

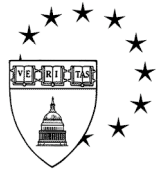


International Summit 2010 Docket

1. **United Nations Security Council (UNSC)- A Resolution to Safeguard the Iranian People and Stop Nuclear Proliferation**
2. **World Bank- World Bank Assistance to Latin America**
3. **Group of Fifteen (G15)-Narcotic Drugs in the Developing World I**
4. **Group of Eight Plus Five (G8)- Globalization Solutions I**
5. **World Health Organization (WHO)- Strengthening Prevention and Control of Chronic Diseases in Less Developed Countries**
6. **World Trade Organization- Resolution for Addressing the Financial Crisis**
7. **Group of Eight Plus Five (G8)- Globalization Solutions II**
8. **Group of Fifteen (G15)- Narcotics in the Developing World II**
9. **Group of Eight Plus Five (G8)- Globalization Solutions III**



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
HARVARD MODEL CONGRESS EUROPE 2010



Res Num: 1003141

A Resolution to Safeguard the Iranian People and Stop Nuclear Proliferation

Be It Hereby Resolved By The Security Council of the United Nations.

Preamble:

The United Nations Security Council wishes to clarify the nuclear situation in Iran and demands the acceptance of IAEA entry into the country to monitor whether they are using their nuclear energy for civilian or military purpose. In addition, the United Nations Security Council demands to know Iran's personal statement on this matter. The UNSC would like to remind them that they are signatories to and therefore under the Nonproliferation Treaty laws and regulations.

The UNSC,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Resolving to seek a safer world for all and to create the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons, in accordance with the goals of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in a way that promotes international stability and based on the principle of undiminished security for all,

Encourages efforts to ensure development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy by countries seeking to maintain or develop their capacities in this field in a framework that reduces proliferation risk and adheres to the highest international standards for safeguards, security and safety.

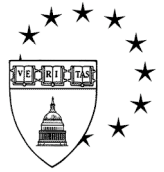
Content:

1. The IAEA has repeatedly demanded entry into Iranian nuclear facilities. The Iranian government has refused and thus is in opposition of the NPT. Because of this, the assembly has decided to impose the following sanctions on Iran if it does not abrogate its nuclear program within a month of this resolution's passage:
 - a. Travel ban and freeze of all economic assets of entities and persons that are connected by any means or are known to promote Iran's nuclear program.
 - b. Prevent all business relating to nuclear technology with Iran.
 - c. Cargo inspections to all goods related to nuclear technology.
 - i. These inspections will occur for Iranian ships traveling in International seas.
 - ii. Only signatories of the NPT are allow to conduct said inspections.
 - iii. Any goods that are deemed to be associated with nuclear weapons may be confiscated from the ships.
 - iv. All confiscated goods must be surrender to the IAEA within one month of confiscation. Offending countries will be subject to the sanctions currently placed on Iran.



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

HARVARD MODEL CONGRESS EUROPE 2010



2. We encourage the Iranian government to share information on the location and activity of their nuclear facilities in order to prove that the allegations against them are false and to one day regain the trust of the international community. Iran will be required to notify the UNSC of plans to extend its nuclear program by filing a report detailing the intending extension one month prior to beginning of enacting the plan.
3. The IAEA will receive more authority, thus receiving the possibility of unbiased speculation and reports to the UNSC, in order to facilitate communications between the two organizations.

Funding:

Funding shall come from those already allocated to the IAEA.

Signatories

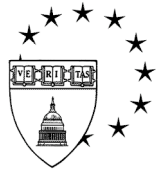
United States of America

Japan

India



WORLD BANK
HARVARD MODEL CONGRESS EUROPE 2010



World Bank Assistance to Latin America

Be It Hereby Resolved By The World Bank.

Preamble:

Recognizing the ambiguity of the World Bank's current role in Latin America to the public eye, emphasizing the importance of maintaining the World Bank's presence in Latin America.

Content:

- 1) The president of the World Bank will be chosen without considering nationality. The president will be elected by majority vote.
- 2) Improve the World Bank's role in Latin America by meeting the needs of the specific governments. The World Bank will accept representatives from Latin American countries in order to have a better understanding of the countries' present situations and future goals.
- 3) World Bank representatives will be sent to Latin American countries to ensure diplomatic relations and also monitor the progress of the World Bank in these countries.
- 4) The International Development Association will be responsible for distributing 0% interest rate loans or funds to specific projects on a case-by-case basis.
 - a. The World Bank will set a maximum amount of 5 years for these loans.

Funding:

Funding will be provided by the World Bank.

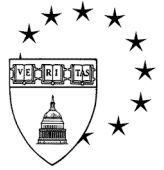
Authors:

The entire World Bank committee



GROUP OF FIFTEEN

HARVARD MODEL CONGRESS EUROPE 2010



NARCOTIC DRUGS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD I

Be It Hereby Resolved By The Sovereign Nations That Comprise The Group of Fifteen.

Preamble:

BEARING IN MIND the underground narcotics market that continues to expand.

AWARE OF the thousands of lives lost each year from the violence of drug wars and drug cartels.
DEEPLY CONCERNED that many of the ingredients used in producing narcotics come from developing countries.

OBSERVING the negative health effects on consumers and countries that do not have the adequate resources to counter the issue.

Content:

1. Encourages unilateral cooperation between nations to produce cohesive legislation by:
 - a. Ensuring both developed and developing nations (represented by the G8 and G15) to work cohesively with the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC).
 - i. If necessary, additional funding will be provided by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.
 - b. Promoting close and continuous contact with the international organizations concerned with the control of illicit drug trading.
 - c. Developing close direct cooperation with neighboring countries that may be involved in a common illicit traffic problem.
 - d. Supporting the ratification of the narcotics treaties where this has not already been done.
2. Recommends an aggressive border interdiction effort (ex. Concrete claims, sentry points, and observation towers)
 - a. Imposing severe penalties on any traffickers and those who are caught under the influence (Chile)
3. Emphasizes a focus on preventing addiction by:
 - a. Setting up national centers for the study of the problem of addiction.
 - b. Implementing drug treatment plans by:
 - i. Supporting methadone treatment projects and clean syringe distribution to addicts in order to combat HIV/AIDS
 - c. Imposing severe penalties on drug traffickers
 - d. Training of enforcement personnel in the identification of drugs, detection of narcotics offenses, prosecution and conviction, etc.
 - e. Installation of rehabilitation centers and educational programs in affected nations.
4. Supports the education and development of alternative livelihoods for farmers engaged in growing crops for illegal narcotic use by:
 - a. Working with the World Trade Organization to ensure farmers receive fair pay for their goods, thus discouraging the growing of narcotics for monetary gain
 - b. Implementing monthly inspection of plantations and farms and destroying any drug cultivations
 - c. Imposing severe penalties on any traffickers and those who are caught under the influence.

Funding:

This project will be funded by both developed and developing nations in cooperation with the UNODC. If necessary, additional funding will be provided by the World Bank and IMF.

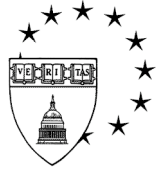
Authors: Iran

Signatories: Nigeria, Senegal, Chile, India, Brazil, Egypt, Kenya, Algeria



GROUP OF EIGHT PLUS FIVE

HARVARD MODEL CONGRESS EUROPE 2010



Globalization Solutions

Preamble:

Be It Hereby Resolved By the Sovereign Nations That Comprise the Group of Eight and Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa:

Content:

1. Encourages governments of member states to domestically regulate multilateral corporations to ensure that foreign direct investments are ethical, sustainable, and environmentally friendly.
2. Member states will agree to reduce subsidies gradually over a period of 35 years. After that period all inefficient and inequitable subsidies would be cut down to zero.
3. Encourages members states to raise awareness of the net benefits of globalizations via:
 - a. Media: through public advertisements, posters, advertising sign boards, internet sites and advertisements, informative TV programs covering the benefits of globalization and free trade.
4. For crucial products which concern health (such as medicines) developing countries shall have a legal authorization to remove certain trade barriers (which prevent them from obtaining these products at the lowest market price).

Funding:

To be determined at a later date.

Definitions:

N/A

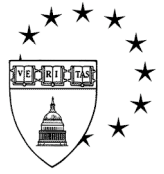
Signatories:

Canada	Brazil
France	India
Germany	South Africa
Italy	China
Japan	Mexico
Russia	
UK	
US	



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

HARVARD MODEL CONGRESS EUROPE 2010



Strengthening Prevention and Control of Chronic Diseases in Less Developed Countries

The World Health Assembly,

Preamble:

Recognizing the potential threat of the outbreak of pandemic avian influenza,
Recognizing the leading role the World Health Organization plays in setting health priorities,
The World Health Assembly resolves to:

Content:

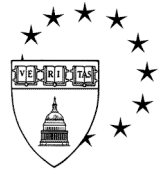
Preventative measures:

1. Urges all countries, (especially those with already confirmed cases of H5N1), to pledge funding to launch an immediate global awareness campaign (with a focus on areas at high risk of outbreaks), to be overseen by the WHO, with the goal of educating the general public (particularly in developing nations threatened by the H5N1 virus) about avian Influenza. The basic elements of this campaign would be:
 - a. A brief introduction to the virus, including curriculum on symptoms, dangers of avian flu, and the origins of the virus
 - b. A brief introduction of the preventive measures people can take to avoid the risk of infection, including sanitation measures, precautionary actions, and preventative actions, emphasizing people to avoid contact with uncooked poultry and to wear masks while exposed to poultry
 - c. Through targeting farm-owners and workers, emphasize the possible economic repercussions of not pursuing in using the preventive measures listed above
 - d. While there are already several such awareness campaigns currently in place, the WHO would recommend a new one because of the need to have a centralized source of information for the public (as any alternative could lead to further confusion).
 - e. Recognizing that reaching people in rural communities in developing nations can be difficult, the WHO recommends and strongly advocates that NGOs educate and government workers sensitize rural with the curriculum outlined above
2. Establishes the Influenza and Treatment Program to be seated in Geneva, which will:
 - a. Establish a global research and information network connecting all participating governmental health care institutes, veterinarian research institutions, and NGOs with a presence in developing countries
 - b. Data concerning human and avian infections, mutations, vaccine innovation, measurements and number of human deaths due to avian influenza will be made available
 - c. The WHO shall analyze the data and afford advice to linked institutions in specific countries
3. Encourages all nations, but particularly those with confirmed H5N1 infections, to create a series of semi-permanent data-collecting centers located at strategic and high risk points. These centers would be staffed by the WHO in cooperation with local governments and would be overseen by the six WHO geographical centers in Southeast Asia, Eastern Mediterranean, the Americas, Africa, Western Pacific, and Europe.
 - a. Centers would expand through their success rates and move into more areas as the pandemic control grows or declines
 - b. These centers would be prepared to implement rapid interventions and contingency planning. Centers will train local community health workers, lab technicians, and health staff to monitor the surrounding population for flu like symptoms.
 - c. Centers would be prepared to conduct simulation exercises to prepare for avian influenza outbreaks



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

HARVARD MODEL CONGRESS EUROPE 2010



4. Encourages countries to adopt policies that include, but are not limited to:
 - a. border control measures
 - b. vaccination programs with the most effective vaccines available
 - c. information campaigns

 - d. Animal culling of infected livestock, but only in the case of a pandemic

Definitional Criteria for Pandemic Phases:

1. Adapts the previous classification of pandemics to be based in three phases based on:
 - a. Severity of the pandemic geographically
 - b. Pandemic cycles
2. Criteria for phase 1 will include
 - a. Involves human-human transmission
 - b. Vaccine/medication is widely available, even in developing countries
 - c. Regular demographics infected (children, sick, elderly)
 - d. Virus is cyclical and severity fluctuates but is not sustained
 - e. Widespread globally
 - f. Infected have high chance of recovery
3. Criteria for phase 2 will include same criteria as phase 1, except the spread of the virus is faster, vaccines are unequally distributed among MECD and LECD countries, and the chance of mortality is higher
4. Criteria for phase 3 will include the same criteria as phase 2, except the virus is highly infectious, few vaccines are available worldwide, and infects all demographics, with a very high chance of mortality

Preparation for Pandemic

1. Urges all members of WHO to abolish all import and export tariffs and taxes on antivirals and fever fighting medicine such as but not limited to tamiflu, paracetamol, pericicillin in order to make antivirals and fever fighting medicines available
2. Encourages all members of the WHO to strengthen the health centers in order to effectively respond to potential pandemics
3. Urges all countries to establish primary care programs that regularly triages those most ill in hospitals, send home patients that are not as infectious, with doctors administering all vaccines
4. Urges all states to join the convention of Senegal, Canada, Indonesia, Egypt, Chile, Algeria, Sri Lanka, the United States and Zimbabwe, which will pool and have free medical exchange of medical supplies, doctors, health workers, and medical equipment; suggests a common quarantine policy to keep infected individuals at home, encourages border controls; establishes communication among member nations

Funding: Urges all member nations to contribute funding for purposes expressed above

Authors: Senegal, Mexico, Venezuela, Japan, Germany, Zimbabwe, India, Argentina, Italy, France, Russia, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Egypt, Chile, Algeria, United States, Canada



World Trade Organization
Harvard Model Congress Europe2010

Resolution for Addressing the Financial Crisis

Be It Hereby Resolved By The World Trade Organization.

Preamble:

We resolve to promote a more equitable trading ground for the LEDCs, reduce national debt of the constituent countries of the WTO, increase transparency of banking procedures, and promote education of the citizens of the world:

Content:

- 1) The WTO recommends governments pay off any outlying debt owed to banks as a last resort when the borrower cannot be located or does not have the funds to pay.
- 2) The WTO recommends an investment in infrastructure of member nations of the WTO, including but not limited to telecommunications, alternative energy and green technology/jobs, transportation, and public works.
- 3) WTO general recommends governments supervise behavior of banks and other financial institutions.
 - a. To increase transparency in how banks allocate their funds and recognizing the severity of the risks of particular loans.
 - b. More intensive screening of recipients of bank loans
 - c. Putting a cap on the percentage of the budget dependent on subprime mortgages to be lent out.
- 4) The WTO encourages constituent countries to educate citizens concerning the nature and implications of loan contracts
- 5) The WTO recommends the World Bank to initiate long-term, low interest loans from the World Bank offered to the LEDCs for the purpose of investment in growing, low risk, potential high profit industries.
- 6) The WTO resolves to create a forum in which countries can come to discuss the standardization of subsidies for a particular industry e.g. agriculture, for the purpose of ensuring a more equitable international trading field for that particular industry.
- 7) The WTO resolves to facilitate a forum in which the gradual lowering of tariffs can be discussed, and present and analyze the results of this program after a year.

Funding:

No funding necessary

Definitions:

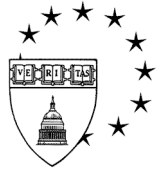
LEDCs (Least Economically Developed Countries)

Authors:

Argentina, Venezuela, France



GROUP OF FIFTEEN
HARVARD MODEL CONGRESS EUROPE 2010



NARCOTICS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD II

Be It Hereby Resolved By The Sovereign Nations That Comprise The Group of Fifteen.

Preamble:

RECOGNIZING that the drug trade affects health, destroys economic structure of the society, increases corruption and political instability.

UNDERSTANDING that several citizens of different countries make a living by cultivating and selling drugs.

ACKNOWLEDGING that certain countries lack sufficient funds to eradicate illegal narcotic exploitation.

Content:

1. Drug Control & Border Security Org (DCBSO) and NGOs should be directed to increase awareness. By using the DCBSO we can create rehabilitation programs for those affected by narcotic drugs. In addition, implementing better training systems for coastal guards and police officers to prevent the exploitation of drugs within countries i.e Dog sniffers, training schools and equipment.
2. Increasing awareness of narcotic drugs within countries by
 - a. Imposing student education regarding the severity of drug use
 - b. Advertising the adverse effects on family, friends and countries by the spread of narcotic drugs
3. Improving prison funds in order to keep criminals within jails for longer periods of time. There should also be funds to contribute towards the opening of more prisons. Improving and increasing the security within prison walls.
4. The creation of needle exchange programs to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C and B.
5. Censorship of the internet in order to decrease the risk of young people being exposed to narcotic drugs. This will also decrease the market for illicit drugs. Detection of drug trafficking sites.
6. Encouraging governments to look towards alternative means of agricultural cultivation (Depending on the type of country)

7. Introducing rehabilitation centers and hospitals help facilitate towards drug addicts.

Funding:

Developed countries should aid with the prevention programs, health care etc.

Governments are to help fund as best as possible in regard to training and education. In addition, NGO's such as 'Greenpeace' and 'Fair Trade'. This will improve agricultural systems and methods, providing farmers with equipment and fair pay for their produce.

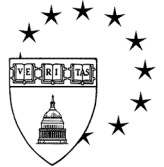
Authors: India, Peru, Argentina and Nigeria

Signatories: Mexico, Senegal, Kenya, Brazil, Malaysia, Chile, Jamaica



GROUP OF EIGHT PLUS FIVE

HARVARD MODEL CONGRESS EUROPE 2010



Globalization Solutions III

Preamble:

Be It Hereby Resolved By the Sovereign Nations That Comprise The Group of Eight and Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa:

Content:

1. Set a chart of rules that TNC's would be committed to follow:
 - a. Get more environmentally aware by using green technologies
 - b. Respect the human rights of each employee by agreeing that TNC's would benefit from tax cuts in their mother country.
 - c. The chart will be regulated by NGOs
2. G8 should forgive the 3rd world debt to a certain extent. We shall do this by extending the HIPC incentive.
3. Power should be equally divided between the member states of the WTO in order to set more equitable trade rules that will reduce the negative impacts of globalization.
4. The EBA incentive (that several specific products imported from LEDC's to the EU are tax free) should be extended:
 - a. More products should be concerned (such as wheat, corn, cereals, medication)
 - b. More countries should take part in this initiative.

Funding:

To be determined at a later date.

Definitions:

EBA: everything but arms

EU: European Union

HIPC: heavily indebted poor countries

NGO: non-governmental organization

LEDC: least economically developed country

TNC: transnational corporation

WTO: World Trade Organization

Signatories: Canada, Brazil, France, India, Germany, South Africa, Italy, China, Japan, Mexico, Russia, UK, US



GROUP OF EIGHT PLUS FIVE
HARVARD MODEL CONGRESS EUROPE 2010



Globalization Solutions II

Preamble:

Be It Hereby Resolved By the Sovereign Nations That Comprise The Group of Eight and Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa:

Content:

1. Creation of a committee with three subcommittees:
 - a. Central Committee
 - i. Africa
 - ii. South America
 - iii. Asia
2. The committee will meet every two years as a whole and the subcommittees will meet individually every 6 months. The goals of said committee will be as follows:
 - a. Culture:
 - i. Maintain the cultural diversity of each country by observing the change of individuality and culture of a country (via organizations such as NGOs).
 - b. Health:
 - i. Facilitating free access to medical care by an international share of knowledge and means.
 - c. Education:
 - i. Promoting the right to education.
 - ii. Giving more skill to inhabitants of developing countries and giving them more access to modern ways.
 - d. Human Rights:
 - i. Rise of wages to an acceptable level.
 - ii. International social laws that guarantee acceptable working rights.
 - e. Trade:
 - i. Less corruption as a result of a rise in wages (i.e. the creation of things such as trading routes).
 - f. Promotion of existing services in LEDC's (via increasing practices such as tourism).

Funding:

To be determined at a later date.

Definitions:

LEDC: least economically developed country

NGO: non-governmental organization

Signatories: Canada, Brazil, France, India, US, Mexico, Italy, Japan, Russia