

National Model United Nations

January 30 – February 6, 2012



NB: This report documents the resolutions, declarations and statements passed at NMUN-Europe 2012. For those delegates looking for their resolutions, please keep in mind that the document codes used here are those for adopted resolutions that might diverge from the draft resolution code used in committee. Should there be any major mistakes in the resolutions, please email dirgen.europe@nmun.org! Thanks for all the hard work!

General Assembly Plenary

Agenda

1. Fostering the role of prevention in health care
2. Africa's economic development, exploitation of natural resources and national sovereignty
3. Fostering the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth

Resolutions adopted

	Title	Vote
GA/RES/2/1	Africa's economic development, exploitation of natural resources and national sovereignty	adopted
GA/RES/2/2	Africa's economic development, exploitation of natural resources and national sovereignty	Adopted
GA/RES/2/3	Africa's economic development, exploitation of natural resources and national sovereignty	Adopted
GA/RES/2/4	Africa's economic development, exploitation of natural resources and national sovereignty	Adopted
GA/RES/2/5	Africa's economic development, exploitation of natural resources and national sovereignty	adopted

Code: GA/RES/2/1

Committee: General Assembly Plenary

Subject: *Africa's economic development, exploitation of natural resources and national sovereignty*

1 *Requesting* a better understanding of African states and their domestic struggles, such as the infringement of
2 sovereignty,

3
4 *Bearing in mind* the importance of the role of the African Union in ensuring the welfare and future of African states,

5
6 *Affirming* the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Constitutive Act of the African Union, and the
7 African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and the Charter of the United Nations,

8
9 *Recognizing* the importance of accountability measurements regarding state and foreign investments,

10
11 *Encouraged* by the success of the Kimberley Process regarding the diamond trade,

12
13 *Reaffirming* A/RES/63/1, the Political Declaration on Africa's Development Needs, as well as A/RES/64/258, the
14 New Partnership for Africa's Development: Progress in Implementation and International Support,

15
16 *Emphasizing* A/RES/626(VII), the Right to Exploit Freely Natural Wealth and Resources with respect to state
17 sovereignty,

18
19 *Taking into account* A/55/L2, the Millennium Declaration, specifically, Millennium Development Goal 1 regarding
20 the eradication of poverty,

21
22 *Seeking* to empower the potential of African workers and provide a sense of transparency and accountability among
23 international economic agents within Africa,

24
25 *Seeking* to ensure better working conditions for African citizens,

26
27 *The General Assembly Plenary,*

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29 1. *Calls upon* Member States for the creation of an independent committee, funded by the United Nations
30 general fund;

- 31 a. Consisting of two representatives from the African Union, elected every 2 years by the African
32 Union, two Member States, selected annually by the General Assembly, and ten nationally and
33 culturally diverse experts in the fields of international law, environmental sustainability, resource
34 management, and economic development, proposed by the representatives elected by the General
35 Assembly and African Union and affirmed by the General Assembly,
- 36 b. Observing the behavior and interaction of foreign economic actors involved in natural and human
37 resources within the African continent,
- 38 c. Evaluating the implementation of international standards, positively and tangibly certifying
39 foreign economic actors with regards to integrity in order to inspire economic development,
- 40 d. Delivering a written Report and presentation annually to the UN General Assembly,
- 41 e. Reassessed after a period of five years in order to ensure progress and development in the respect
42 to the organization's functionality;

43
44 2. *Recommends* the General Assembly consider the conclusions of the written Report, and take further action
45 and report to the relevant United Nations committee if judged necessary by Member States.

Code: GA/RES/2/2

Committee: General Assembly Plenary

Subject: *Africa's Economic Development, Exploitation of Natural Resources and National Sovereignty*

1 *Bearing in mind* the right of the African people to achieve a sustainable economic development, as stated in United
2 Nations resolution A/RES/63/1 “Political Declaration on Africa’s Development needs”,

3
4 *Encouraging* developing countries, especially those in Africa, to exploit their natural wealth and resources and to
5 ensure their universally recognized right to development,

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7 *Recognizing* the right of people to self-determination and to freely choose their representation, in accordance with
8 the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter,

9
10 *Further recognizing* the importance of governments in the elaboration of development strategies,

11
12 *Taking note* of the increasing presence of emerging economies in Africa and, subsequently, the higher demand for
13 Africa’s resources in these economies,

14
15 *Recognizing* the right of all people to freely dispose their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any
16 obligations arising from international economic cooperation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit and
17 international law, as stated in both the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966) and
18 the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966),

19
20 *Further recognizing* resolution A/RES/626 “Right to Exploit Freely Natural Wealth and Resources”, especially
21 Article 2, which states that Member States shall refrain from acts, direct or indirect, designed to impede the exercise
22 of the sovereignty of any State over its natural resources,

23
24 *Taking note* of the initiatives taken by some Member States, in collaboration with the International Labour
25 Organization (ILO), to establish “Crop Insurance Schemes”,

26
27 *Further noting* that such schemes strengthen the importance of the states’ governments in regard to their own
28 development, and gradually free them from foreign and private sector’s interests,

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30 *Keeping in mind* the importance of promoting environmentally-friendly practices for development,

31
32 *Bearing in mind* the importance of the agricultural sector for development,

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34 *The General Assembly Plenary,*

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36 1. *Encourages* African States to further increase the amount of nationalized sectors of their economies and
37 exploitation of their natural resources, such as oil, gas and minerals in order to protect them from private
38 sector interests;
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40 2. *Further encourages* African States to reinvest the profits acquired through nationalization in social
41 programs such as healthcare, welfare and education;
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43 3. *Calls for* increased South-South collaboration, including investments, in order to promote a sustainable
44 development suited for the particular needs of these countries;
- 45
46 4. *Recommends* Member States to overcome the injustice caused by agricultural subsidies in the developed
47 States by supporting the establishment of a fund aimed at ensuring the development of a sustainable
48 African agriculture in which:
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50 a. the contributors to this fund should consist of the Member States which are already actively
51 subsidizing farmers within their own borders,

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- b. each contribution should consist of the average percentage of subsidies provided by these Member States,
 - c. this fund should be administrated jointly by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the African Union (AU),
 - d. it is the duty and the right of these instances to ensure that these subsidies go towards the agricultural sector of the receiving countries,
 - e. in any event of a violation of the receiving countries' obligations regarding the proper distribution of the funds, the UNDP and the AU would have the right to:
 - i. adopt a "Blame and shame" approach, which means reporting the violation to the United Nations General Assembly and make all Member States aware of the aforementioned violations;
 - ii. in the case a violation happens again within two consecutive years of the funding, the AU and the UNDP would have the right to suspend the subsidies for the Member States violating the rules;
5. *Further recommends* the establishment of a "Crop Insurance Scheme" within African States to prevent the increased debt of farmers towards loans and international creditors which entails that:
- a. such scheme allows the African farmers, in exchange for a minimal amount of money, to benefit from a governmental protection regarding the loss of crops caused by natural disasters or environmental crises,
 - b. the amount of money should be paid by the farmers directly to the government through the governmental body specialized in agricultural affairs, department or ministry, and would be renewable every year;
6. *Calls upon* Member States to keep in mind the importance of respecting planet Earth and its natural resources and, for this purpose, recommends to the African States to promote and adopt greener development strategies.

Code: GA/RES/2/3

Committee: General Assembly

Subject: *Africa's Economic Development, Exploitation of Natural Resources and National Sovereignty*

1 *Recognizing* Agricultural Africa (AGRIFICA) as a conference that focuses on agriculture-based programs that deal
2 with the importance of Africa's economic development,
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4 *Welcoming* the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development (CAAD) program that encourages a Green
5 Revolution Africa, which emphasizes the role of agriculture in development,
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7 *Recognizing* the work of the Secretary General's High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crises which
8 combats the current global food crises, negatively affecting food prices and stunting national economic development
9 globally,
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11 *Deeply conscious* of the right to sovereignty as defined in the United Nations Charter,
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13 *Affirming* resolution A/RES/65/284 New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and
14 international support and resolution A/66/329 Follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and
15 Doha Declaration on Financing for Development focusing on the clear governance within the African states as an
16 essential part of investments in the region,
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18 *Reaffirming* the United Nation ability to ensure Articles 23, 24, and 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human
19 Rights (1948), which emphasizes the right of the employment in accordance to universal standards,
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21 *Recognizing* the link between economic development and sustainability, and Member States' further commitment to
22 the development in the African region, keeping in mind the sovereignty rights of each Member State,
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24 *Emphasizing* the importance of integrated efforts at all levels of cooperation in assisting the African continent,
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26 *Bearing in mind* that the sovereignty of African States could not be guaranteed without giving them the ability to
27 establish their own investment conditions,
28

29 *Stressing* greater cooperation among international institutions such as the United Nations Development Programme
30 and the World Bank, regional institutions, such as the African Development Bank, New Partnership for Africa's
31 Development (NEPAD), and the African Union, foreign investors, and African nations to ensure all aspects of
32 investment for development are discussed by all relevant stakeholders,
33

34 *Recognizing* the need for investments in sustainable economic activities in order to reduce the dependency on finite
35 natural resources in Africa and to increase the development of the local community,
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37 *Reaffirming* the need for Member States to continue their pledged commitments stated in the Millennium
38 Declaration (2001) on creating a sustainable Africa,
39

40 *The General Assembly Plenary,*
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- 42 1. *Endorses* the possibility of the international community's presence in the AGRIFICA's annual
43 technology summit, as well as the future acquisition of those technologies for agricultural development
44 within the different forums and conferences;
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- 46 2. *Calls on* the international community to further implement programs through CAAD to have a
47 partnership with the Food and Agriculture Development Program and United Nations Development
48 Program in order to sustain its purpose regarding sustainable development;
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- 50 3. *Requests* improved cooperation between the Secretary General's High-Level Task Force on
51 collaborative efforts and the UN member participants such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF),

- 52 the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations
53 (DPKO);
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- 55 4. *Acknowledges* the importance of recognition and approval from the African host country to receive and
56 participate in the diverse investment activities:
57 a. inviting bilateral communication between the host nation and the investor,
58 b. allowing both parties to have equal access to determine the conditions of the signed contract
59 including, but not limited to;
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 - 61 5. *Recommends* that African Member States consolidate with the rule of law on their land when accepting
62 and redistributing the profits received, in order to insure transparency for sustainability;
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 - 64 6. *Further Recommends* that the External public or private investor to offer equal opportunity
65 employment to the population within the host country;
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 - 67 7. *Encourages* the local workers to participate in the similar benefits offered to other employees
68 employed by the investor company, giving the opportunity for training and growth within a given
69 business as well as educational programs that would foster societal benefits for the host country;
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 - 71 8. *Calls upon* the international community to allow the governments of the African Union (AU) to have
72 an influence upon the profits made in their region by investments as well as in the way they are
73 distributed within the country by:
74 a. distributing the profits made to the social, political, and economic agenda within the host
75 country,
76 b. acknowledging the unity of African States and the opportunity of possible aid to other
77 Member States seeking it;
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 - 79 9. *Encourages* the creation of African regional investment platforms to foster a fair and transparent
80 competition between investors, whether private or public, African or not, in order to ensure that both
81 African private and public sectors would be able to have the opportunity to choose the source of
82 funding that is the most in accordance to their economical policies and investment conditions;
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 - 84 10. *Invites* the nations of the African continent to consider all options and discuss all aspects when making
85 decision on possible investments from outside sources such as foreign investors by opening channels
86 of communication through regional institutions such as the African Union, NEPAD, and the African
87 Development Bank as well as international institutions such as the UNDP and the World Bank;
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 - 89 11. *Encourages* the African Member States and possible investors to promote sustainable investments in
90 their common interest by developing value-adding activities in Africa;
91
 - 92 12. *Encourages* Member States to consider bilateral investment treaties (BIT) whereas the BIT would:
93 a. provide state to state partnership and would promote mutual gains and regulation on the use of
94 resources in securing the welfare of the state and of its people,
95 b. provide developmental aspects such as infrastructure, transportation, social services, and
96 institutional capacity,
97 c. safeguard the welfare of both investing and Member State under the provision of such treaty
98 that is protected under the international law,
99 d. utilize the international center of settlement of investment dispute (ICSID) as monitoring
100 body to investigate and to foster necessary actions to act as safeguards on the welfare of both
101 Member States.

Code: GA/RES/2/4

Committee: General Assembly Plenary

Subject: *Africa's economic development, exploitation of natural resources, and national sovereignty*

1 *Recalling* resolution A/RES/65/284 'New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and
2 international support' which states that Africa is primarily responsible for their own economic and social
3 development, and that their development efforts should be supported by enabling the international economic
4 environment,

5
6 *Recalling* the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership
7 for Africa's Development (NEPAD),

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9 *Recalling* resolution A/RES/55/2 'United Nations Millennium Declaration' which lists the respect for nature as one
10 of its values and principles, and that prudence must be shown in the management of all living species and natural
11 resources, in accordance with the precepts of sustainable development,

12
13 *Underscoring* the importance and commitment to the four pillars established by the The Comprehensive Africa
14 Agriculture Development Programme: Land & Water Management, Market Access, Food Supply & Hunger, and
15 Agricultural Resources,

16
17 *Believing* that exploitation and abundant misuse of natural resources are capable of being prevented by effectively
18 utilizing certain mechanisms such as Good Corporate Governance,

19
20 *Referring to* the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) which defines Environmental Impact
21 Assessment (EIA) as the process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the biophysical, social and
22 other relevant effects of development proposals prior to major decisions being taken and commitments made,

23
24 *Recognizing* the importance of transparency and accountability of EIAs that allows sovereign Member States to use
25 their voice in decision-making regarding the positive and negative impacts of environmental investments, initiatives
26 and projects,

27
28 *Concerned* with the socio-economic gap in civil societies and the rapid rise of inequalities amongst different classes
29 and the social unrest linked to a lack of economic opportunities,

30
31 *Reaffirming* resolution A/64/258 "Agricultural technology for development" that states that agricultural technologies
32 are vital to sustainable rural developments,

33
34 *Seeking* new methods that foster the economic and social development of the agricultural sector in Africa,

35
36 *Guided by* the principles stated under Agribusiness Africa (Agrifrica), highlighting on agricultural prosperity as its
37 primary objective,

38
39 *Commending* the efforts of Agrifrica's initiatives in furthering the establishment of agricultural programs on partner-
40 based projects which includes assistance in raising finance, provision of training and mentoring to small farmers,

41
42 *Confident* in the progress instituted through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) with their program
43 Global Alliances for Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in their objective to mainstream the
44 global ICT agenda into the broader United Nations development agenda for enhancing the achievement of
45 internationally agreed development, notably reduction in poverty,

46
47 *Recognizing* the important work done by United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization
48 (UNESCO) in the field of education and development, notably through their Teacher Training Initiative for Sub-
49 Saharan Africa (TTISSA),

50

51 *Recognizing* the Programme of Action for the United Nations Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990
52 (UNPAAERD), where UNESCO had specifically been charged to promote the development of human resources that
53 Africa needed and strengthen multilateral cooperation,
54

55 *Also recognizing* the work of UNESCO's Africa Department in developing a strategy that intends to set up
56 development-oriented programs, which places particular emphasis on strategic areas such as the link between
57 culture, education and development, technology, innovation and science education, culture and sustainable
58 development,
59

60 *Supporting* the Institute of International Education which encourages the international exchange of education,
61 training which develops innovative skills in the younger generation that will soon lead the African continent,
62

63 *Noting* that conferences, forums and summits can increase the participation of successful African entrepreneurs
64 interested in giving back to their communities and inspiring the new generation of African leaders, especially
65 students who could potentially gain internships or careers with the support of these important participants;
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67 *Acknowledging* social media as a vital tool, as it is not just beneficial, but essential for information sharing with
68 Africa and the international community,
69

70 *The General Assembly Plenary,*
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72 1. *Encourages* Member States to take into account the principle of Good Corporate Governance (GCG),
73 which requires a skill-oriented process, in supporting domestic firms as well as requiring these firms to
74 consider the GCG guidelines in their various initiatives;
75

76 2. *Recommends* Member States to incorporate EIAs which will:
77

78 a. give Member States the platform to use their voice and exercise their sovereignty in deliberations
79 regarding investments in the realms of economic development, and the use of natural resources
80 and land use,
81

82 b. require decision-makers to account for environmental values in their decisions,
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84 c. require their decisions to be justified in light of detailed environmental studies and public
85 comments on the potential environmental impacts of any program or initiative,
86

87 d. foster transparency in order to ensure trust among various levels in civil society;
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89 3. *Encourages* Member States to arrange investments that facilitate a mutual gain, acknowledges sovereignty,
90 and foster equality in decision-making among the contracting parties in regards to the developmental
91 programs, infrastructure strategies, and socio-economic initiatives;
92

93 4. *Endorses* Agrifrica as a model for Member States and Non-Governmental Organizations in their pursuit of
94 economic development with emphasis on the agricultural sector;
95

96 5. *Emphasizes* the significance of information dissemination in circulating and spearheading useful know-how
97 on farming and agricultural techniques by utilizing Information Technology (IT) as well as incorporating
98 social media as an approach of information transfer and sharing information on agricultural techniques for
99 sustainable development, and educating people on techniques and approach on agri-businesses;
100

101 6. *Recommends* the implementation of the knowledge and practical application of instructors which are from
102 NGOs, knowledgeable migrants, and existing practitioners within Africa whose expertise in the fields of
103 sustainable farming techniques, and the skills needed to manage and market agricultural yields can be used
104 to teach the aforementioned groups for establishing and providing well-versed persons of whom can further
105 the education of people with similar fates;
106

107 7. *Encourages* Member States to utilize, promote and provide incentives for local investors to participate in
108 the mainstream of an open market to compete with the demand of the international market;
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- 107 8. *Endorses* the increase in both crop and livestock productivity and to strengthen resilience of agricultural
108 systems;
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- 110 9. *Suggests* that national and local leaders incorporate agricultural producers as strategic players in the market
111 economy by utilizing recent innovations of science and technology take part in the market economy in
112 order to becomes a net exporter between Member States;
113
- 114 10. *Urges* Member States of the African continent to commit to accelerating agriculture and rural development
115 in their budget expenditures;
116
- 117 11. *Draws attention* to Member States lacking natural resources to learn about new initiatives that act as a
118 catalyst for economic development;
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- 120 12. *Calls upon* Member States and civil society to work with the countries of Africa to establish reintegration
121 and educational programs which will foster the economic and sustainable development needs of refugees
122 and displaced persons of war torn areas and those who have suffered ethnic, minority, gender and
123 indigenous abuses, in an effort establish self-reliance in resource development;
124
- 125 13. *Endorses* facilitators to be directed to teach in African regions which do not hold the geographical benefits
126 of agricultural production, but rather, must rely on natural resources within their borders for durable
127 economic development;
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- 129 14. *Encourages* the establishment of training programs through ICT that will allow for access and the ability
130 for studying knowledge and documents that are beneficial and crucial to the continued education for skill
131 sets:
132 a. used as a valuable tool to for education through specific online courses,
133 b. funded under the ECOSOC Programme for Global Alliances for ICT and Development (GAID),
134 c. utilized to provide video feeds for the teaching of specified equipment and techniques of
135 sustainable development practice,
136 d. ultimately culminating in providing computer services in teaching facilities which can further
137 assist in the implementation of teaching guidelines;
138
- 139 15. *Declares accordingly* with the committed Member States to the development of instituting this program
140 from the regions of Southeast Asia, Oceania, Europe, Latin America and the African countries themselves
141 to establish interregional scholarship and financial aid programs that will assist in developing
142 knowledgeable teachers and long term results;
143
- 144 16. *Suggests* UNESCO’s Africa Department, in line with their mandate and strategy, to accelerate information
145 sharing of agricultural technologies, and small business development by facilitating an annual broadcasted
146 “Agricultural, Business, and Community Development (ABCD) Summit” which will have:
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- 148 a. workshops focusing on recent innovations in agricultural technology and viable business models
149 led by entrepreneurs, environmental experts, and engineers,
150 b. training programs regarding better utilization of their environment to stimulate growth of crops
151 and minimize the exploitation of natural resources,
152 c. forums regarding best-practices for local businesses regarding using social media, successful
153 business models, and other means to foster a self-sustaining businesses,
154 d. internship opportunities for individuals interested in organizational development for future
155 conferences, as well as the overall development of the African economy;
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- 157 17. *Encourages* other regions suffering from agricultural and economic difficulties to incorporate similar
158 summits to learn from experiences this conference will offer in order to create an effective curriculum
159 tailored to their regional priorities;
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- 161 18. *Supports* frameworks to foster teacher and student exchanges throughout the African Union (AU) to further
162 the development of solidarity and integrity of the African culture;

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19. *Considers* the assistance of the AU to support this program by voluntarily contributing an amount of 0.01 percent of the annual budget for the funding of the teachers;
20. *Further encourages* the UNESCO, through their TTISSA programs, serve as a guiding format for progressively implemented teaching curriculum, and be further utilized to assist in funding and the coordination in the implementation of the diverse teachers who are essential to the growth and posterity of the African people;
21. *Considers* the need for a stronger and more consolidated African civil society to consolidate the African voices in the international community.

Code: GA/RES/2/5

Committee: General Assembly

Subject: *Africa's Economic Development, Exploitation of Natural Resources and National Sovereignty*

1 *Recognizing* the full sovereignty of each Member State as an imperative factor to foster mutual respect and equality
2 for development among all states,
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4 *Emphasizing* the crucial role of the African Union (AU) to forward African interests in addressing Africa's economic
5 development,
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7 *Bearing in mind* the Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2) regarding Millennium Development Goals and
8 specifically goal number 1 on the Eradication of Poverty,
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10 *Emphasizing* the importance of integrated efforts at the international, national and regional levels in helping the
11 African continent,
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13 *Taking note of* the recent contributions of the African Capacity-Building Foundation in improving regional
14 capacities for the African Union and strengthen the African national governments,
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16 *Guided by* the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) as an overarching framework for the
17 development of Member States,
18

19 Recognizing the success of microfinance initiatives in improving the lives of people in the grassroots level,
20

21 *Reaffirming* the need for concrete actions made by developed countries as stated in the Millennium Declaration
22 (A/RES/55/2) specifically on the development of Africa,
23

24 *Reminding* Member States to improve cooperation and dialogue along with their partners in the international
25 community and among other Member States,
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27 *The General Assembly Plenary,*
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- 29 1. *Endorses* the possibility of the international community's presence in the AGRIFICA's annual
30 technology summit, as well as the future acquisition of those technologies for agricultural development
31 within the different forums and conferences;
32
- 33 2. *Calls on* the international community to further implement programs through CAAD to have a
34 partnership with the Food and Agriculture Development Program and United Nations Development
35 Program in order to sustain its purpose regarding sustainable development;
36
- 37 3. *Requests* improved cooperation between the Secretary General's High-Level Task Force on
38 collaborative efforts and the UN member participants such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF),
39 the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations
40 (DPKO);
41
- 42 4. *Acknowledges* the importance of recognition and approval from the African host country to receive and
43 participate in the diverse investment activities:
 - 44 a. inviting bilateral communication between the host nation and the investor,
 - 45 b. allowing both parties to have equal access to determine the conditions of the signed contract
46 including, but not limited to;
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- 48 5. *Recommends* that African Member States consolidate with the rule of law on their land when accepting
49 and redistributing the profits received, in order to insure transparency for sustainability;
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- 51 6. *Further Recommends* that the External public or private investor to offer equal opportunity
52 employment to the population within the host country;

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7. *Encourages* the local workers to participate in the similar benefits offered to other employees employed by the investor company, giving the opportunity for training and growth within a given business as well as educational programs that would foster societal benefits for the host country;
 8. *Calls upon* the international community to allow the governments of the African Union (AU) to have an influence upon the profits made in their region by investments as well as in the way they are distributed within the country by:
 - a. distributing the profits made to the social, political, and economic agenda within the host country,
 - b. acknowledging the unity of African States and the opportunity of possible aid to other Member States seeking it;
 9. *Encourages* the creation of African regional investment platforms to foster a fair and transparent competition between investors, whether private or public, African or not, in order to ensure that both African private and public sectors would be able to have the opportunity to choose the source of funding that is the most in accordance to their economical policies and investment conditions;
 10. *Invites* the nations of the African continent to consider all options and discuss all aspects when making decision on possible investments from outside sources such as foreign investors by opening channels of communication through regional institutions such as the African Union, NEPAD, and the African Development Bank as well as international institutions such as the UNDP and the World Bank;
 11. *Encourages* the African Member States and possible investors to promote sustainable investments in their common interest by developing value-adding activities in Africa;
 12. *Encourages* Member States to consider bilateral investment treaties (BIT) whereas the BIT would:
 - a. provide state to state partnership and would promote mutual gains and regulation on the use of resources in securing the welfare of the state and of its people,
 - b. provide developmental aspects such as infrastructure, transportation, social services, and institutional capacity,
 - c. safeguard the welfare of both investing and Member State under the provision of such treaty that is protected under the international law,
 - d. utilize the international center of settlement of investment dispute (ICSID) as monitoring body to investigate and to foster necessary actions to act as safeguards on the welfare of both Member States.
 13. *Strongly calls* for strengthening the institutional capacities of African national governments to have more voice in the global community through building regional capacities for the African Union by:
 - a. enhancing the effectiveness of existing sub-regional and pan-African institutions such as the Pan African Institute for Development, Pan-African Development Information Systems,
 - b. increasing capacity building efforts for the African Union in terms of accountability through increased budget oversight and training programs;
 14. *Encourages* Member States to develop Official Development Assistance in Least Developed African Countries;
 - a. in terms of Best-Practice Sharing, information sharing and Technical Assistance in Infrastructure,
 - b. to create capacity-building Measures to develop competitive advantages in the Least Developed African States,
 - c. to build investor trust in the region;
 15. *Endorses* microfinance initiatives by the African Development Bank and other financial institutions to small and medium enterprises in the African region:
 - a. in combining the Best Practices of Traditional and Modern Microfinance approaches towards poverty eradication,

- 108 b. to help empower poor, rural African women to improve their lives through small-business
109 loans;
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- 111 16. *Strongly encourages* Member States on a two tiered review mechanism to ensure transparency and
112 good governance among African States through:
113 a. a peer review mechanism under the supervision of the African Union regarding economic
114 governance issues and proper usage of foreign investments,
115 b. voluntary peer review mechanism of the African Peer Review Mechanism, under the New
116 Partnership for Africa’s Development regarding political governance issues;
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- 118 17. *Encourages* intercontinental trade between African States and other Member States to utilize their
119 resources and boost economy;
120
- 121 18. *Concurs* that cooperation between Member States in assisting in the strengthening of the African
122 region is vital to the development of its people.

United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Agenda

1. Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication
2. Institutional framework for sustainable development
3. The social dimension of the green economy

Declarations adopted

	Title	Vote
UNCSD/1/1	Declaration on the Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication	Adopted by acclamation

Code: UNCSD/1/1

Committee: United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Subject: *Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication*

1/1. Declaration on the Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

1 *Reaffirming* the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,
2
3 *Guided by* the Rio Principles and Clauses of General Assembly resolution 64/236, as well as Institutional
4 Arrangements to Follow Up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development adopted by United
5 Nations General Assembly in resolutions 47/191 of 1993,
6
7 *Realizing* Principle 9 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, which state that the
8 international community should cooperate to strengthen good practices as they relate to environmental protection,
9
10 *Reiterating* The Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation adopted during
11 World Summit on Sustainable Development of 2002,
12
13 *Recalling* the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development 57/254 of December 20, 2002,
14
15 *Having considered* the United Nations Environmental Program Annual Report for 2010 and all related reports,
16
17 *Taking into consideration* the International Decade for Action, “Water for Life” 2005-2015 adopted under General
18 Assembly resolution 58/217 of December 23, 2003,
19
20 *Noting* the Dublin Statement on Water and Sustainable Development conference of 31 January 1992,
21
22 *Reinforcing* the Rio Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of 14 May 2003,
23
24 *Referring* to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 in Jamaica,
25
26 *Having studied* the G20 and APEC Leaders Summit of 2009 in Singapore,
27
28 *Fully aware* of the Earth Charter of June 29, 2000,
29
30 *Welcoming* governments, all relevant regional and international organizations and the United Nations, to proactively
31 cooperate on developing and implementing commonly shared goals and commitments,
32
33 *Appreciating* the efforts of various United Nations institutions, specifically the United Nations Framework
34 Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Development Program,
35
36 *Seeking* participation of all members of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development concerning
37 population size, carbon emission levels and the level of economic and industrial development, accepting
38 differentiated responsibility for environmental pollution as the primary cause of the problem,
39
40 *Further emphasizing* the importance of a consensus outcome and action-based policy sessions,
41
42 *Guided by* the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, emphasizing the inherent role of the green economy
43 in reducing poverty and providing new opportunities for employment and growth,
44
45 *Emphasizing* the importance of maintaining a green economy in ensuring the well-being of all current and future
46 citizens of the world,
47
48 *Reminding* that the transition to a green economy presents a major opportunity for the creation of local markets and
49 lower energy costs which would lead to increased self-sustainability of Member States,

50
51 *Further deploring* the objective of enhancing involvement of the civil society and local communities, as well as
52 promoting corporate social responsibility and accountability in the implementation of the agenda with respect to the
53 thematic cluster of issues,
54
55 *Keeping in mind* the objective of supporting less developed countries through further implementation of Agenda 21,
56 specifically through financial and technological assistance in respective areas of resource management and capacity-
57 building programs,
58
59 *Referring* to the approach suggested by Agenda 21 and reiterating in particular the principles 20 to 22 that foster the
60 participation of youth, women and indigenous people in transition towards a green economy,
61
62 *Bearing in mind* the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, which recognizes that different nations
63 have diverse histories, economic climates, resources and cultures, all of which directly affect the ability of nations to
64 implement and fund sustainable infrastructure and transportation,
65
66 *Seeking* cooperation among the governments, non-governmental organizations, civil society, individual citizens and
67 the private and public sectors in committing to establish feasible policies that promote green infrastructure and
68 transportation systems,
69
70 *Identifying* the crucial importance of environmentally sustainable, minimally wasteful, and energy efficient
71 infrastructure and transportation systems in achieving a green economy,
72
73 *Drawing attention* to the importance of marine resources, particularly with respect to marine and coastal tourism and
74 aquaculture, which have provided livelihoods for millions of people and more ecological, economic, and social
75 benefits,
76
77 *Bearing in mind* the reclamations of the G-20 and the Asian Petroleum Exporting Countries regarding subsidies for
78 fossil fuels,
79
80 *Believing* in the commitment of all states to develop renewable and sustainable sources of energy with all available
81 resources,
82
83 *Recognizing* previous achievements of the United Nations Development Program in green economy regarding
84 sustainable infrastructure and transportation, such as the Sustainable Building and Climate Initiative, which provides
85 a global platform for industry stakeholders to meet the needs of the sector,
86
87 *Approving* considerations made and decisions taken previously by the United Nations Commissions on Sustainable
88 Development,
89
90 *The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,*

91 92 **GREEN ECONOMY**

- 93
94 1. *Calls upon* the United Nations to adopt the following as the definition for “green economy”:
95
96 a. An economy that operates within the boundaries of sustainable development focused on
97 improved and enduring social equality, economic progress and environmental protection;
98 b. Further, under this definition, the green economy will support social inclusion and substantial
99 reduction of environmental risks and natural resource scarcity while concomitantly fostering
100 education and technology sharing, sovereignty over natural resources and poverty eradication,
101 ensuring the well being of future generations;
102
103 2. *Recommends* the provision of incentives for private industry to promote and adopt a green approach
104 through:
105

- 106 a. Government managed tax incentives, which will be determined by the state;
107 b. Government introduced legislation which guarantees labeling of energy or resource intensive
108 products in order to enable customers to make informed decisions;
109 c. The ongoing development of additional incentives for companies to contribute their green
110 technologies to the pool;
111
112 3. *Recommends* a decrease in price for protected green ideas determined by states when applicable,
113 emphasizing this only applies to activities which occur in developing countries with the aim to prevent
114 an interest reduction in green research in developed countries;
115

116 EDUCATION

- 117
118 4. *Acknowledges* the power of education and its necessary presence in a green economy to equip humanity
119 with the information and tools for a greener world;
120
121 5. *Requests* the creation of a United Nations Program entitled “International Student Mentorship Exchange
122 (ISME),” with the mandate to include the following:
123
124 a. Exchanges one student from a developing nation for a student from a developed nation for the
125 purpose of education in addition to global and international experience seeking to foster internal
126 sustainable development in developing nations implemented through the UNDP;
127 b. Simultaneously providing cultural understanding between nations involved in ISME;
128 c. The specifics of the program in its entirety will be determined by the body at a future date;
129
130 6. *Recognizes* formal and informal education as key mechanisms in addressing long term sustainable
131 development goals;
132

133 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

- 134
135 7. *Notes with concern* the shortage of skill enhancement programs that prepare the workforce for a green
136 economy transition;
137
138 8. *Encourages* the development of programs that alter, improve and fund the development of skills for a
139 new economy such as:
140
141 a. Improve the regional dispersal of funds to foster skill development programs and projects as well
142 as programs to encourage the emergence of new occupations;
143 b. Develop active labor markets that include targeted skill development for vulnerable communities;
144 c. Redesign or adjust existing programs to better match the demand for trainers and teachers;
145 d. Reform a funding system for transfer from national to regional banks while incorporating local
146 projects and programs to better address local needs;
147 e. Encourage funding from the private sector and local initiatives;
148
149 9. *Calls upon* Member States to support small and medium enterprises by facilitating social dialogue
150 between large and small corporations;
151
152 10. *Cautions* against measures that create artificial barriers to trade and protectionism;
153
154 11. *Endorses* vocational training through local community centers and universities by utilizing volunteer
155 educators provided through ICSU and UNESCO;
156
157 12. *Encourages* all Member States to utilize the existing funds within their educational system to provide
158 incentives for those universities that successfully promote, apply and foster green education within their
159 local communities, in particular for underrepresented groups;
160

161 **TECHNOLOGY**

- 162
- 163 13. *Believes* that the availability of affordable green technology for everyone is essential in the transition
- 164 process of Member States to a green economy;
- 165
- 166 14. *Invites* development of incentives for local communities to create innovative and inexpensive green
- 167 economy technologies that will benefit the population and will encourage awareness in adapting green
- 168 economy;
- 169
- 170 15. *Suggests* that the scientific and technological community improves cooperation with other parts of civil
- 171 society, the private sector, government and intergovernmental bodies and further, research agendas
- 172 should be defined through broad participatory approaches involving those in need of scientific
- 173 information, alternative energy sources and change in resource consumption patterns;
- 174
- 175
- 176 16. *Encourages* governments to scale up successful programs as demonstrated by NGOs and other
- 177 stakeholders as well as to extract and follow good practices for progressive national green economic
- 178 measures;
- 179

180 ***International Council for Science***

- 181
- 182 17. *Recognizes* the role of scientific knowledge and research in the transition to the green economy by
- 183 building science advisory mechanisms in all levels of decision making, particularly through the
- 184 International Council for Science (ICSU);
- 185
- 186 18. *Suggests* that Member States fund ICSU research in order to minimize administrative costs through:
- 187 a. Sharing scientists' expertise to create an information pool to develop green technologies and
- 188 innovative approaches on environmental issues;
- 189 b. Technological transfer and skills development of Member States, and;
- 190 c. Transparently providing technology created by the ICSU to all the Member States free from patent
- 191 charges as funding is provided by from Member States;
- 192
- 193 19. *Recommends strengthening* scientific policy at regional, national and global levels, which is essential to
- 194 improving the institutional framework for sustainable development.
- 195

196

197 ***United Nations Green Initiatives for Technology***

198

- 199 20. *Recommends* the establishment of a Knowledge Sharing Platform to be called The UN Green Initiatives
- 200 for Technology with the inclusion of all stakeholders of society including national and local
- 201 governments, private companies and organizations and non-governmental organization and members of
- 202 civil societies which allows information about good practices and experiences in the context of the green
- 203 economy and sustainable development to be provided, particularly in regards to technological services,
- 204 goods, and financing resources for green technologies that can help the international community
- 205 transition to the green economy at the local, regional and international level by:
- 206
- 207 a. Creating an online directory in which such policies and best green economic practices can be shared;
- 208 b. Providing expertise to those countries willing to implement such policies effectively;
- 209 c. Directly working together with the expertise actors and the receiving actors;
- 210

211 ***Green Technology Pool (GTP)***

212

- 213 21. *Calls* for the United Nations Development Programme to set up an international trade scheme for green
- 214 technologies, referred to as the Green Technology Pool (GTP), for the purpose of increased transfer and
- 215 dissemination of green technology between Member States and companies, especially between
- 216 developing and developed countries;

- 217
218 22. *Requires* the green technologies within the GTP to:
219 a. Increase energy efficiency;
220 b. Improve recycling and waste management;
221 c. Decrease emissions;
222 d. Maximize the proper utilization of resources;
223 e. Reduce pollution
224 f. Increase use of sustainable energy sources such as solar energy and wind power;
225
226 23. *Encourages* Member States to play an active role in the GTP through:
227 a. Support for the participation of the local and national business and technology sector in the GTP;
228 b. Provision of additional funding on a voluntary basis in order to further subsidize the spread of
229 green technologies;
230 c. Provision of incentives such as, but not limited to tax incentives for those companies who
231 contribute;
232
233 24. *Encourages* companies from the green technology sector to offer their green technologies below the
234 market price within the frame of the GTP;
235
236 25. *Calls* for the GTP to be in accordance with the principles of the World Intellectual Property
237 Organization and other relevant standards;
238
239 26. *Requires* countries or companies that receive technologies from the GTP to meet individual ecological
240 targets, to be monitored by the UNEP, including but not limited to:
241 a. Reduction of emissions and pollution;
242 b. Increased recycling and improved waste management;
243 c. Increased energy efficiency and use of resources;
244
245 27. *Encourages* the GTP to purchase patents for green technologies in order to make vital green
246 technologies available to countries in need;
247
248 28. *Invites* all countries and their companies to benefit from the GTP in order to move towards a greener
249 economy;
250

251 **NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

- 252
253 29. *Cautions* against the overconsumption of natural resources which are critical to vulnerable communities
254 as well as its detrimental effects worldwide in regard to the green economy and the world's ecosystems;
255
256 30. *Emphasizes* the importance of the conservation and protection of marine life in the context of the blue
257 economy;
258
259 31. *Deplores* overfishing as well as illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) for its exploitative
260 effects on local communities and detrimental effects worldwide;
261
262 32. *Deeply alarmed* by widespread overfishing in oceans which leads to a shortage of marine organisms,
263 resource depletion and the upset of the marine ecosystems;
264
265 33. *Encourages* countries to create or uphold targeted policies towards fish stocks such as:
266
267 a. Greater capacity to monitor, analyze and report fishing activities with the aim of better
268 education methods by region;
269 b. Promoting sustainable fisheries, ecosystem and ocean management, to deliver improved
270 economic benefits to developing countries as recognized by the Regional Fisheries
271 Organizations and Agreements;

- 272 c. Recognizing the need for appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for
 273 developing countries;
 274 d. Emphasizing the need to redirect efforts in reforming policies pertaining to fisheries that are
 275 engaged in sustainable development;
 276 e. Increasing commitment to optimizing surveillance and enforcement asset allocation of fisheries
 277 to enhance compliance with national and international regimes with measures such as:
 278 i. Eradication of illegal fisheries;
 279 ii. Protection of the ecological water system in alignment with biodiversity conservation
 280 principles;
 281
 282 34. *Implores* all Member States to recognize the importance of detoxifying polluted waters and to strengthen
 283 the usage of sustainable sources of energy to reduce water pollution in order to maintain the health and
 284 management of marine life;
 285
 286 35. *Emphasizing* the importance of preserving the availability of clean drinking water as a basic human
 287 right, and urges all Member States to support action plans that deal with water purification;
 288
 289 36. *Highlights* water and good water governance as important issues while taking note of the negative
 290 effects of improper waste disposal, and oil spills in regards to accessibility of clean water;
 291
 292 37. *Notes with deep concern* the rapid rate of melting ice caps and the rise of sea levels which is detrimental
 293 to all forms of life;
 294
 295 38. *Expresses* its support for the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea to ensure the
 296 international legal framework effectively addresses the conservation and sustainable use of marine
 297 biodiversity transnationally by identifying gaps and long term strategies and implementing existing
 298 instruments and the possible development of a multilateral agreement;
 299
 300 39. *Recognizing* the role of hydro-power as one of the most renewable sources of energy, essential for the
 301 sustainability and the stability of the economy;
 302
 303 40. *Suggests* all Member States evaluate natural capital to promote the value of natural resources in
 304 economic transactions and international accounting by:
 305
 306 f. Building awareness of the value of the country's natural resources;
 307 g. Assessing the use of natural resources for long-term purposes;
 308 h. Determine the efficiency of short-term programs in protecting the environment while promoting
 309 economic growth;
 310
 311 41. *Reminds* Member States of the Bali Declaration and the guides set forth by this committee that include:
 312
 313 i. The suggestion to intensify national efforts against unlawful and irresponsible depletion of trees;
 314 j. The strengthening of multilateral efforts to address violations of forest law as defined by the Bali
 315 Declaration;
 316 k. Consideration of implementing policies to stop import of illegal timber and strengthen national
 317 biodiversity strategies and action plans;
 318
 319 42. *Encourages* Member States to establish stringent penalties for multinational corporations that violate
 320 existing local laws on marine and forest sustainability;
 321

322 AGRICULTURE

- 323
 324 43. *Recommends* the provision of incentives provided by Member States, in support of sustainable and
 325 autonomous food production with an objective of transitioning to and maintaining a green economy;
 326

- 327 44. *Encourages* action and responsibility of municipal and local governments to foster the advancement of
328 subsistence farming in poverty eradication efforts;
329
- 330 45. *Confirms* that the dissemination of developed Member States' sustainable technology is paramount to
331 agricultural progress in developing countries;
332
- 333 46. *Affirms* the need for hunger eradication programs, thus alleviating poverty and stimulating the economy
334 by:
335
- 336 a. Incorporate a range of existing initiatives in an effort to assemble a multi-sector array of public
337 interventions to quell both chronic and emergency-level hunger and guarantee universal access
338 to food;
 - 339 b. Integrate the unemployed into the workforce, which increases family income, and redistributes
340 resources as deemed necessary by the Member State utilizing relevant programs;
 - 341 c. Implement food-security interventions which include programs targeting access to relief as both
342 regular and emergency interventions;
- 343
- 344 47. *Endorses* initiatives promoting sustainable consumption patterns of agricultural products;
345
- 346 48. *Cautions* against multinational monopolies on agricultural production;
347
- 348 49. *Resolves* to promote the exchange of local or indigenous agrarian knowledge as a viable alternative for
349 attaining sustainable agriculture that assists developing Member States;
350

351 WASTE MANAGEMENT

- 352
- 353 50. *Strongly suggests* countries recognize and embrace their responsibility for effective and comprehensive
354 waste management in the transition to a green economy;
355
- 356 51. *Suggests* subsidies for countries to improve or design efficient waste management systems which include
357 components such as:
358
- 359 d. Efficient water management systems which include:
 - 360 i. A Closed-cycle water systems;
 - 361 ii. Water filtration facilities;
 - 362 iii. Filtration standards for water purification;
 - 363 iv. Improved water sanitary condition in rivers and seas by setting sewer systems;
 - 364 e. Recycling systems which include the introduction of:
 - 365 i. Increase in the number of recycling stations;
 - 366 ii. Investment in recycling technology;
 - 367 iii. The production of sustainable products which can be recycled easily in partnership
368 with the business and manufacturing communities;
 - 369 iv. Establishment of international standards related to the recycling process;
 - 370 v. Introduction of waste categorization, particularly within lesser developed countries;
 - 371 f. Disposal systems which include components such as:
 - 372 i. Waste water reduction technology and monitoring systems;
 - 373 ii. Transformation of discarded waste into a renewable energy such as biogas and
374 electricity;
- 375
- 376 52. *Affirms* that the safe, scientific and environmentally-sound methods of management, treatment, disposal
377 and reuse of waste should be undertaken;
378
- 379 53. *Considers* the expansion of energy-efficient individual heating systems such as Combined Heat and
380 Power Plants (CHPs) where available, to bring cleaner sources for fuel and heat;
381

- 382 54. *Encourages* countries to reduce resource-intensive products by installing a product labeling scheme to
383 enable customers to choose products that are less resource-intensive;
384
385 55. *Strongly encourages* Member States establish or maintain an efficient national waste policy to help
386 reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy conservation, raise water efficiency and enhance
387 productivity of the land;
388
389 56. Considers the fundamental principles of the national waste policy should establish:
390 a. A shared responsibility for reducing the environmental, health and safety footprint of products
391 and materials across the manufacture, supply, consumption chain and at end-of-life;
392 b. An improved market with efficient and effective markets that operate with waste and recovery
393 resources with local technology and innovation being sought after internationally;
394 c. Efforts for sustainability with less waste and improved use of waste to achieve broader
395 environmental, social and economic benefits;
396 d. A reduction in hazard and risk by the reduction of potentially hazardous content of wastes with
397 consistent, safe and accountable waste recovery, handling and disposal;
398 e. Tailored solutions with increased capacity in regional, remote and indigenous communities to
399 manage waste and recovery and re-usable resources;
400 f. Evidence provided through access by decision makers to meaningful, accurate and current
401 national waste and resource recovery data and information to measure progress, educate and
402 inform the behavior and the choices of the community.
403

404 **TRANSPORTATION**

- 405
406 57. *Encourages* governments, individuals, and corporations to recognize the importance of green transportation and
407 infrastructure in the transition to a green economy;
408
409 58. *Strongly encourages* corporations around the world to recognize the importance of a green economy by using
410 sustainable alternative energy sources in powering infrastructures and transportation systems;
411
412 59. *Urges* Member States to promote environmentally sustainable practices by:
413 a. Developing a national plan of action which will serve as a timeline and framework in the transition to green
414 infrastructure and transportation systems;
415 b. Creating public transportation systems that are both environmentally sustainable and accessible to all
416 citizens;
417 c. Rewarding citizens and corporations with tax incentives for achieving a set of internationally accepted
418 sustainability standards designed to assess the progress of the transition to sustainable infrastructure and
419 transportation systems;
420 d. Ensuring that vehicles and structures used for governmental purposes are sustainable and efficient;
421
422 60. *Suggests* that Member States utilize the GTP as an international knowledge-sharing platform in which
423 individual nations, corporations, and individuals can share expertise on the development and
424 implementation of environmentally sustainable infrastructure and transportation systems;
425
426 61. *Further Suggests* that individuals assist in the transition to green infrastructure and transportation
427 systems by incorporating sustainable practices into their daily lives;
428

429 **HYBRID ECONOMY AND FUNDING MECHANISMS**

- 430
431 62. *Recognizes* the concept of a hybrid economy, for the purposes of this paper, as a process of staggered
432 and methodical integration of green components, policies and practices to existing and the emerging
433 industries within local, regional, and global economies, while preserving and improving development of
434 industries to ensure economic stability;
435
436 63. *Affirms* the paramount importance of a transition to a hybrid economy which includes:

- 437 g. The safe-guarding of significant markets within each Member States' sovereign economies for the
438 purpose of preserving growth and stability of industries, lowering tariffs of international sea
439 faring trade in line with World Trade Organization standards;
- 440 h. Encouraging staggered integration of green components into a country's economy with
441 proportionate sections of markets set forth by complying nations;
442
- 443 64. *Requests* that individual states combat unemployment via the creation of sustainable green jobs and
444 opportunities for local industries:
- 445 a. Introducing investment in skills training for green jobs;
446 b. Stressing that green jobs are effective in combating poverty in countries that are not well equipped
447 with adequate potential and technology necessary for the transition towards a green economy;
448 c. Reaffirming that green jobs will create equal opportunities for women, youth, as well as rural and
449 urban communities;
450 d. Supporting local and national green industries in expansion and growth by providing political and
451 legal support;
452
- 453 65. *Emphasizes* the importance of utilizing industry as a mechanism of poverty eradication by creating
454 employment opportunities and further scaling down trade barriers to promote trade, thus enlarging
455 industry and employment through organizations such as United Nations Industrial Development
456 Organization, United Nations Environmental Programme, and International Labor Organization;
457
- 458 66. *Advocates* fostering an environment which incentivizes domestic and foreign investment in green
459 economies, in particular:
- 460 e. Emphasizing political stability and strength of government pertaining to the legitimacy and
461 safeguarding of markets in the purpose of incentivizing domestic and foreign investment;
462 f. Encouraging the voluntary utilization of the United Nations Development Programme to promote
463 efficient governance and a positive platform for investment;
464
- 465 67. *Devotes* attention to the challenge facing all countries in adapting to a green economy by requesting
466 cooperation from multinational or intergovernmental organizations, to provide loans at favorable interest
467 rates to developing nations for the purpose of green initiatives;
468
- 469 68. *Advocates* the use of global and regional non-governmental organizations for the purpose of micro-
470 financing green initiatives;
471
- 472 69. *Proposes* the expansion of the already existing "Debt for Nature" financial mechanism project which
473 exchanges a developing state's monetary debt for green initiative ensuring the protection of biodiversity
474 with market incentives and further would establish:
- 475 g. Direct correlation in terms of funding between money spent on forestation and the offsetting of
476 sovereign debt to be agreed upon by both parties;
477 h. Further transactions which will be monitored by the United Nations Development Programme;
478
- 479 70. *Urges* Member States to engage in sustainable public procurement of goods and services such as
480 buildings, rail and road infrastructure, waste management and other services, and purchases of office
481 supplies and energy, for example by applying the approach of the Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable
482 Public Procurement;
483
- 484 71. *Suggests* a financial support program which facilitates the flow of economic assistance from developed
485 countries through periodic payments at five year intervals to developing countries in order to subsidize
486 the transition to a green economy, including but not limited to infrastructure, significant markets,
487 environmentally friendly goods and services, production and manufacturing of green technologies which
488 further requires:
- 489 a. The regulation of such investments would be solely up to the governments of which the finances
490 would be granted, such checks and balances would be regulated by, but not limited to, the
491 World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in reports given every five years;

- 492 b. The direction of subsidies to be to the discretion of the government according to the previously
493 stated criteria;
494
- 495 72. *Empowers* further discussion and debate on the reform of the global carbon credit market in an effort to
496 mitigate its current negative impact on international trade and consumption;
497
- 498 73. *Recommends* that the principal mandate of the Regional Green Fund to include:
499 a. Expanding the role of civil society and local communities in decision-making processes
500 regarding the transition towards a green economy;
501 b. Ensuring that local initiatives are elevated in national and regional support through discussions
502 on funding priorities;
503 c. Allocating funds to training centers providing basic technical trainings that are in compliance
504 with national policies for the transition to a green economy;
505 d. Provision of financial support for Member States transitioning towards a green economy;
506
- 507 74. *Proposes* the creation of Regional Green Fund that would permit to:
508 a. Focus the specified financial resources that are allocated for green and sustainable development
509 by donor countries, UNEP, NGOs and other financial institutions with a sustainable
510 development budget in regional funds that would be more efficient;
511 b. Set regional plans that will effectively address regional specific needs while involving local
512 community members in the process of moving towards a green economy;
513 c. Insist on Member States responsibility to monitor monetary resources and ensure proper usage
514 of funds,
515 d. Strengthen cooperation between developing and developed countries and between local
516 communities, while ensuring mutual respect and responsibility towards advancements;
517
- 518 75. *Further recommends* the creation of Regional Green Council, in conjunction with UNEP, that would be
519 in charge of managing and distributing the financial resources of the Regional Green Fund to the
520 different projects submitted, in accordance with the following guidelines:
521 a. An equal representation of all beneficiary countries in the Regional Green Council;
522 b. The creation of national and regional meetings on a quarterly basis to ensure that cohesive
523 measures are applied and to encourage communication between beneficiary countries;
524 c. Distribution of the funds must be fair to all beneficiary countries;
525
- 526 76. *Suggests* that the Regional Green Council utilize the following selection priorities:
527 a. All projects must relate the transition to a green economy and sustainable development;
528 b. All projects must involve members of the local communities;
529 c. All projects must originate as local and regional initiatives;
530 d. All projects must directly benefit the local community;
531
- 532 77. *Calls upon* the already existing financial institutions and the private sector to support the formation of
533 the Regional Green Funds and Green Council and the localization of the funds into it;
534
- 535 78. *Urges* the international community to create subsidies for renewable energy in order to give developing
536 countries opportunities to develop in a green and sustainable way;
537 e. Suggesting a second set of objectives to be discussed after the exhaustion of the timeline set
538 forth by the Millennium Development Goals in which further sustainable development would
539 be encompassed;
540 f. Requesting the General Assembly Plenary to organize a 2015 conference in which all Member
541 States are invited to participate and further discuss these issues.
542
- 543 79. *Encourages* an agreement on sustainable development goals as a universally acceptable concept for
544 setting key goals and future elaborated targets which respect national realities and priorities and provide
545 a basis for measurement by:
546

- 547 80. *Has resolved* that upon careful deliberation during the closing stages of the conference the following
548 have been agreed upon:
549 a. The convention is to be named “The Declaration on Green Economy”
550 b. The formulation of the Conference of the Green Economy on Sustainable Development (GESD)
551 c. The official dates for the GESD is to be 5 years upon the conclusion of the Rio+20.
552
- 553 81. *Designates* the Commission on Sustainable Development to:
554 a. Formulate an outcome document for the Convention on Green Economy;
555 b. Oversee and strengthen collaboration among the United Nations Environmental Programme,
556 United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Commission on Sustainable
557 Development;
558 c. Achieve productive partnership among environmental management groups as well as social and
559 economic organizations in order to help instigate and sustain green economy;
560 d. Increase efficiency and the roll of the international scientific community in creating green
561 policies;
562 e. Coordinate among Member States to ensure policies for sustainable development are undertaken;
563
- 564 82. *Further invites* the participation of the members of these bodies:
565 a. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
566 b. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
567 c. United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD);
568
- 569 83. *Recommends* that the Conference on Green Economy be guided by the following principles:
570 a. The provided universally-accepted definition for “green economy” (GE);
571 b. The primary responsibility of Member States in implementing a green economy for their
572 respective countries in the future;
573
- 574 84. *Encourages* the universal expansion of membership of the United Nations Environmental Programme.

Security Council

Agenda

1. Protection of civilians in armed conflicts
2. Reform of the Security Council
3. The Issue in Central Africa (added at the conference)

Resolutions adopted

	Title	Y	N	A
SC/RES/1/1	Protection of civilians in armed conflicts	Adopted by acclamation		
SC/RES/1/2	Protection of civilians in armed conflicts	14	0	1
SC/RES/1/3	Protection of civilians in armed conflicts	9	3	3
SC/PRST/3/1	The Issue in Central Africa	Adopted by acclamation		

1 *Recalling* its attachment to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1949 Geneva Conventions,
2
3 *Deeply conscious* about the number of civilian casualties that occur during armed conflicts,
4
5 *Deeply convinced* that the protection of civilians lies at the heart of peacekeeping missions,
6
7 *Reaffirming* that the mandates of peacekeeping forces include the protection of civilians, as well as the protection of
8 humanitarian missions that aim to provide food, water, education, medical supplies and health care assistance,
9
10 *Declaring accordingly* that impeding peacekeepers' work and the hindrance of humanitarian work is a violation of
11 international law as it jeopardises the overall security of civilians,
12
13 *Reaffirming* that peacekeeping operations should take place respecting territorial integrity and state sovereignty,
14
15 *Fully believing* that the efficient training of UN troops positively affects the efficiency of peacekeepers in protecting
16 civilians,
17
18 *Aware* that each Member State has the option of committing itself to sending troops to peacekeeping missions,
19 should it evaluate this action as valuable for the welfare of the international community,
20
21 *Noting* that should Member States not respect their commitment to contribute troops and resources, it would weaken
22 the UN's credibility and legitimacy,
23
24 *Acknowledging* the discrepancy among Member States' available capacities to supply appropriate equipment,
25
26 *Affirming* its will to constantly improve peacekeeping operations,
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28
29 *The Security Council,*

- 30
31 1) *Expresses its hope* that every Member State which commits to sending troops and resources to
32 peacekeeping operations understands that it is responsible for that commitment and need to uphold it;
33
34 2) *Requests* that:
35
36 a. during formal consideration of a potential peacekeeping mandate, the Council establish a target
37 number of troops, as well as the minimum number of troops needed for the potential mandate, if
38 approved by this Council, to be successful;
39
40 b. after adopting a resolution creating a peacekeeping operation, but prior to its deployment, no
41 troops be deployed until and unless enough troops have been pledged by Troop Contributing
42 Countries (TCCs) to meet at least the minimum number of troops defined for the operation by the
43 Council;
44
45 3) *Encourages* all Member States to agree on common mission-specific standards for equipment and supplies
46 provided by TCCs, ensuring that all UN troops are operational and able to follow their mandate to its full
47 extent;
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49 4) *Recommends* a committed communication between:
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51 a. all the different UN forces in a given area regardless of national origin, aiming to establish a more
52 united and coordinated force;

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- b. UN troops and local experts and NGOs, directly involved in conflict, suggested by humanitarian organizations that have successfully cooperated with the UN in the past, for the purpose of a better understanding of the geographical, cultural, social and humanitarian challenges involved with the mission;
 - c. UN troops and local communities through the participation of local mediators, ensuring that the people are aware and acknowledge the presence of UN troops in their country, as well as guaranteeing their participation in protecting their community;
- 5) *Emphasizes* the need for:
- a. substantial training of UN troops, as already conducted by TCCs, encompassing standard military training, as well as preparation to appropriately deal with unexpected and unusual crisis, along with the need for joint military training of UN troops from different national origins, in order to strengthen their internal coherence and enhance communication structures;
 - b. specific training sessions of UN troops after a peacekeeping mandate has been authorized by this Council, particularly designed to tackle sensitive cultural issues, such as traditions, customs and everyday habits of the local population, so as to more efficiently address the needs of these people and achieve their trust;
- 6) *Encourages* increased and continued cooperation between UN troops and regional organizations during missions, so as to benefit from the experiences of these organisations in handling local issues;
- 7) *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

1 *Recognizing* that the protection of civilians in armed conflicts is the duty of the international community as a whole,

2
3 *Bearing in mind* that the Security Council has recognized the collective importance of the protection of civilians in
4 armed conflicts since the founding of the United Nations,

5
6 *Aware* that there continue to be post-conflict regions still struggling to develop and stabilize politically, socially, and
7 economically,

8
9 *Viewing with appreciation* those Member States that support and facilitate the protection of civilians in armed
10 conflicts,

11
12 *Regretting* that some Member States fail to fulfill their commitment to the protection of civilians in armed conflict,

13
14 *Deeply disturbed* by the fact that in 2011 alone, over 2 million people were killed as a result of armed conflicts, 90%
15 of whom were civilians,

16
17 *Reaffirming* the principles of the Charter of the United Nations as they are outlined in Articles 1 and 2, particularly
18 pertaining to political independence, sovereign equality, and the territorial integrity and respect for the sovereignty
19 of all states,

20
21 *Reiterating* the commitment of the Security Council to existing initiatives regarding the protection of civilians in
22 armed conflicts, as per presidential statement S/PRST/2010/25,

23
24 *Guided by* Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions (1949), which emphasizes the protection of civilians in armed
25 conflicts,

26
27 *Having adopted* other resolutions such as S/RES/1674, S/RES/1265, S/RES/1296, S/RES/1894, S/RES/1612, and
28 S/RES/1973, which focus on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts throughout the world,

29
30 *Recalling* S/RES/1631 on the issue of better cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, and
31 the Declaration of the General Assembly of December 1994 on the enhancement of cooperation between the United
32 Nations and regional arrangements or agencies (A/RES/49/57),

33
34 *Proclaiming* the importance of establishing a system within state governments that provides punitive measures for
35 individuals and groups committing crimes against humanity, war crimes and violence against civilians during armed
36 conflicts,

37
38 *Emphasizing* the pivotal importance of the inclusion of state and regional organizations in the process of providing
39 protection to civilians in armed conflicts,

40
41 *Further emphasizing* that the education of children and adults in post-conflict regions can serve as an effective
42 means of further stabilizing the region and preventing further conflicts,

43
44 *Acknowledging* the Convention of the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols (1989), which made specific
45 mention of the importance of the protection of the rights of children victimized as a result of armed conflicts,

46
47 *Welcoming* the progress achieved by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict in
48 striving continuously to disarm and demobilize child soldiers in regions suffering from violent conflicts,

49
50 *Further reaffirming* resolutions S/RES/1889, S/RES/1882, S/RES/1888, S/RES/1325 and S/RES/1820, which
51 address the importance of the protection of women in armed conflict regions,

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53 *Noting with deep concern* the situation of internally displaced persons, particularly as they were addressed in the
54 2009 African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa,
55

56 *Condemning* actions against the destruction and obstruction of the provision of humanitarian aid to victims as well
57 as any form of violence against humanitarian aid workers, United Nations personnel and their affiliates,
58

59 *Referring to* resolution S/RES/1502, which condemns violence against and calls for the protection of humanitarian
60 aid workers and other United Nations personnel,
61

62 *Further referring to* resolution S/RES/1970, particularly as it emphasizes the need the promote and provide
63 unhindered access to humanitarian aid to victims of violence in armed conflicts,
64

65 *The Security Council,*
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67 1. *Defines* conflict, for the purposes of this resolution, as a confrontation taking place between two or more
68 parties, at least one being a state, using any form of force with the intent of inflicting harm on the state or
69 the security of the civilian population;
70

71 2. *Affirms* that in addressing the matter of civilians in armed conflicts, peaceful, political solutions must be a
72 priority in the process and that a military intervention must remain the last resort;
73

74 3. *Declares* that, in a situation of utmost emergency, upon determining that a state has failed to implement,
75 nor is it in the process of adopting adequate measures to end an ongoing conflict, the Security Council
76 shall enforce its right to enact pillar 3 of the Responsibility to Protect;

77 4. *Emphasizes* the importance of remaining observant of post-conflict situations so as to prevent the
78 reoccurrence of conflict and enable the provision of necessary aid, services, and promote long term
79 political stability;
80

81 5. *Urges* that international bodies and Member States support regional organizations' efforts in providing
82 solutions to conflicts and regional stability;
83

84 6. *Requests* increased cooperation between international agencies and the communities they serve as well as
85 any nongovernmental organizations performing and delivering protection, education, health, and
86 outreach services in order to ensure cohesive collaborative efforts in the process of protecting civilians;
87

88 7. *Encourages* cohesive cooperation between state and regional military authorities, and nongovernmental as
89 well as international organizations, as it pertains to the protection of civilians in armed conflicts,
90 particularly in terms of training procedures and access to information and coordination;
91

92 8. *Endorses* the need to support national, regional and nongovernmental organizations in their provision of
93 local health clinics and mobile health units in conflict areas and post-conflict;
94

95 9. *Further requests* increased cooperation and reinforced communication between Member States and the
96 Human Rights Council by means of forwarding progress and other reports containing pertinent
97 information regarding the state of civilians in conflict areas;
98

99 10. *Draws attention to* the need for the improvement of dialogue between the divisions within the United
100 Nations Secretariat with the purpose of consolidating the gathering, processing and distributing of
101 information to and from the Security Council, the General Assembly, field officers, nongovernmental
102 organizations and other relevant parties in order to improve efficiency, coordination and peacekeeping
103 efforts;
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105 11. *Strongly supports* direct communication between civilians affected by armed conflict and United Nations
106 personnel and field officers, in the exchange of information, the delivery of aid and assistance;
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12. *Further encourages* the investment of local and regional organizations and state governments in entrepreneurship and local business in order to foster further economic stability in regions undergoing a post-conflict recovery;
 13. *Recommends* that continued support be provided by relevant United Nations bodies and Member States to nongovernmental organizations in endeavors that aim to enhance living conditions of civilians in areas of interest, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Safe housing and medical facilities, as part of a greater effort to prevent the use of child soldiers;
 - b. Extended support and cooperation between United Nations agencies and nongovernmental organizations to facilitate their effort to develop civilian education, with special regard to women and children;
 14. *Invites* Member States to establish a framework to further the training of women in peacekeeping initiatives, peace building efforts, mediation, providing bilateral assistance in post-conflict and conflict situations and in the participation of relevant governmental and intergovernmental bodies;
 15. *Further invites* state governments to utilize women in regions of armed conflict in order to facilitate the provision of services such as health services, counseling, mediation and other services, particularly to children and female victims who experience sexual violence and other forms of abuse;
 16. *Further emphasizes* the importance of enhancing the mobilization of resources for project initiatives that address women in specific peace-building roles and capacities by United Nations bodies and local as well as international organizations;
 17. *Further supports* and calls for the strengthening the dialogue between international and nongovernmental organizations, including United Nations bodies protecting and supporting internally displaced persons;
 18. *Draws attention to* the situation of refugees generated by the existence of an armed conflict affecting the civilian population;
 19. *Stresses* the need for better supervision of the situation within refugee camps, both in the form of interim settlements and transfer points;
 20. *Further recommends* that Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and nongovernmental organizations alike extend every effort to accommodate the interim refugee settlements, by providing educational services, and providing logistical support for a unobstructed return of refugees to their home country;
 21. *Renews its appeal* for the protection and the support of organizations and bodies protecting humanitarian aid workers and their affiliate organizations by Member States;
 22. *Affirms* that affected areas must be cleared of anti-personnel munitions, which is a key prerequisite for a successful recovery and a re-initiation of positive development processes;
 23. *Advises* all present and future military forces to maintain precise and accessible records documenting the positions of existing mine fields to enable expeditious post-conflict removal of mines and sub-munitions;
 24. *Further encourages* Member States to carefully consider the existing treaties that address the manufacture, deployment and stockpiling of non-conventional weapons;
 25. *Calls upon* Member States located adjacent to, or in the proximity of, a conflict area, to provide all available assistance to refugees, including measures to relieve pressure on the national borders by working alongside the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and safety supervision within the camps;

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- 26. *Further emphasizes* the need to intensify efforts that thwart and impede any form of illicit arms trade, focusing on organized crime as a key driving force of the illegal firearms market on the international level;
- 27. *Requests* the General Assembly to contact the Human Rights Council and request that a Humanitarian Commissioner be appointed to investigate and/or monitor the conflict, provided that:
 - a. the designated Humanitarian Commissioner be chosen from the region in question and appointed for a period of no less than two weeks and no more than three months,
 - b. the civilian, state or local councils, as well as any nongovernmental organizations involved, provide justification in their attempt to request the appointment of a Humanitarian Commissioner;
- 28. *Declares* the intent to support and enhance global peacekeeping capacities by providing the peacekeeping community with access to relevant training standards, materials and tools as well as relevant guidance documents;
- 29. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

1 *Bearing in mind* the 1949 Geneva Convention, outlining the protections provided to civilians in armed conflict and
2 the use of arms and/or violence against non-combatants such as women and children, and humanitarian workers,
3

4 *Aware of* the significance of the international humanitarian law which protects those who do not take part in the
5 fighting, including, *inter alia*, civilians, medical, religious and military personnel, as well as those who have ceased
6 to take part, such as wounded, shipwrecked and sick combatants, and prisoners of war,
7

8 *Reiterating*, in accordance with international humanitarian law, that the use of a ceasefire between the parties of
9 conflicts in the fastest and most possible manner is a key means to protecting civilians,
10

11 *Noting* that each conflict is unique in its nature and requires a specific mandate for effective intervention and
12 protection of the civilian population,
13

14 *Bearing in mind* that war devastates countries economically, socially, as well as causing psychological trauma to
15 populations,
16

17 *Further reiterating* that humanitarian aid needs to be safely and effectively distributed to civilians,
18

19 *Affirming* that the people of a Member States have the sovereign right to peacefully choose the type of government
20 they wish to represent them,
21

22 *Reaffirming* the provisions provided by the Security Council's resolutions 1325 and 1889 that outlines the need to
23 strengthen the role of women in conflict situations as peacemakers and peace-builders, including their participation
24 in conflict prevention and peace processes,
25

26 *Noting* that while all United Nations (UN) organs and programs have separate agendas and mandates, in order to
27 promote more effective coordination, comprehensive plans and better results, greater cooperation is needed among
28 all relevant UN organs and programs,
29

30 *Understanding* that negotiation and cooperation has been a successful means to peacefully resolve conflict,
31

32 *Emphasizes* the importance for UN Peacekeepers to understand the limits of their call of duty, and the significance
33 of upholding human rights and the protection of civilian lives to the maximum extent,
34

35 *Further emphasizing* the need to hold the upmost respect to states' sovereignty and territorial integrity of each
36 Member State,
37

38 *The Security Council*,

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40 1. *Designates* that the following guidelines within this resolution be utilized during the intervention or
41 peacekeeping planning process' in relation to the protection of civilians in the order they are stipulated;
42

43 2. *Calls upon* the conflicting parties to engage in diplomatic talks and exhaust all available diplomatic
44 channels before the crisis escalates, during current or future conflict, and in post-conflict situations
45 among which will be encouraged in multiple levels such as:

- 46 a. State;
 - 47 b. Regional;
 - 48 c. International ;
- 49

50 3. *Encourages* continued cooperation with the General Assembly in discussing issues concerning human
51 rights and the protection of civilians, along with the use of respective and relevant UN bodies and

- 52 programs, while keeping in mind that the Council reserves the right to approve the final decision on how
53 to act;
54
- 55 4. *Decides* that the location of the designated area where the safe-havens will be erected and shall be
56 discussed and designated with the cooperation of the General Assembly and its relevant bodies,
57
- 58 5. *Decides* that a UN-led food, medical and evacuation safe-haven be created for civilians to take sanctuary in
59 the designated areas away from the conflict area, yet within regional borders, which shall:
60 a. provide adequate food, water, medical assistance and protection from all/any external attacks
61 within the designated areas;
62 b. be temporarily located away from conflict areas and shall be gradually reduced in capacity
63 alongside measures to encourage the civilian population to return to their society once the
64 conflict is concluded;
65 c. incorporate UN Women within peacekeeping operations for the cooperation of the inhabitants in
66 order to more effectively protect the inhabitants;
67
- 68 6. *Declares accordingly* the following designated area-specific guidelines that utilize best practices in the
69 interest of the civilian population permitting the UN Peacekeeping Forces within the designated safe-
70 haven area or in transportation from one safe-haven to another to use their weapons in a defensive
71 manner on the aggressor:
72 a. when the UN Peacekeeping Force are being directly fired upon;
73 b. when civilians are directly being fired upon and/or physically attacked;
74 c. in proportion to the gravity of the attack upon them;
75
- 76 7. *Further decides* that the guidelines set forth by this document be implemented within current or future
77 conflicts in order to assist the civilian population immediately, only when the State has allowed the
78 Security Council to do so, and to evaluate the efficiency of the guidelines set forth which will assess;
79 a. which of the guidelines have helped in achieving the objectives set by the Security Council,
80 b. if the guidelines have been efficient, according to the evaluation, and if they'll be either
81 strengthened or removed by the Security Council;
82
- 83 8. *Recommends* that evaluations mentioned in the previous clause be conducted every three months by a
84 Special Representative designated by the Secretary-General in order to provide transparent working
85 methods in areas of intervention, in the event of a peaceful resolution before the three months conclude
86 and will include the provisions of:
87 a. the Special Representative keeping the Security Council updated on the status of operations;
88 b. the UN Peacekeeping Force incrementally leaving the State during withdrawal with the
89 withdrawal being completed by one month's time, unless the Security Council approves the
90 request for an extension in this time frame;
91
- 92 9. *Decides* that when a UN Peacekeeper commits a violation of his/her duties, the Special Representative shall
93 file a report to the Security Council at which time the Council shall discuss the location the
94 transgressor's trail;
95
- 96 10. *Decides* that when peacekeeping operations are engaged, the Security Council ensures the full peace-
97 building framework will be pursued in the mandate of the operation if the state wishes for assistance
98 from the UN;
99
- 100 11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

1 **Statement by the President of the Security Council:**

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3 At the 7th meeting of the Security Council, held on 5 February in Lille, France, in connection with the Council's
4 consideration of the item entitled "The Issue in Central Africa," the President of the Security Council made the
5 following statement on behalf of the Council:

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7 "The Security Council reiterates its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity
8 of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council reaffirms its support for the Djibouti Agreement and that the
9 peace process is the basis for the resolution of the conflict in the Congo. It also reiterates the need for a
10 comprehensive strategy to encourage the establishment of peace and stability in the Congo through the collaborative
11 efforts of the stakeholders.

12
13 The Security Council laments the loss of life and gross human rights violations against non-combatants and
14 vulnerable populations, including but not limited to women, children and refugees, which has occurred in the DRC,
15 Uganda and the Central African Republic. We condemn any and all attacks on humanitarian workers and non-
16 combatants. We reaffirm and pledge to continue to support the existing efforts of UNMISS, UNOCA, UNHCR,
17 OCHA, and other bodies in peacekeeping efforts in the region and welcomes the leadership of the African Union.
18 The Security Council urges further cooperation and increased dialogue among involved Member States and the
19 African Union.

20
21 We wish to highlight the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Foreign Minister's Alexis Thambwe Mwamba's
22 pledge to produce a strong diplomatic response. We urge the UNHCR and relevant, involved NGOs to strengthen
23 operations in South Sudan to address the rapid influx of 30,000 refugees into the country which is exhausting the
24 existing infrastructure of South Sudan. We pledge to seek further verification of all reports coming from the region
25 and to exhaust all diplomatic options with due respect for state sovereignty while recognizing that future
26 peacekeeping operations may be necessary. Finally, we discourage any foreign military intervention without the
27 explicit consent, cooperation or agreement of involved Member States.

28
29 Stressing the three key issues of peace and security, governance and institution building and economic development,
30 the Security Council also reiterates its Presidential Statement of May 2011 which "calls upon the international
31 community, the African Union and all relevant sub-regional organizations to further engage in support of the
32 stabilization efforts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, notable in the field of security, the fight against illicit
33 exploitation and trade of natural resources and socio-economic development."

European Union - Latin America and Caribbean Summit

Agenda

1. Strengthening bi-regional agreements and dialogue on environment, climate change, sustainable development and energy
2. Developing the structured and comprehensive dialogue on migration from LAC to EU:
Implementing bi-regional cooperation activities and initiatives on migration
3. Implementation of recommendations made from EU-LAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs

Resolutions adopted

	Title	Y	N	A
EULAC/RES/1/1	Strengthening bi-regional agreements and dialogue on environment, climate change, sustainable development and energy	13	0	3
EULAC/RES/1/2	Strengthening bi-regional agreements and dialogue on environment, climate change, sustainable development and energy	14	0	2
EULAC/RES/3/1	Implementation of recommendations made from EU-LAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs	15	0	1
EULAC/RES/3/2	Implementation of recommendations made from EU-LAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs	Adopted by acclamation		
EULAC/RES/3/3	Implementation of recommendations made from EU-LAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs	14	0	1

Code: EULAC/RES/1/1

Committee: European Union- Latin American and Caribbean Summit

Subject: *Strengthening bi-regional agreements and dialogue on environment, climate change, sustainable development and energy*

1 *Recalling* the Madrid Action Plan, the Lima Summit and Durban Conference,

2
3 *Deeply concerned* by the adverse effects created by climate change,

4
5 *Promoting* the environmental dimension of sustainable development,

6
7 *Recognizing* the need for international involvement in combating climate change and promoting sustainable
8 development while respecting the sovereignty of all states,

9
10 *Acknowledging* existing frameworks and committees such as the United Nations Environmental Program, Kyoto
11 Protocol and the United Nations Framework for Climate Change (UNFCC),

12
13 *Further recalling* International Biofuels Forum and Global Bio Energy Partnership (GBEP), for its role in
14 information sharing pertaining to biofuels and bio energy research,

15
16 *Emphasizing* the importance of research and technology information sharing between all European Union (EU) and
17 Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) States,

18
19 *Noting also* the economic and societal gains made by the 7th Framework Program (7FP) within the LAC community,

20
21 *Welcoming also* the work of the European Commission on International Cooperation in Food Quality and Safety,

22
23 *The European Union and Latin America and Caribbean Summit (EU-LAC),*

- 24
25 1. *Suggests* that all Member States participate in technology and information sharing for climate change,
26 sustainable development and energy through:
- 27 a. The exchange of green energy technology between the EU-LAC States, for example the
28 investment of solar panels in the Latin American region by the EU;
 - 29 b. The creation of interregional development partnerships between neighboring states and bi-regional
30 development partnerships between EU-LAC States to share effective practices in combating
31 climate change, promoting sustainable development and green energy development, such as the
32 Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in Latin America and the Green Climate Fund in The
33 Netherlands;
 - 34 c. Open dialogue and free exchange of green information and technological development, such as the
35 high level dialogues on climate change and on the environmental dimension of sustainable
36 development held between the EU and Brazil in 2011;
- 37
38 2. *Further recommends* the use of education to promote awareness of sustainable development practices in all
39 EU and LAC countries through:
- 40 a. The exchange of climate change research and researchers between the EU-LAC to collaborate on
41 new scientific developments, such as the current Regional Education Project for Latin America
42 and the Caribbean (PRELAC);
 - 43 b. The CORBIS Agreement will be used as foundation to establish the use of student exchange
44 programs and internships that incorporate green practices;
 - 45 c. The use of volunteers and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as the World
46 Information Transfer (WIT), to actively educate communities about issues pertaining to the
47 environment;
 - 48 d. The promotion of Universal Primary Education in all EU-LAC States and the implementation of
49 sustainable development curriculum in the primary and secondary education to raise awareness for
50 future generations about environmental concerns;

- 51 e. Encourages universities and the private sector to develop competitions and scholarships that
52 recognize and incorporate individuals who have shown a commitment to combating climate
53 change and promoting sustainable development, the ‘Solar Decathlon’ competition funded by the
54 American government can be used as an example to portray the success of this;
55
- 56 3. *Calls for* the use sustainable agricultural practices and emphasizes the importance of food quality by raising
57 our educational resources and introducing new science and technology to local farmers, in the respect of the
58 practices of indigenous people by:
- 59 a. Practicing and elaborating on the programmes taken up by the European Commission in
60 International Cooperation in Food Quality and Safety;
- 61 b. Endorsing the strength of bi-regional trade through programs such as ALCUE FOOD to alleviate
62 the socio-economic disparities in the EU-LAC communities.

Code: EULAC/RES/1/2

Committee: European Union - Latin America & Caribbean Summit

Subject: *Strengthening bi-regional agreements and dialogue on environment, climate change, sustainable, development and energy*

1 *Recognizing* the principles of the United Nations Charter and the United Nations Millennium Declaration
2 A/RES/55/2

3
4 *Keeping in mind* the EUCARINET Project initiated in 2010 with the purpose of strengthening bi-regional
5 sustainable policy dialogue on Science and Technology between EU Member and Associated States and the
6 Caribbean Region, and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs),

7
8 *Acknowledging* regional programs like the European Union's Seventh Framework Program, as well as MINERGIA-
9 CONICYT, implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2011,

10
11 *Bearing in mind* that a sustainable economic growth should not be negatively affected by over ambitious
12 environmental fiscal legislation,

13
14 *Guided by* the principles of the "EU-LAC Knowledge Area" adopted at the EU-LAC Ministerial Forum of Science
15 and Technology held in Madrid in 2010,

16
17 *Guided by* the Madrid Action Plan 2010-2012,

18
19 *Observing* the leadership of some EU Members States regarding green technology and energy efficiency,

20
21 *Emphasizing* the significance of social inclusion and regional integration through programs such as the Latin
22 America Investment Facility (LAIF);

23
24 *The European Union & Latin America and Caribbean Summit (EULAC),*

- 25
26 1. *Proclaims* to the others United Nations Member States that the European Union and Latin America &
27 Caribbean states share a common political position regarding sustainable development, climate change
28 and protection of biodiversity, which involves:
29 a. The commitment to the Kyoto Protocol and to Rio +20;
30 b. The belief that long-term growth can only be achieved by sustainable development;
31 c. The firm belief that this issue has to be approached on a global level;
32 d. Awareness of possible overproduction of goods and overconsumption of natural resources;
33
34 2. *Has resolved* to create an independent Environment Statistical Agency, in collaboration and based on the
35 model of EUROSTAT, to which the EU & LAC states will contribute in proportion to their GDP, and whose
36 location should be determined later, in order to obtain statistical analysis for the purpose of identifying the
37 resources held by states and finding the most efficient way to use these resources to achieve environmental
38 sustainability,
39
40 3. *Encourages* participating states to consider meeting the goal of incorporating alternative energy sources
41 in their economies to reduce carbon emissions by 20% by 2020, a goal that all the EU & LAC countries
42 agreed to achieve in the Durban Conference on Climate Change;
43
44 4. *Encourages* Member States in the EU-LAC Summit to intensify their trade relations in order to reduce
45 the negative impact of the loss of comparative advantage that could come with achieving environmental
46 sustainability, thanks to the following measures:
47 a. Incorporation of the Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment among EU-LAC Summit
48 participating states to further promote standards to enforce sustainable development throughout
49 trade;

- 50 b. Creation of a bi-regional commission to help the Latin American & Caribbean corporations to
51 comply with the European environmental legislations in order to facilitate their access to the
52 European market;
53
- 54 5. *Calls for* an improvement of technological transfer between EU and LAC states, by promoting closer
55 legislative framework to facilitate the implementation of joint-ventures between EU and LAC
56 corporations or public co-industrialization programs, in order to enable the development of green
57 technology and a better energy efficiency in the LAC countries;
58
- 59 6. *Expresses its hope* to a greater bilateral and international cooperation for fundamental and applied
60 research on environmental issues;
61
- 62 7. *Encourages* the EU-LAC States to increase each year the budget of their Ministry of Environment of at
63 least 1% above the variation rate of the government revenue of the year, and to do this during the next
64 ten years;
65
- 66 8. *Suggests* the creation of a specific Summit of the EU-LAC for the purpose of an open forum with the
67 purpose to discuss the implementations of the preceding goals; the Summit will meet once a year in order
68 to identify challenges that prevent states from working collaboratively to attain a successful sustainable
69 environment, with the first conference being held in Havana, Cuba.

Code: EULAC/RES/3/1

Committee: European Union- Latin American and Caribbean Summit

Subject: *Implementation of recommendations made from EU-LAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs*

1 *Emphasizing* the success of previous conventions and consensual declarations of the European Union-Latin
2 America and Caribbean (EU-LAC) Summit, such as the *Madrid Declaration* and the *Madrid Action Plan*,

3
4 *Deeply concerned by* the growing consumption of natural resources by the world population, especially in the
5 EU-LAC states,

6
7 *Expressing its appreciation* for the efforts made by many states to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases
8 (GHG),

9
10 *Alarmed by* the serious degradation of the environment in many regions of the world, especially in the EU-LAC
11 region(s),

12
13 *Affirming* common values and common principles of the EU-LAC that can strengthen bi-regional cooperation
14 capacities,

15
16 *Keeping in mind* the necessity of the sustainable use of agricultural lands by avoiding the deployment of
17 chemical detergents to fight illegal coca plantations,

18
19 *Welcoming* the progress of ecotourism as a means to increase awareness of the environment,

20
21 *Seeking further* exchange of knowledge between both regions to commonly work for sustainable development,

22
23 *The European Union-Latin America and Caribbean Summit (EU-LAC)*,

- 24
25 1. *Recommends* the establishment of clearly defined bilateral legal assistance between the EU-LAC
26 states by the sharing of knowledge, expertise, and professionals to enhance effectiveness and
27 efficiency of jurisdictional systems;
- 28
29 2. *Further recommends* the implementation of incentives to build up ecotourism as a manner of
30 sustainable and eco-friendly development by setting international standards and labels for an
31 ecological tourism industry and by promoting it on a bi-regional level with the assistance of non-
32 governmental organizations;
- 33
34
35 3. *Calls upon* EU-LAC states to establish a “*Respect the Environment Fine Mechanism*” (REFM)
36 whose standards will be defined by a mandated bi-regional scientific expert committee named by the
37 Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly:
- 38 a. And will be applied to companies involved in countries being part of the mechanism and not
39 fulfilling these environmental standards;
- 40
41 b. And will promote tax reduction incentives in order to encourage companies to fulfill these
42 environmental standards in the involved Member States;
- 43
44 4. *Further recommends* EU-LAC states to establish a fund that aims to:
- 45 a. Support the development of risk reduction management and post-disaster help in co-operation
46 with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA);
- 47
48 b. Establish a Research and Development Centre in order to, but not limited to, research on new
49 means of fighting deforestation and other environmental issues related to drug production that
50 will be located in one of the EU-LAC Member States;
- 51

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- c. Develop concrete measures to help companies satisfy environmental standards;
- d. Be financed by revenues of fines collected by the REFM.

Code: EULAC/RES/3/2

Committee: European Union- Latin American and Caribbean Summit

Subject: *Implementation of recommendations made from EU-LAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs*

1 *Recalling* the Vienna Declaration, Panama Action Plan, Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2011-2015, the
2 European Union (EU) Drug Strategy and Cooperation Program between Latin America and the European Union on
3 Anti-Drug Policies (COPOLAD),

4
5 *Deeply concerned* by the effects of the world drug production, trafficking and consumption problems,

6
7 *Noting* that drugs are connected with cartels, organized crimes, illegal trade, human trafficking, money laundering,
8 corruption and crime, which often results in violence,

9
10 *Promoting* the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking,

11
12 *Recognizing* the need for international cooperation in combating the world drug problem while respecting state
13 sovereignty,

14
15 *Acknowledging* the success of the Merida Initiative between Mexico and the United States of America,

16
17 *Reaffirms* budget contributions made by the EU and any willing Latin American and Caribbean states to battle both
18 supply and demand of the drug trade,

19
20 *Emphasizing* the need to respect human rights as called for by the United Nations Human Rights Declaration,

21
22 *Welcoming* the work of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

23
24 *Affirming* the EU-LAC Drug Treatment City Partnership,

25
26 *The European Union and Latin America and Caribbean Summit (EU-LAC),*

- 27
28 1. *Encourages* the consideration of health and social aspects while combating world drug problems, through:
29 a. The use and development of drug treatment centers to treat, inform and to rehabilitate users, the
30 Brazilian “Crack can be Conquered” Plan serving as an example for implementation;
31 b. The use of medical professionals, volunteers, and NGOs from EU-LAC countries to assist in the
32 treatment and rehabilitation of drug users, utilizing programs such as Doctors without Borders as a
33 framework;
34 c. Offering a free, anonymous online resource for drug users with the help of medical health
35 professional and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs);
36 d. Offering a differentiation between drug users and drug traffickers, by treating drug users as
37 persons with a health issue and treating them with respect and equality;
38 e. Creating ‘drop-in’ drug information centers within existing local clinics;
39
40 2. *Calls* EU-LAC States to pursue alternative income opportunities for citizens who may have previously
41 cultivated crops illegally, by:
42 a. The education of local farmers to alternative sustainable crop production, while respecting the
43 practices of indigenous people, including preventative measures and technical assistance;
44 b. The creation of public or private sector micro-credit seed programs to help farmers in their
45 transition from illegal plantations to legal ones;
46 c. The implementation of fair trade practices and policies to ensure that farmers have equal income
47 opportunities;
48
49 3. *Recommends* the use of education to promote drug use prevention, through:
50 a. The use of volunteers and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as The Youth Against
51 Drug Abuse which is currently in use in Nigeria;

- 52 b. The promotion of Universal Primary Education in all EU-LAC States by implementing a drug
53 prevention curriculum in primary and secondary education to raise awareness to children about the
54 harmful effects of drug use;
- 55 c. Encourages the use of extra curricular activities to promote drug prevention for the entire
56 community;
- 57
- 58 4. *Calls* upon States that currently undermine efforts of fighting drug trafficking to join our ranks and accept
59 our initiatives;
- 60
- 61 5. *Suggests* that EU-LAC States utilize the COPOLAD analysis framework in order to determine which States
62 are in need of the most assistance;
- 63
- 64 6. *Addresses* EU-LAC governments to engage themselves within local authorities to follow the
65 “COMONLA” recommendations, as created by the EU-LAC Summit, to fight the dynamic issues related to
66 drugs through:
- 67 a. The use of research developed by COMONLA rather than internal political interest to address the
68 issues of corruption;
- 69 b. Strengthening bi-regional knowledge exchange within EU-LAC states to incorporate effective
70 methods in fighting corruption within internal municipalities;
- 71 c. The trace and seizure of the profits of drugs dealers with a sophisticated international mechanism
72 to counterpart illicit money laundering activities;
- 73 d. Increasing the transparency of international financial institutions investment activities and the
74 employees as well as other professionals (accountants, investors and lawyers), who must be
75 protected against corruption;
- 76 e. Collaborative measures will be taken by EU-LAC states to hold Transnational Organized Crime
77 groups (TOC) accountable through the ICG;
- 78 f. All money seized will be used to finance COMONLA research initiatives;
- 79
- 80 7. *Encourages* the implementation of bilateral coordination of cross-border policing in the LAC regions to
81 combat the trafficking of illegal narcotics with regards to:
- 82 a. The consequences of this coordination would not only prevent international trade but the
83 intraregional trade as well, these two types of trade affecting most of the LAC countries;
- 84 b. Incarcerated cartel members with experience on the trafficking of illicit narcotics would be offered
85 to share their experiences as a form of community service;
- 86 c. Indigenous populations that inhabit regions, near inland borders should be given protection of
87 their livelihoods from the state authorities, taking into consideration their assistance in countering
88 drug trafficking;
- 89
- 90 8. *Proposes* to expand on the open dialogue in the exchange of technology and information relevant to border
91 control and seizures of drug shipments;
- 92
- 93 9. *Strengthens* anti-corruption measures, including a comprehensive reform in administration, in order to
94 create a more accountable, transparent, efficient and effective governance, based on the EU’s Common
95 Security and Defense Policy (CSDP) to serve as a blueprint;
- 96
- 97 10. *Promotes* a more detailed long-term solution, such as the increase of armed forces, police forces and
98 coastguard job opportunities.

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Code: EULAC/RES/3/3

Committee: European Union- Latin American and Caribbean Summit

Subject: *Implementation of recommendations made from EU-LAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs*

1 *Strongly condemning* the current trafficking and production of cocaine and illicit drugs,

2
3 *Embracing* the Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs (CCMD), which calls for eradication of all
4 narcotics with respect to national cultures,

5
6 *Recognizing* coca leaves production as a fundamental part of history and culture of certain Latin American and
7 Caribbean (LAC) states,

8
9 *Understanding* that coca leaf production is a significant part of the economies of certain LAC states,

10
11 *Observing* the actual legality of coca leaves production inside certain LAC states such as Bolivia and Peru,

12
13 *Recognizing* that the main part of coca leaves production is currently misused into cocaine production,

14
15 *Bearing in mind* the European Union's (EU) previous efforts against the drug trade, especially the EU Drugs
16 Strategy of 2007-2012 and the EU Action Plan of 2007-2008,

17
18 *Also considering* the LAC Hemispheric Action Plan on Drugs 2011-2015,

19
20 *Highlighting* the negative impacts of cocaine production, trafficking, and use through EU-LAC states,

21
22 *Recalling* Section Six of the Madrid Action Plan of 2010,

23
24 *The European Union-Latin America and Caribbean Summit (EULAC),*

- 25
26 1. *Encourages* the nationalization of coca leaves production in producing states:
- 27
28 a. Permitting the state to utilize the land in a way that is beneficial to the community;
- 29 b. Allowing the state to control the production and transformation of coca leaves to commercial and
30 healthy products if deemed beneficial to a state's community;
- 31 c. Encouraging states to take initiatives for the eradication of private production of drugs and narcotic
32 plants;
- 33 d. Helping current producers to transfer actual coca leaves productions into new and diversified products;
- 34 e. Understanding that these production transfers significantly decrease the actual coca leaves production
35 in order to diversify state economy;
- 36 f. Clarifying that the results of the nationalization will be evaluated after a ten year period;
- 37
38 2. *Accepts* the state-controlled production, consumption, and trade of coca leaf non-narcotic derived
39 products such as natural medicine and pharmaceuticals at the discretion of national governments;
- 40
41 3. *Affirms* the state of priority to fight the current production and trafficking of cocaine, heroin, and other
42 narcotic drugs by:
- 43 a. Strengthening the action of state agents and anti-narcotic forces through better coordination between
44 EU-LAC states as laid out in the CCMD;
- 45 b. Encouraging bilateral response to narco-traffickers;
- 46 c. Developing a cohesive regional legal framework to tackle production and trafficking;
- 47 d. Establishing the creation of drug authorities as called for by the CICAD Hemispheric Action Plan on
48 Drugs;
- 49 4. Endorses national plans to reduce the demand of illegal derived products of coca leaves in LAC states
50 as well as the European Union such as:
- 51 a. The expansion of regional rehabilitation centres;

52
53

- b. The enlargement of national awareness and educational programmes;
- c. The development of treatments against effects of illegal derivatives of coca leaves.