquake that causes a tsunami, resulting in coastal flooding,

1. Calls upon all States to adopt and to continue to effectively implement necessary measures to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and integrate disaster risk reduction strategies into a development planning;
2. Proposes developed nations, NGOs, and other international organizations to aid developing or less economically developed nations to prepare for and manage disasters by:
  - a) sharing scientific and technical knowledge by:
    - i) urging countries with advanced technology to share their technology with the developing countries in order to minimize the damage of natural disasters,
    - ii) Requesting the international community to provide the necessary financial, scientific, technical, human, and other resources to the Trust Fund for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and its working groups,
  - b) supporting with monetary and humanitarian aids,
  - c) sending volunteers for:
    - i) building new houses,
    - ii) providing medical services,
  - d) constructing social infrastructure,
  - e) Calling upon UNDP (United Nations Development Program) and governments of the developed nations,
    - i) to supplement budgets allocated for developing nations,
    - ii) to generate more resources and attention to the priorities identified by UNDP,
  - f) requesting all nations, when aiding, to make sure not to interfere with the aid-receiving countries' political problems;

3. Suggests local, state, federal and private organizations protect their citizens from disasters by:
  - a) educating their citizens for disasters and emergencies by,
    - i) carrying out regular evacuation practices and drills for fire, tornadoes, and other kinds of natural disasters at schools and in community units,
    - ii) teaching them how to create prepare a disasters supply kit, commonly referred to as. “the 72 hour kit,”
    - iii) televising via media,
  - b) recommending each community to prepare emergency measures, warning devices, and shelters for the residents in case of emergencies,
  - c) installing earthquake valves, seismic retrofits, electricity generators, storm cellars, fallout shelters, and other structural mitigation plans to make buildings more resistant to disasters in places prone to such natural disasters;
  
4. Suggests prior education for volunteers scheduled to be dispatched in the corresponding region in following manners:
  - a) applicants who strongly desire to volunteer to work in the region are chosen,
  - b) make professional and systematic programs so that volunteers will learn their assignment and methods, in order to
    - i) raise awareness of the seriousness and difficulty in the scene,
    - ii) work more effectively and quickly in the region so as to put the situation under control with ease,
  
5. Calls upon nations to organize teams consisting of scientists and government officers to research and collect data about disasters in nations with only little amount of data to build:
  - a) an overall database that can be accessed by all nations,
  - b) a globally linked early-warning system that can be used by all nations;
  
6. Encourages member nations to establish international, national and regional level of centers to train disaster management staff and to educate the population by:
  - a) conducting series of basic disaster training courses such as first aid training, to the young populations, the educated and uneducated,
  - b) conducting series of high level disaster training courses to the educated population,
  - c) subsidizing the people from nations without their own facilities to,
    - i) become professionals at disaster management and preparation,
    - ii) visit foreign countries available with those facilities to be trained;
  
7. Recommends nations without government body for disaster management and preparation to build a government body capable of providing coordinated management in the event of disaster;
  
8. Encourages the United Nations to send experts into the troubled region and give them unlimited rights to research the area by:
  - a) researching to find out the damages caused by lack of resources,
  - b) researching to discover possible ways to cease the damage for the time being and eternally;
  
9. Urges to launch long-term projects in following manner:
  - a) planning a ten-year project to decrease the amount of carbon dioxide CFC methane,
  - b) urging IMO (International Maritime Organization)’s active participation,
  - c) following, modifying, and strengthening the Hyogo Framework with ISDR, and referring to ROK’s 5-year plans for the developing economy,
  - d) preventing the expansion of desertification by:
    - i) restricting nomads’ movement,
    - ii) setting wire entanglements to interrupt the movement of sands ,
  - e) constructing dams and dikes to prevent the rising-up of sea-level;