



International Summit 2010 Docket

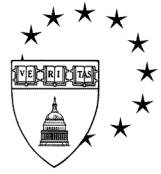
- 1. World Health Organization (WHO)- Strengthening Prevention and Control of Chronic Diseases in Less Developed Countries**
- 2. World Trade Organization (WTO)- Resolution for Solving the Issue between Free Trade and Environment**
- 3. Group of Fifteen (G15)- Women's Health In the Developing World**
- 4. Group of Eight Plus Five (G8)- Green Responsible Energy Active Communiqué (GREAC)**
- 5. World Bank- Water Supply and Sanitation in Africa**



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 increasing impact of chronic diseases in less developed countries and the lack of resources in many countries,

Recognizing the leading role the World Health Organization plays in setting health priorities,

Content:

1. Creates a WHO program to provide support for combating chronic diseases to less developed countries, with funding equally distributed among various chronic diseases and according to the prevalence of chronic diseases in each country;
This program will prioritize efforts to prevent chronic diseases but will also provide support for treatment and other measures. The program includes:
 - a. Promoting a healthier living style
 - b. Supporting research in vaccines, medication and methods for treating chronic diseases.
 - c. Supporting sports and sports education in less developed countries.
 - d. Encouraging developed countries to share or donate resources to deal with chronic diseases
 - e. Sending medical supplies and doctors to treat patients with chronic disease and to educate local populations.
2. Urges all States and regional economic integration organizations to pool scientific resources and create an international research program to develop treatments and cures for chronic diseases and all countries will receive the benefits of the research;
3. Authorizes the WHO Chronic Disease Fund to purchase innovative and scientifically effective patents from private pharmaceutical companies and sub-license these patents to generic companies to produce therapies at a low cost for developing countries;
4. Urges all States and regional economic integration organizations to eliminate all import and export tariffs and taxes on medicine that treats chronic diseases, such as insulin, anti-retroviral drugs, and heart disease medication;
5. Urges all States and regional economic integration organizations to pass legislation decreasing pollutants that impact chronic diseases
6. Creates a central database for chronic disease research and data and require an annual report on chronic diseases;
7. Urges all States and regional economic integration organizations to improve health education and infrastructure, and prioritize the training of teachers and doctors;
8. Urges all non-governmental organizations to increase efforts regarding awareness, prevention and treatment of chronic diseases;

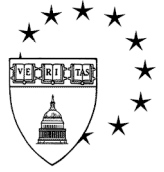
Funding:

9. Creates a Chronic Disease Fund (CDF) to be administered by the World Health Organization to support the new programs;
10. Urges all States and regional economic integration organizations to increase corporate income taxes for corporations that have proven links to environmental pollution including: air pollution, water pollution, and land pollution;
11. Urges all States and regional economic integration organizations to increase taxes on tobacco products, including but not limited to: cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco
12. Urges all States and regional economic integration organizations, to further increase taxes on alcohol, unhealthy food, financial transactions;



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

HARVARD MODEL CONGRESS EUROPE 2010



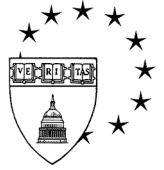
13. Urges all States and regional economic integration organizations to contribute the resulting revenues to the CDF or to support other efforts to chronic disease;
14. Urges all States and regional economic integration organizations to decrease military and space exploration funding and direct the savings to the CDF.

Authors: Russia, France, Mexico, Venezuela, Argentina, Canada, Peru



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

HARVARD MODEL CONGRESS EUROPE 2010



Resolution for Solving the Issue between Free Trade and the Environment

Be It Hereby Resolved By The World Trade Organization.

Preamble:

We resolve to solve the promote environmental protection in a way that does not affect any country financially but instead will allow all countries to improve both their economy and the environment;

Content:

1. The WTO urges all Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries to provide non-financial support relating to the protection of the environment such as but not limited to:
 - a. Technology;
 - b. Statistics;
 - c. Education;
 - d. Professionals;to any LEDCs (Least Economically Developed Countries) that requests it and needs it;
2. The WTO requests all LEDCs to conclude a Free Trade Agreement that will concentrate on:
 - a. Removing or lowering the tax imposed on imported goods (with the exception of any goods which damages the environment such as but not limited to: fossil fuels) from the countries involved in the agreement;
 - b. Expressing full commitment to the protection of the environment;with any MEDC(s) that followed the first clause of this resolution;
3. The WTO recommends the World Bank to provide long term, no-interest loans to countries classified as poor by the UNICEF under the following conditions, however only in effect in case of the failure of the first clause by LEDC countries:
 - a. The financial support given will only be allowed to be used for the promotion of environmental protection. If the country does not comply with the promotion of environmental protection, then WTO members will immediately abort trade with that particular country.
 - b. If the country that receives the support is under dictatorship, that country will be monitored by the commission stated in clause 4;
4. The WTO requests the ECOSOC (UN Economic and Social Council) to classify a monitor to decide whether the LEDCs have made progress or have failed to improve their environmental protective standards
5. The WTO recommends the committee to set carbon emission rates for the MEDCs according to their GDP, size of the domestic industries and other factors that concerns this issue and fine the MEDCs in case they go over the given rate and the fine collected be used as a part of the financial support mentioned in clause three;
6. The WTO asks the committee mentioned in clause four to set the rates mentioned in the previous clause;
7. The WTO calls upon nations to reallocate or reduce subsidies from oil companies to companies investing in alternative energy
8. The WTO calls for universal implementations on domestic regulations in order to promote fair competition
9. The WTO resolves to remain seized on the matter.

Funding:

Funding provided by developed countries in the case of clause 1, and by the World Bank in the case of clause 4

Definitions:

LEDCs- Least Economically Developed Countries

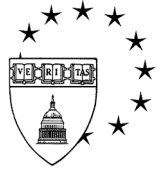
OECD- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

ECOSOC- UN Economic and Social Council

Authors: Malaysia, UK, Sri Lanka



GROUP OF FIFTEEN
HARVARD MODEL CONGRESS EUROPE 2010
WOMEN'S HEALTH IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD



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

Preamble:

RECOGNIZING that 99% of all maternal deaths occur in the developing world.

AWARE of the fifth millennium development goal, which draws attention to the importance of maternal health.

EMPHASIZING that globally, an estimated 596,000 women die every year of causes related to pregnancy and childbirth.

UNDERSTANDING that women in developing countries lack economic resources and education to make informed decisions about their health and nutrition.

Content:

1. Reaffirms the safe motherhood initiative launched by the UN Population Fund, the World Bank and the World Health Organization.
 - a. Creation of a UN subcommittee to focus on the allocation of funds and specific country issues
2. Endorses the implementation of education and information services in developing nations
 - a. Providing community education about safe motherhood, pregnancy danger signs and complication and reproductive health and services
3. Urges greater prevention services and proper medical monitoring
 - a. Supporting the prompt administration of drugs
 - b. Allowing for clean delivery and test for the management of STDs and other infections during pregnancy.
 - c. Ensuring proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery
 - d. Implementing prenatal and general health care monitoring
 - e. Encourage regular checkups every 3 months in health centers (such as hospitals, birth centers, etc.)
4. Calls upon nations to improve availability of midwives and other personnel required for childbirth services.
 - a. Including follow-up care, care for complications and emergencies, and postpartum care
 - b. Focus on providing these services in rural and remote areas
 - c. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery
 - d. Training skilled attendants who are able to prevent, detect, and manage obstetric complications as well as provide equipment, drugs, and other supplies
5. Solutions over a time-span of 2-3 years.

6. Focusing on 3 main axes:
 - a. Fighting malnutrition and dirty water
 - b. Fighting poor medical assistance by having actual doctors/nurses/midwives treat patients on the immediate-term and teaching local medical professionals on a period of 2-3 years
 - c. Importing medical equipment and taking up medical habits of developed nations (sterilizing, etc...)

7. By soliciting
 - a. Oxfam
 - b. International Committee of the Red Cross
 - c. Amnesty International

7. Spread Awareness

- a. Using campaigning to create and spread awareness aided by Amnesty International about proper, sanitary conditions that childbirth should take place in and to advertise where to find midwives, traditional birth attendants (TBA), and/or health facilities which include:
 - i. Hospitals
 - ii. Birth centers
- b) By increasing the availability of hospitals, birth centers and midwives in order to increase the quality and decrease the price.

8. Educating women to learn how to protect their rights and have access to the use of contraceptive methods thus limiting maternal mortality

Funding:

Is to be determined at a later date.

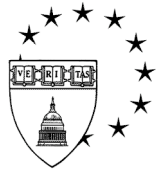
Sponsors: Iran, Indonesia

Signatories: Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Kenya, Argentina, Venezuela, India, Brazil, Zimbabwe



GROUP OF EIGHT PLUS FIVE

HARVARD MODEL CONGRESS EUROPE 2010



Green Responsible Energy Active Communiqué (GREAC)

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 G8 fund (funded with a % of GDP from each of the G8+5 countries)
 - a. Creation of neutral organization to control these funds
 - b. A CO₂ emission quota specific to each country is asked to be achieved by 2022. The UNFCC will be responsible to set the quotas for each country.
2. Facilitate TNC access to renewable energy government research
3. Tax cuts for TNC's using green energies
4. Meetings every 2 years to promote the "productive competition" set-up for governments and businesses to keep global warming below 2°C
 - a. Goals of the meetings to be set-up by an International Regulatory Commission (IRC)
 - b. The IRC has the power to inflict punishments on countries showing "serious lack of will and efficiency"
 - i. This will be specific to each country and updated every 2 years
5. Developed countries will loan money to LEDC's to promote their green industry
 - a. Up to 50% of the debt can be forgiven if the LEDC's use it effectively
6. The funds will be divided into several parts:
 - a. Aid to victims of natural disasters
 - b. Research development
 - c. The establishment of the green technologies, especially in developing nations
7. The goals and achievements outlined by this treaty will be shared with the world via the media
8. Developed countries should adopt environmentally friendly transport technology and share these technological advances with developing countries.
9. The loans and tax cuts proposed herein will take effect in 2012
10. By 2012, all countries who have ratified GREAC are responsible for meeting all points of the treaty. However countries can, starting now, add resources to the G8 fund and meet conditions selectively. Thus, countries will be able to use GREAC funding according to the provisions of the communiqué honored.

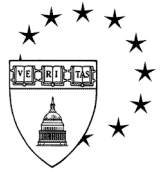
Funding:

Included in other portions of the legislation

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



WORLD BANK
HARVARD MODEL CONGRESS EUROPE 2010



Water Supply and Sanitation in Africa

Be It Hereby Resolved By The World Bank.

Preamble:

Recognizing the need for immediate action in improving water supply and sanitation:

Content:

- 1) Private investors work alongside the NGOs to organize the funds directed towards these projects to further ensure that the World Bank's funds enter citizens' hands. The government will not be involved with the financial aspect of this project.
- 2) Fund cooperation's that can create job opportunities to ensure profit for the World Bank in the long-term perspective (ex. "Martin Fisher and Kickstart"); this takes into account environmental sustainability.
- 3) Money given to more than one project to create diversity and more opportunities to gain money. In return, money will be used for different methods to adjust to different climates and land/people needs.
- 4) Funding given to African countries comes with a contract that specifically appoints appropriate NGOs to go into that country and deliver funds to those in need. Also help those people in need to learn to make and repair the Bohr hole and treadle pumps for self sustainability (education directed by the NGOs that are fueled by the World Bank).
- 5) That no additional funds be added to this project on top of the 10.7 billion US dollars allotted each year.
- 6) That after basic water supply and sanitation aspects are met, NGOs help local citizens use the excess water for irrigation of crops in order to pay back the loan. After basic sanitation supplies are met, excess water from the project will be used to help African farmers irrigate lands to produce a profitable harvest, which will give them the ability to pay back the loan of the World Bank and sustain their new state of living.
- 7) Interaction between countries of Africa should be encouraged because it helps develop economies of the countries (ex: finance unions).
- 8) Microfinance working with the World Bank to ensure proper funding and a two way path for communication utilizing the money to create a stronger and more efficient way to use the money (which is going towards the water and sanitation organizations in Africa).

Funding:

The World Bank will provide all funding.

Authors: China, Zimbabwe

