

Resolution A/1

General Assembly,

Remembering the effective implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), referred to as the Barbados Programme of Action (BPoA) since 1994, the Mauritius Strategy since 2005, and the SAMOA Pathway since 2014,

Recognizing the many problems and difficulties Small Island States are confronted with, both intrinsic and extrinsic,

Understanding that natural disasters are a fact of life in those countries, but their impact should not be,

Fully aware Small Island Developing States are particularly vulnerable to global climate change, climate variability and any rise in sea-level could result in profound effects on settlements, living conditions and island economies,

1. Recommends the developments on the evaluation of natural hazards (including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides and various hydrological risks) as well as the promoting of measures for disaster prevention and preparedness;
2. Suggests the improvement of natural hazard and disaster preparedness,
 - a. Urges the necessity of the shift in emphasis from relief and emergency response to preventive measures and increased preparedness and education of potentially affected populations,
 - i. Strengthening the scientific infrastructures,
 - ii. Improving the design and setting up of reliable early warning systems,
 - iii. Dissemination of mitigation measures,
 - iv. Proper information education and public awareness;
3. Highlights the importance of support from other countries;
 - a. In Post conflict and Post-disaster situations,
 - b. Towards funding for global early warning systems for Tsunamis and Other,
 - c. Ocean-related hazards;
4. Encourages the drawing up plans for adapting to sea-level rise,

- a. including measures related to measures related to coastal protection, and have enumerated needs in terms of resources,
 - i. Training and financial support,
 - ii. Emphasize the importance of mobilizing adequate resources and partnerships for the adaptation needs of SIDS, consistent with commitments under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change;

- 5. Strive for a more coherent economy,
 - a. Consider financial coalition of island,
 - b. idea of a model village- one has to work coordinating all the state,
 - i. would benefit from one market economy.

Resolution A/2

General Assembly,

Aware of the great importance of working with small island developing states,

Believing that small island developing states and larger, more developed countries can cooperate to achieve a common goal,

Reaffirming past actions such as the Barbados Programme of Action in 1994 to help economic and environmental development in small island developing states,

Seeking longlasting and successful partnerships to aid small island developing states;

1. Calls upon more developed states to contribute to funding development programs in small island states such as:
 - a. The SIDS DOCK Support Programme, funded by grants, states, donors, and NGOs,
 - b. The SAMOA Pathway adopted at the Third International Conference on SIDS, which promotes partnerships to support the efforts of small island developing states;
2. Encourages programs to bring young island born workers who have left to live in more developed countries back to islands to further economic and social growth to:
 - a. Educate island inhabitants with knowledge gained while away through sharing of technology and training other,
 - b. Create ties between states migrated to and home states,
 - c. Allow people to leave home states while combating the effects of the “brain drain” by continuing to further the home state’s social and economical development;
3. Supports small island developing states in seeking greater energy efficiency through:
 - a. A pledge of \$14.5 million to begin SIDS DOCK, a mutual agreement between the Alliance of Small Island States and the UNDP to work towards cleaner energy,
 - b. Reducing fossil fuel consumption, thus lessening effects on climate change,
 - c. Implementing a previously successful system of wind turbines to produce energy;
4. Draws the attention of all states towards the pressing issue of climate change and its negative effects on small island developing states.

Resolution A/3

General Assembly,

Recognizes the letter from the chair of New Zealand about the many issues facing development of island states,

Stresses the importance of including island states to the World Economy,

Taking into consideration the destruction of poverty and natural disasters to these states, such as the earthquake in Haiti in 2010,

Emphasizes the connection with the main land and its culture, but to a balanced extent to where the island and its people can be successful in their own country,

Bearing in mind the effects of climate change that has rapidly increased in forms such as the frozen ice caps melting, extreme weather patterns, and oceans are becoming more acidic,

1. Calls upon the Red Cross to assist islands in natural disasters slowing their development to regain stability on islands for those in need:
 - a. make shelters funded by IKEA refugee,
 - b. provide food and water from the World Food Program and the Share the Meal Program,
 - c. rebuilding of structures also done with the help of IKEA refugee,
 - d. keeping peace amongst distraught inhabitants using the UN Peacekeepers,
 - e. implements awareness to the public about safety during a natural disaster through the USDA and its workshops;
2. Encourages island states to trade goods from their own nation and not to another to join the economy on a world level:
 - a. establishes vital goods that the country contributes to the country's trade system,
 - b. begins connections with wealthy countries who need resources through the world market,
 - c. importing a country's own goods to be traded in another country by the assistance of the World Trade Organization to establish connections and track goods in other countries to view the status of their goods' sales;
3. Expresses the need to prevent and reduce poverty among inhabitants on SIDS:
 - a. stronger trade connections with other countries which rely on these islands to supply them,

- b. provides more jobs in farming, trade, commercial retail and services,
 - c. works to build buildings and housing for inhabitants;
4. Draws attention to the need to reduce climate change for the success of islands:
- a. uses cheap, effective methods to cut out electricity and smog heat using LED bulbs and ethanol which will be obtained through trading resources with wealthy countries who can provide SIDS with these goods,
 - b. teaches public about pollution and how it contributes to global warming starting in school and using the links with the UNEP and the non-profits it supports,
 - c. cleans environment of pollution and other substances contributing to the problem using the help of the EPA and Greenpeace and other non-profits as well as the UNEP;
5. Strongly advises the connection with the main land to help the growing island:
- a. trade will be formed with surrounding countries to form good relations through diplomacy,
 - b. the influence of the more developed states will spread to the islands to help them form colleges and better job opportunities for the successful to fight the “brain drain” epidemic,
 - c. jobs such as teachers, government officials, respected military positions, and business leaders will be encouraged and be made possible through the implementation of colleges.

Resolution A/4

General Assembly,

Recognizing the Barbados Programme of Action for addressing the social and economic struggles for Small Island Developing States from 1994,¹

Endorsing A/RES/55/202 for further transmitting the knowledge of how climate change, natural disasters, remoteness, isolation from trade markets, erosion, limited freshwater, and limited natural resources impact Small Island Developing States at a more alarming rate than others,

Approving the Mauritius Strategy of Implementation for identifying the unique conflicts faced for Small Island Developing States such as isolation from trade markets, remoteness, restrictions on transport, and constraints on communication,²

Appreciating A/RES/70/202 for persuading organizations in official relations with UNESCO that not affiliated with other governments to work with other governmental bodies up to the Mauritius International Meeting to ensure stronger bonds are built with Small Island Developing States through their Civil Society,

Emphasizing A/RES/68/238 for the UN's insightful decision to continue their implementation of meetings for the Programme of Action in grievance for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in order for bodies to discuss the conflicts that are faced today by these less powerful countries,

Being convinced A/RES/69/15 will provide unity between the Heads of State, Government, and high level representatives in their path to further their commitment to the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,³

1. Adopts a system of continuously scheduled meetings about Small Island Developing States that will discuss possible resolutions that could be adopted to help the cause by:
 - a. Persuading organizations in official relations with UNESCO to participate,
 - b. Convincing countries that are neighboring to Small Island Development States to help communication and isolation between them and the UN,
 - c. Reaching smaller non governmental bodies to work with bigger organizations,

- d. Gathering larger states to form and support every single Small Island Development State in their respective regions;
2. Congratulates governmental bodies, non governmental bodies, states, members of the UN, or individuals that help fund the cause through:
 - a. Online donations,
 - b. Setting up global fund,
 - c. Supplies of natural resources and freshwater,
 - d. Higher taxes;
3. Recognizes the approach that Small Island Developing States take to spread popularity by opening resorts alongside hotels for vacation that attract attention from tourists and also get media coverage;
4. Encourages bodies across the world to inform others about A/RES/55/202 which explained that climate change, remoteness, isolation from trade markets, limited natural resources impact, and other issues impact Small Island Developing States a substantial amount and this resolution by the UN could be spread by:
 - a. Advertising on social media,
 - b. Using public figures in their respective areas to inform their communities,
 - c. Television advertisement,
 - d. Starting petitions;
5. Appeals to restricting damages caused by climate change such as natural disasters by:
 - a. Implementing barriers such as dams at certain areas where the sea level is really low,
 - b. Adding surveillance cameras by coral reefs to insure no damage is inflicted on these areas,
 - c. Implementing barriers between factories and the ocean,
 - d. Ask neighboring countries for support in times of certain conflicts;
6. Appreciates how certain Small Island Developing States have been able to hold on to their natural resources like food by fishing at their exotic beaches that tourists come to vacation and enjoy;
7. Suggests that Small Island Developing States have to sell unique goods to get back on the global trade markets that include:
 - a. Reef fish from coral reefs,

- b. Crops from farming,
 - c. Land such as a beach or farm,
 - d. Barriers that can be used for protection from rising sea levels;
8. Instructs education is improved to prevent civilians from immigrating to other countries to study by:
- a. Adding online schools,
 - b. Increasing pay for professors to attract them to teach in Small Island Developing States,
 - c. Implementing unique majors like certain types of sciences,
 - d. Tax citizens for educational costs such as high schools;
9. Considers it desirable of how working with neighboring countries to create civilized bonds is beneficial to both Small Island Developing States and the neighboring countries;
10. Notes that Small Island Developing States can improve their attractiveness to others as a residential area by:
- a. Promoting their coral reef job opportunities,
 - b. Convincing a successful career as a farmer,
 - c. Cheap houses by their coasts,
 - d. Individual economy of seafood.

Resolution A/5

General Assembly,

Acknowledging that countries have unique and different vulnerabilities to grow,

Referring to the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States which was held September first to fourth of 2014 in Apia, Samoa,

Having examined the different 52 countries own vulnerabilities that are classified as SIDS,

1. Suggests the increase of public awareness about disaster reduction and add newer technologies to predict natural disasters including using laser beams to detect tectonic plates movement from earthquakes as this is the largest natural disaster that strikes SIDS;

2. Urges the addition of technological advancements of transportation and communication from SIDS to larger and more developed countries, for low income countries we would use cheap technological implications such as a high frequency radio for remote areas for easy communication and to form advances throughout the SIDS;

3. Draws attention to the need to focus on the SIDS certain vulnerabilities and specialties through tourist attractions or minerals and materials;

4. Emphasizes the need to have clean sewage and disposal systems as this will help with appeal to tourism and non-contamination of sea-life;

5. Encourages the advancements of trading with specialties on the SIDS through increasing forms of trading, for an example, through the addition of cargo planes and faster transport.

Resolution B/1

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the economic effects of African Port Smuggling around the world,

Condemns the major problem of poaching within the African and Asian continents,

Adopts tough laws including resolution 2240, against smugglers with a maximum penalty of death,

Endorses the demand for sanctions on countries that are infiltrated with smugglers exporting illegal goods,

Emphasizing the critical need for greater training of African Port employes to stop the illegal goods from getting through,

1. Considers it desirable to create harsh laws against smuggling to diminish the problem:
 - a. Each country should have strict laws with a maximum of death,
 - b. Utilizing the tough laws will lead to fear of smuggling illegal goods further eliminating it;
2. Calls upon to bring sanctions on countries who are at the heart of the African port smuggling:
 - a. Countries who are sending the illegal drugs to other destinations will be punished through a cut off of UN support throughout the country;
3. Renews better African port employee training in order to catch illegal goods trying to be smuggled;
4. Considers it unlawful for poaching of any animal:
 - a. Any person or organization caught poaching will receive a maximum punishment of 15 years in prison;
5. Invites any NGO assistance to help decrease the rate of smuggling throughout African ports.

Resolution B/2

The General Assembly,

Realizing that the infrastructure in African ports aren't adequate enough to prevent the smuggling of goods through borders,

Fully aware that unemployment in Africa is forcing Africans to find jobs in the illegal trading system,

Recognizing that smuggling in african ports promotes international cross-border trading,

1. Stresses the need to remake the infrastructure in African ports to decrease smuggling;
2. Requests the implantation of security checks and surveillance cameras within the ports;
3. Further invites allocation of necessary funds for the remake of the infrastructure through:
 - a. The use of multicultural banks,
 - b. The use of NGOs;
4. Recommends to open up new jobs to decrease the unemployment rate;
5. Supports the Economic Community of West African States and their work;
6. Encourages local businesses to compete with the illegal trading to increase the chances of their products being bought over the illegal items.

Resolution B/3

The General Assembly,

Recalling that smuggling is a leading factor in the loss of economic growth in some African countries,

Recognizing that the smuggling of persons is a violation of human rights,

Fully aware that some member states have taken steps to reduce smuggling in and out of their borders,

Taking note that some member states have corrupt, or unstable governments and lack the resources to engage in maritime security,

Aware of the actions member states have made to combat smuggling,

1. Authorizes the increase in maritime security offshore where boats smuggling cargo is very common:
 - a. *Recommends* that the task force will be comprised of both international, and national naval forces,
 - b. *Notes* that if foreign naval vessels are used, they will operate 12 miles or further from the coastline,
 - c. *Designates* that national naval forces belonging its home country, may operate in their country's waters of less than and more than 12 miles of the coastline;
2. Encourages developed nations to advise and train African countries with navies in anti-smuggling tactics and training:
 - a. *Notes* these endeavours will be funded by the UN;
3. Considers countries that are targets for smugglers, increase maritime patrols off their coast for smugglers;
4. Further invites member states in Africa, Europe, and other locations where smuggling may occur, to increase security at seaports;
5. Recommends that seaports conduct tougher inspections for illicit cargo:
 - a. *Notes* if a member state can't provide funding for the operation, a loan will be provided by the World Bank;
6. Calls upon NGO's like GLOACT, the International Action Network on Small Arms, and the International Anti-Poaching Foundation to inspect shipping containers for illicit cargo like ivory, trafficked humans, firearms, or drugs;

7. Advises member states to crackdown on corrupt customs and border protection officers:
 - a. *Notes* that if member states are unable to apprehend the suspects, elements of INTERPOL will be used;
8. Requests that if discovered that humans are being smuggled, they will be taken in by the country they are sequestered by and be given food, water, and shelter according to humanitarian standards.

Resolution B/4

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that smuggling leads to the downhill of the economy,

Fully aware that smuggling has both pros and cons,

Remembering the salutary neglect of American history,

1. Recommends cross-border procedures to become a compromise:
 - a. reducing the debts/fees for trade (already happened in Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam),
 - b. preventing smuggling from increasing,
 - c. inspecting every stop or OSBP, which stands for One-Stop Border Post;
2. Sustain joint facilities:
 - a. allowing for a more stable trade,
 - b. providing collaboration in improving trade procedures,
 - c. making smuggling consequences more apparent,
 - d. having all nations, whether it be developed or developing, to sign this resolution,
 - e. collect data/more resolutions from other nations about:
 - i. trade procedures throughout different states/nations/islands,
 - ii. participating facilities,
 - iii. the fee/donations willing to donate/receive,
 - f. overall, wishes to utilize such plans;
3. Provide financial support for those Africans in need of job opportunities:
 - a. send assistance and financial aid from developed nations, such as China, Japan, France, Bulgaria, and etc;
4. Hopes to see the United Nations General Assembly to mediate when necessary.

Resolution B/5

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that one of the main problem areas of said problem is in Nigeria,

Noting that many people are harmed or killed because of smuggling in ports,

Seeking assistance from governments to increase security on ports,

Declaring that stricter regulations be put on ports,

Confident that our resolution will provide economic growth and create a safer environment,

Keeping in mind that Nigeria is a main source of oil worldwide,

Regretting that more actions have not taken place earlier,

Convinced that the problem should be tackled at first at its core then to other smaller more resilient areas,

1. Instructs African countries with smuggling in ports to increase port security:
 - a. protect victims from attacks by smugglers,
 - b. reduce amount of smuggling taking place,
 - c. make trade safer for legal trade in ports;
2. Stresses that governments be sure that heads of port security are uncorrupted:
 - a. Uncorrupted security heads are more likely to protect ports more thoroughly:
 - i. More likely to care about actually protecting trade,
 - ii. Won't take bribes in order to allow smuggling to happen;
 - b. Result in stronger security of ports;
3. Reminds countries in need economic assistance with this problem that smuggling in ports damages their economy:
 - a. countries would benefit from stopping smuggling,
 - b. make countries safer,
 - c. increase economic activity,
 - d. increase exports for country consequentially increasing revenue;
4. Authorizes the use of force to protect ports:
 - a. If necessary, the UN permits the use of force to stop smuggling,

- b. Most important thing is to stop smuggling from taking place,
 - c. Does not endorse extreme violence or murder to stop smuggling;
- 5. Appeals to the government's need for economic stability:
 - a. Stopping smuggling would stop negative effects such as waste of available oil for trade:
 - i. Currently oil is not being utilized to its full potential in areas near ports, because these areas are too dangerous and there are no people willing,
 - ii. Increase export revenue,
 - iii. Strengthen and create trade ties with new resources;
 - b. Allow for ports to be used for legal trade that benefits entire economy;
 - c. Make more countries willing to trade by providing safe place to exchange goods;
- 6. Supports aid as reward for placing protection on ports:
 - a. In return for protecting ports in an effort to stop smuggling, African countries may receive aid from the UN:
 - i. In loans,
 - ii. In aid for education or other infrastructural needs,
 - b. In return for other countries offering support to African countries suffering from smuggling in ports:
 - i. Similar rewards offered,
- 7. Emphasizes that sanctions will be placed to ensure countries will attempt to protect ports to their best ability:
 - a. If a country does not attempt to protect themselves from smugglers, they will face a fine:
 - i. May not seem very drastic or life changing,
 - ii. Most of these countries are poorer countries that would be unable or extremely unwilling to pay any type of fine,
 - b. If a country is unable to protect a port, they will receive assistance from the UN or other countries willing to offer assistance;
- 8. Endorses communication between African countries to stop the problem:
 - a. All countries with a smuggling problem will work together to solve the problem as a whole and not just in their country;
 - b. The problem cannot be completely annihilated if it even exists in just a small area:
 - i. If it is happening in one place, that place must have another place they smuggle goods from or to,
 - ii. If even just two links exists, they can and most likely will expand to a larger network and the problem would resurface,
 - c. Communication between countries would help solve the problem worldwide and not just nationwide;
- 9. Commends all countries who offer aid to African countries dealing with smuggling:

- a. African countries with the problem of smuggling are unlikely to be able to deal with the problem on their own:
 - i. Few resources,
 - ii. Weak economy,
 - iii. Little jobs available;
 - b. Countries assisting victims of smuggling may not have obvious or great awards, which makes their assistance all the more credible;
10. Instructs African countries dealing with this problem to work together to solve the problem between all of them:
- a. Together countries with this problem will be able to carry out the actions needed to solve the problem more efficiently:
 - i. Be able to achieve positive results more quickly,
 - ii. Support each other where the other may be lacking to create a sturdier alliance and economy for both participants,
 - iii. Be sure that the problem is solved in all countries to ensure it won't arise again;
 - b. Creating alliances will help strengthen their economy despite whether this resolution ends smuggling in ports permanently.