

Committee: United Nations Economic and Social Council

Country: Afghanistan

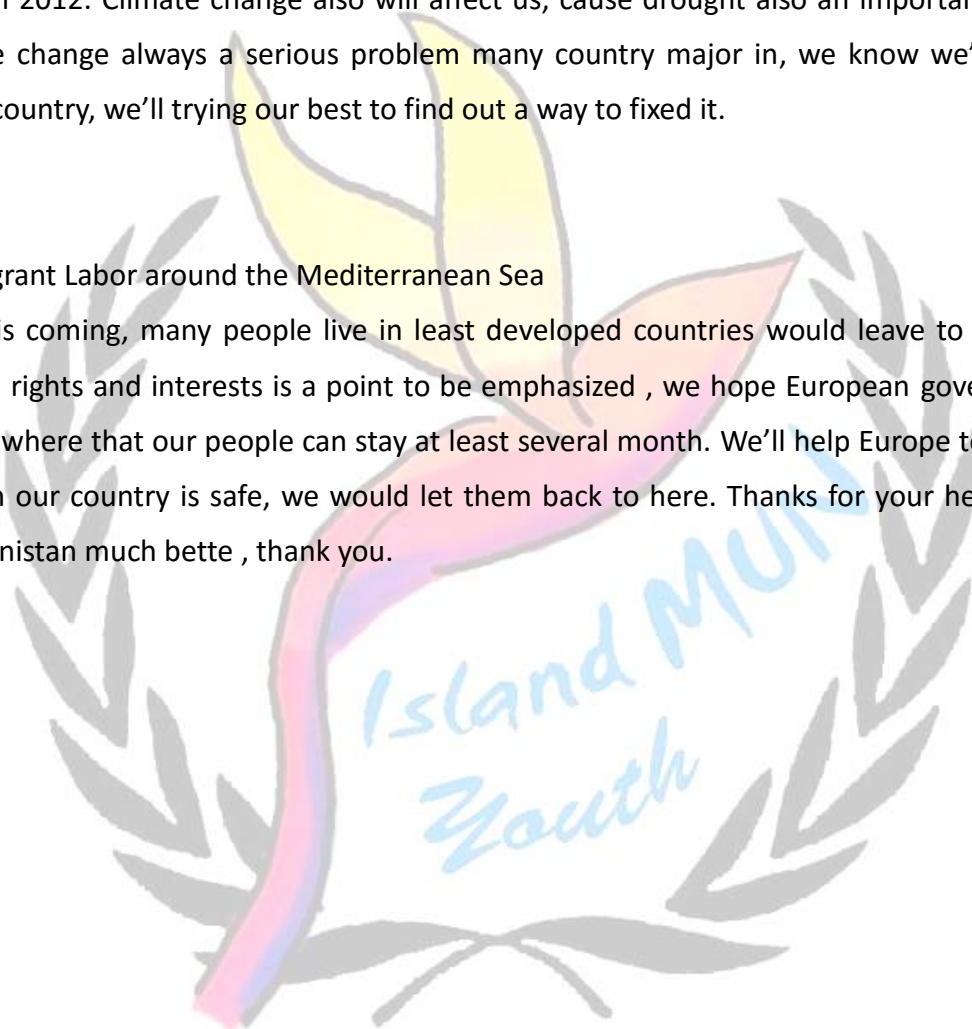
Name: Jenny Lin

Topic A: Climate Change in Least Developed Countries

The United Nations noted that if global warming trends don't stop, till mid-century sea level will rise 25 to 58 centimeter, It's devastating disaster. Afghanistan initiated a climate change initiative fund \$ 6,000,000 in 2012. Climate change also will affect us, cause drought also an important problem to us. Climate change always a serious problem many country major in, we know we're one of be influenced country, we'll trying our best to find out a way to fixed it.

Topic B: Migrant Labor around the Mediterranean Sea

When war is coming, many people live in least developed countries would leave to Europe , and now people rights and interests is a point to be emphasized , we hope European governments can found somewhere that our people can stay at least several month. We'll help Europe to take care of them, when our country is safe, we would let them back to here. Thanks for your help first. We'll make Afghanistan much bette , thank you.



Committee: Economic and Social Council

Country or Position: Australia

Name: Amanda Hsiao

Topic Area A: Climate Change in Least Developed Countries

Facing climate change in the international communication Glaciers are melting, sea levels are rising, cloud forests are drying, and wildlife is scrambling to keep pace. Called greenhouse gases, their levels are higher now than in the last 650,000 years.

And since 1997, the United Nations has seen a rise in the adverse effect on international biodiversity resulting from global warming and climate change. As a result, the Great Barrier Reef, which is one of the Australia's national scenic spot has suffered the environmental problem. Consistent with global trends, Australia has warmed similar to 0.8 degrees celsius over the last century with minimum temperatures warming faster than maxima. Sea level rises in Australia have been regionally variable, and considerably less than the global average. Snow cover and duration have declined significantly at some sites in the Snowy Mountains.

The UN helps bring about environmental treaties which, for example, helped to cut oil pollution from ships by 60 per cent during the 1980s; to curb cross-border pollution in North America and Europe; and to stop production in both industrialized and developing countries of many of the gases that destroy the ozone layer. Since the first UN conference on the environment in 1972, UN agencies and programmes have helped broker more than 300 international treaties and agreements relating to endangered species, marine pollution, ozone depletion, hazardous waste, biological diversity, climate change, desertification, fisheries, and industrial chemicals and pesticides.

The Australian Government has set ambitious targets to reduce Australia's carbon pollution emissions. The goal for Australia is to reduce carbon emissions to 25 per cent below 2000 levels by 2020, if there is a fair contribution from all emitters around the world to take strong action to reduce the risk of dangerous climate change by restraining atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases to 450 parts per million. That's reducing the average emissions of every Australian by almost a half over the next ten years.

We need a more or less new green deal for the environment, because of the ever-changing environment and standard. Australia now appeals to all member nations to set up protect the environment. All in all, Australia is concerned that the cooperation of the countries in the United Nations, which contributes to empower the effective solutions to solve the global problem.

Australia encourages relevant enterprises and organizations to syndicate and cooperate. Besides, according to 1951 Refugee Convention, Australia will also talk over with countries such as Cambodia, East Timor, Philippines, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu and Solomon Islands in southwest Pacific.

For there are several problems exist in Australia, we tend to adopt the following measure:

- (1) Make sure the persistence of search and rescue, locate and assist the shipwrecks.
- (2) Aid all the ships that sustained refugees and immigrants to berth at neighboring nations instead of declining, threatening or intimidating.
- (3) Establish, set up the secure land spot.
- (4) Meet the needs of the refugees and immigrants, including water, foods, refuge and health care.
- (5) Make sure the aegis applicant can fairly conduct the process of refugee status application.
- (6) Obey the principle of not deporting, make sure that people won't be transferred to any place, including their home countries which make them suffered from gross violations of human rights or abuse risks.
- (7) Ensure that people won't be convicted, detained or any means to be punished for the manners they arrived the country.
- (8) The residents living beside smaller coast will be moved to central district and other countries, for this Australia will keep consult with other countries like Philippines.

Topic Area B: Migrant Labor around the Mediterranean Sea

There are thousands of low-cost IT workers entering Australia who are undermining the job prospects of new computer science graduates and reducing salaries in the IT industry. However, other research sponsored by DIAC has found that Australia's structured labor market along with the larger number of immigrants with higher education levels has tended to raise employment levels for Australians who are relatively unskilled. Australia wanted a major overhaul of the migrant program to boost numbers, promote unskilled as well as skilled applicants.

In October 2008, in response to a question concerning possible cuts to immigration levels resulting from possible rising unemployment due to the Global financial crisis of 2008–2009, former Prime Minister Rudd replied that "As with all previous Governments. whenever we set immigration targets, we will adjust them according to economic circumstances of the day. What we'll do in the future is adjust according to economic circumstances."

- (1) Should European countries become more liberal in accepting migrants into their countries?

What impact will it have on their citizens and what are some other implications? Although

accepting migrants into European countries might bring more labor force, it can also reduce the employment opportunities for their citizens and may cause more labor problem.

- (2) How could the committee solve the root cause of the European Migrant Crisis? Formulate regulations about migrant labor such as limit the amount of labor migrant according to the country's economy situation, and also set up migrant labor perspectives more rescue. As for the countries that occur emigration, strengthening their economy systems become a significant issue. Australia would like to assist countries that require industrial transformation.
- (3) What are the next steps for the countries that serve as the major take-off point in European Migrant Crisis? Countries like German, Italy, Sweden and French should consider planning quota for each country receiving migrants. In the other hand, according to Schengen Agreement, countries can issue short-term visas to migrants in order to enter other EU member countries.



Committee: The Economic and Social Council.

Country or Position: Bangladesh.

Delegates: LUO YUN-CHIEN(羅云謙), LIN YUN-CHI(林芸淇)

Topic A: Climate Change in Least Developed Countries

“Climate change is no longer only an environmental issue; it is a development issue.” It is considered that the least-developed countries are as well the most climate-vulnerable ones. Countries that are still developing possess little ability to protect their people with neither sophisticated technology nor well-organized adaptation measures. In Bangladesh, we have been putting significant efforts over the last 20 years into increasing incomes, reducing poverty and achieving self sufficiency in the production of rice. However, natural disasters such as droughts, tropical cyclones and floods have grown more frequent and more severe, and these climate crisis is threatening the grave achievement our country has made, just like how it can and will do to all the other countries, developed or not.

The Government of Bangladesh has made maximum efforts and will keep pushing forward, to find a suitable, efficient and well-functioned solution to deal with this issue comprehensively, including food security, social protection, disaster risks management, and so on. In addition, we strongly suggest all members of UN to stand up and shoulder the responsibility of rescuing our planet as well as human civilization. Support and help are required if the lives of 10 million climate-vulnerable people in Bangladesh are to be protect and improved. We need all countries with the ability to give out professional assistances and, if necessary, accept climate refugees or migrants, to come to our aids. The circumstances are indeed critical, but definitely not hopeless.

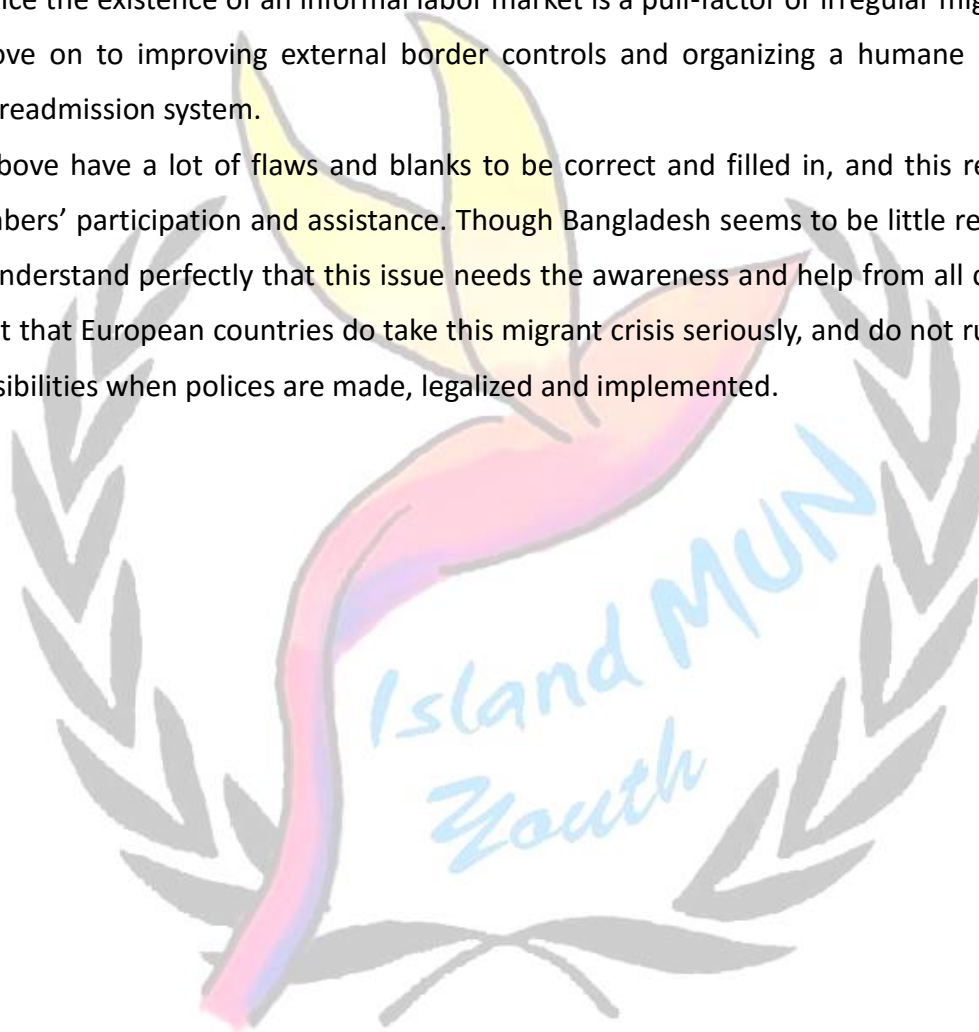
Climate change is an undeniable fact, but the problems it brings about, such as food shortages and climate refugees, are preventable. We Bangladesh is looking forward to cooperate with other countries, building a more profound system to meet the future demands.

Topic B: Migrant Labor Around the Mediterranean Sea

People around the globe try to reach European shores for a variety of reasons, to escape from political oppressions, war and poverty, as well as to find family reunification, careers, and education. They search for legal pathways, but a large number of irregular migrants had put their lives into the hands of criminals like smugglers. Misguided and stereotyped narratives often tend to focus only on certain types of flows, overlooking the inherent complexity of this phenomenon, which impacts society in many different ways and calls for equally diverted responses.

The delegates of Bangladesh suggest that the committee cooperate with each other since this issue is no longer regional. Migrant today is relevant to all countries in all regions, from countries of origin, transit or destination. The migrant labor gather around Mediterranean Sea can create social, economic and environmental impact on the globe. It is a fact that the irregular migration flows, primarily along the Central and Eastern Mediterranean routes, has increased rapidly over the last few years. However, we can slow it down and eventually bring the situation to a halt by constructing a profound policy on migration, starting with removing those who smuggle or hire irregular labor workers, since the existence of an informal labor market is a pull-factor or irregular migration. Then, we can move on to improving external border controls and organizing a humane and effective return and readmission system.

All the above have a lot of flaws and blanks to be correct and filled in, and this requires every single members' participation and assistance. Though Bangladesh seems to be little relevant to this topic, we understand perfectly that this issue needs the awareness and help from all countries. We also suggest that European countries do take this migrant crisis seriously, and do not run away from the responsibilities when polices are made, legalized and implemented.



Committee: ECOSOC

Country or Position: Cambodia

Name: Joe Liu, Jackson Ni



Topic Area A: Climate Change in Least Developed Countries

Drastic climate change and extreme weathers are international issues at least in the past three decades. Greenhouse effect, global warming, drastic climate change, the rise of the sea level; the shortage of food, polluted oceans, all these problems are obsessing the whole world. The main factor that causes climate change is the phenomenon called greenhouse effect as well as emissions come from industries and agricultural activities. Drastic climate changes also cause sea level rises. There are many countries facing the risks of losing their home place. Not only worried from being flooded, but also facing droughts, which can cause a huge amount of losing crops or plants we eat. However, most of these issues were man-made, CO₂ are from the fossil fuels we human being burned. Some countries around the world turn to be Environmental refugees. They don't have place to live, doesn't have enough food to eat and also need for urgent resettlements.

Cambodia is also a developing country; we have suffered from the climate change. Every year, the floods become stronger and stronger because the extreme rains. And we just have critical drought this March. Some of our people are also the climate refugees; they lost their home because of the rising sea level. We are happy to help other refugees of climate change as long as the Western countries give us support. And we eagerly need some help from UN.

We think some of the UN countries should provide places to let the refugees survive for short-term. And we suggest that the countries which are lack of population receive the residents who lose their land temporary. Moreover, we hope the UN can help those countries that have disappearing territory because of the sea level rising to negotiate peacefully.

Topic B: The Migrant Labor in Mediterranean Sea

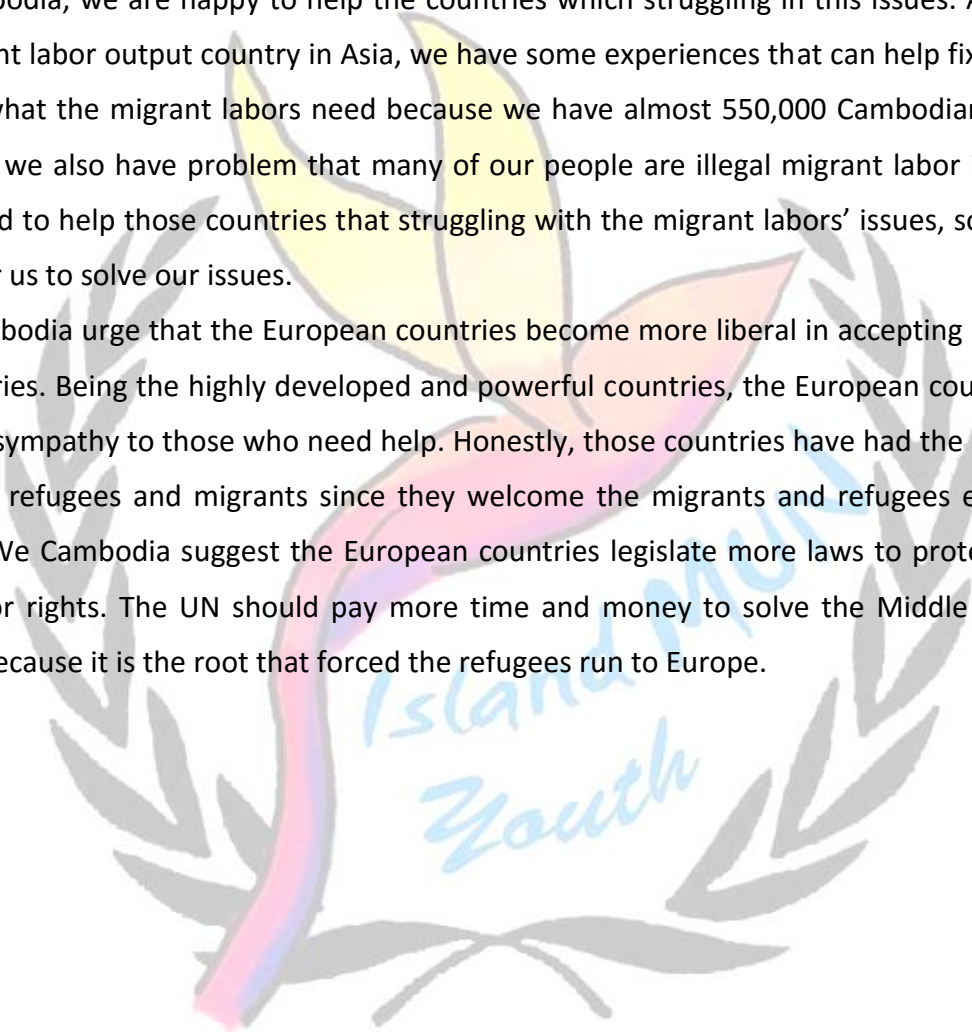
The huge population of the migrant labor around Mediterranean has become a headache for the EU countries. Because of the wars, poverty, and the terrorist in the Middle East, many refugees went to Europe, trying to find a place to live. However, this phenomenon may give rise to some negative problems. For European countries, due to the weak borders between EU countries, the migrant labors, no matter legal or illegal, can easily move everywhere. This could be a big security danger because the terrorist may hide with the identity of migrant labor. Moreover, the government must pay the social welfare on the migrant labor, which means they will lose money on

people from other countries without receiving enough bills. On the other hand, the right for the migrant labor around Mediterranean Sea is a big concern also. Many migrant labors that don't have high skill, language ability may lose their jobs. Even though some of them save their, they still need to face the chance to be exploited.

To sum up, striking the balance between countries' economic development and migrant labors population, finding a place for those refugees, and giving a better working place for labors is the primary goal in this case.

To Cambodia, we are happy to help the countries which struggling in this issues. As one of the most migrant labor output country in Asia, we have some experiences that can help fixing this issue. We know what the migrant labors need because we have almost 550,000 Cambodians working in Talien. And we also have problem that many of our people are illegal migrant labor in Talien. We look forward to help those countries that struggling with the migrant labors' issues, so it can be an example for us to solve our issues.

We Cambodia urge that the European countries become more liberal in accepting migrants into their countries. Being the highly developed and powerful countries, the European countries should show their sympathy to those who need help. Honestly, those countries have had the responsibility to help the refugees and migrants since they welcome the migrants and refugees entering their countries. We Cambodia suggest the European countries legislate more laws to protect the lower quality labor rights. The UN should pay more time and money to solve the Middle East military problems because it is the root that forced the refugees run to Europe.



Committee: United Nations Economic and Social Council

Country: Egypt

Name: Yi Shan Wu

Topic A: Climate Change in Least Developed Countries

1. What plans should the global international, regional, and transnational organizations make from short-term to long-term?

From the basic education, and keeping pace with regulations laws.

2. What can governments and international organizations do to cope with climate refugee crisis?

Planning the DC refugees, and the organization of work, so that the refugees can sustain their livelihoods

3. What actions that governments should take while the poor are more likely to live in a potential disaster area?

To prevent disaster drill and promote disaster conscious.

4. What should the governments do to deal with the disappearing territory because of the sea level rising?

Faced with the loss of crops to make seawater intrusion, changing the local crop production, even living area is reduced, but also the residents move to the public land of the government residence, and in relation to the lease so that the people have a place to live temporarily.

5. Where should residents who live beside smaller coast reside in the future?

Select the area of low population to other countries, while the government can buy land of other country to be the country's territory.

Topic B: Migrant Labor around the Mediterranean Sea

1. Should European countries become more liberal in accepting migrants into their countries?

What impact will it have on their citizens and what are some other implications?

Unstable law and order, the population is too dense, the need for additional spending large costs and enhance crime etc

2. How could the committee solve the root cause of the European Migrant Crisis?

To solve the national immigration like itself finances, war and disease.

3. What are the next steps for the countries that serve as the major take-off point in European Migrant Crisis?

The proposed quota system, such as countries that received refugees prorated plan.

Committee: United Nations Economic and Social Council

Country: Eritrea

Name: Jerry Lo, Ivy Chen

Topic A: Climate Change in Least Developed Countries

Climate change, which will involve more droughts, floods, heat waves, and other severe weather conditions, poses a great global threat, particularly to poor, vulnerable, marginalized populations, who are often hardest hit by its effects. For us, Eritrea, a low-income, developing country located within the arid and semi-arid Sahelian region and characterized by harsh, challenging conditions, adaptation and managing the impacts of climate change are vital. Agriculture is still an important sector for Eritrea, employing about half of the population and producing about 20 percent of GDP. Problematically, crop yield losses associated with climate change may cause food prices to significantly spike, thus leading to greater malnutrition and stunting, particularly within poorer households. Furthermore, warmer temperatures associated with climate change will increase water scarcity, exacerbating existent health and development challenges.

In recent years, our government, along with a variety of international development partners and relevant stakeholders, has sought to counter the devastating impact of climate change by investing in a range of initiatives and programs, including: creating small-scale irrigation schemes; building numerous ponds, reservoirs and dams; installing solar panels for water pumps throughout the country; and developing drip, pump and sprinkler irrigation systems. Our government and IFAD (The International Fund for Agricultural Development) have also designed a national agricultural water management framework to allow for sustainable and reliable access to water. These steps have substantially helped the country's farmers more efficiently and effectively cultivate agricultural land, ensure their food security, and ultimately earn a secure income. Additionally, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) recently highlighted a unique and exciting climate change adaptation programme taking place within Eritrea's Anseba region. The multi-year, multi-million dollar project aims to increase community resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change through integrated water management and agricultural development.

Eritrea is willing to share our past experiences with fellow delegates, and at the same time, further develop our current solutions. We strongly call for attention on the undeniable impacts that climate change has brought to us, the least developed countries. We welcome any possible help, and we sincerely that only through wholehearted cooperation, can we share a brighter future.

Topic B: Migrant Labor around the Mediterranean Sea

Tens of thousands of Eritreans have arrived at Europe's shores in recent years seeking asylum. They make up a significant share of the unprecedented stream of migrants and refugees making their way to the European Union, undertaking dangerous journeys while challenging the bloc to find a collective response consistent with refugee law. We, Eritrea, is not tolerant to this phenomenon as the UN, and we are eager to seek for solutions as well; however, it is for the lack of development and stability that refrain us from moving forward.

Still at a developing stage, and are often faced with the invasion from Ethiopia, the waging of wars are unavoidable to protect this country. We have just run through a 30-year independence war and several wars to defend the national sovereignty, and are on our way to stabilizing the country. Though it may require some endeavors, as a country, we have the obligation to make our country a better place. To do so, we are strongly looking forward to other country's collaboration.

Here are some prospects we would like to open to investors overseas. First, we are open-armed to any international business to establish factories and share the potential market. Meanwhile, we will alter the military structure to cooperate with the population required for those companies. What's more, with the substantial amount of gold resource, we can share a proportion of our revenue, if any country or nation can help us mend the mining skills. With the progression of mining, we can release more job vacancies and, together with the international cooperation, we can keep a large number of people staying in our country. We are sure to offer some protections and tariff discount.

All of the measures are dedicated to keeping as many labors in our country and, by the same time, reduce the excessive migrant labor problem in developed countries. Last, we will sure to improve the people's well-being. By joining us, you can get rid of the irritating problem and enjoy the mutual benefits altogether.

As a conclusion, we, Eritrea, strongly calls upon all delegates to realize the issue of migrant labor and climate change. We believe that through a successful collaboration between the countries, the potential benefits of immigration would be recognized, and the harsh impact climate change has brought would be reduced.

Committee: United Nations Economic and Social Council

Country: Ethiopia

Name: Tingting Chang

Topic A: Climate Change in Least Developed Countries

It is such a serious and urgent issue that we have to reach an agreement as soon as possible. If we ignore the impact of global warming, we all will be the victim of climate change. As the planet has warmed up, ice in the polar regions has gone to melt, which results in rising sea levels world wide. According to the research, the sea levels rise averagely 1.4 cm each year, and the speed of rising sea levels has begun faster and faster---and the coastal regions will be at risk of under water.

Last year, we Ethiopia has shorter rainy season than ever and thus cause the drought as well as the barren field. Besides, people who live in our country are about 90 percent are living by farming. The drought really impacts our people's living. Therefore, Global warming not only does great damage to the environment, but also has an serious influence on economy. Most importantly, all countries around the world will be influenced by climate change, no one can escape from it. Although several countries have signed some agreements about environmental protection, few countries doesn't follow the agreement due to their economic consideration. We hope that all countries around the world can saw global warming as the very urgent issue and put every effort into avoiding climate change.

Topic B: Migrant Labor around the Mediterranean Sea

Migrant workers has become a controversial issue since the problem of refugees and the terrorism draw public attention. Many countries are frightened by the terrorists ' attack and thus limit the number of migrant labor. However, most of the migrant workers are not terrorists but innocent people. They are forced to leave their countries since the civil war or terrorists' attacks and cross over Mediterranean sea so as to find a better living condition in Europe.

In our view, migrant workers can solve the problem of labor shortage. However, it is not easy for most migrant from the Middle East and Africa to fit in the working circumstances due to their different languages, religion and culture. Therefore, those European countries can set some vocational training and guidance lessons to help them quickly fit in the society. If European and Mediterranean countries make good use of those promising workers, it can not only help those workers improve their living condition but boost the economic development.

Committee: General Assembly- Economic and Social Council

Country: Germany

Name: 范亮昀 Angela Fan, 林懷誠 Roddy Lin

Topic A: Climate Change in Least Developed Countries

Nowadays, the impact of climate change has become greater and greater, in order to deal with the issue, the most significant thing that we should do is cut down the carbon emission. Thus, Germany has aim to develop the renewable energy for the long term policy so as to solve the issue from the root. However, some of the branch about the problems have already lead to lots of inconvenience. Therefore, Germany would like to be directly against each question to raise specialized policies so that we can have detailed discussion.

First of all, regarding for short-term plans all organizations should take first is to prevent people from living in regions which have already been encompassed with perils owing to drastic climate change like serious drought in poor land area, grave flooding, storms, and critical rising sea levels. Germany emphasize that the first priority is to implement the humanitarian aid, we can administer the plan through Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) and cooperate with others NGO who also provide humanitarian aid. As for the long-term programme, in Germany's opinion, the world's least developed countries (LDCs) have been recognized as needing financial and technological support to adapt to climate change, developed countries should play the role of "supporters" and least developed countries should try every means to mitigate their own current problem.

Of course the united nation has established regime like the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and also parties of UNFCCC have already assented to support LDCs through LDC Work Programme, National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), LDC Fund (LDCF) and LDC Expert Group (LEG) and others plans which were set up to give financial of technical assistance, however, there's still deficiency in the current aid project, for example the lack of finance or the efficiency of accessing funding. Germany think that the LDCs require more urgent support to solve the problem, simplifying the process for accessing funding and working out more available plans for patronizing the LDCs has no doubt become a serious issue.

Consider the rising sea levels, Germany is calling for global cuts in carbon emissions. It was believed that the greenhouse effect is the main cause of the climate change and extreme weathers, and the greenhouse-gases consist of various kinds of outcome of using the fossil fuels like petroleum, natural gas, coal, and oil shale. These fossil fuel epitomize the predicament of stabilizing

carbon emissions, in order to stabilize global climate change and mitigate serious global warming, Germany suggest countries to develop more potential renewable and sustainable energy as a mitigation in the trend of global warming. Germany believe that it is every country in the world stay at their own posts and spare no effort at decreasing carbon dioxide emissions that become the most efficient way to curb climate change. Once we can reduce the probability using the fossil fuel and cut down more emissions, more opportunity we can alleviate the climate change's effect then human can stave off the environmental calamity.

Topic B: Migrant Labor around the Mediterranean Sea

Since of the low birth rate in Germany, aging population and high mortality rates have kept the demand for labor steady and even growing in some cities. Many of the immigrants come into Germany are capable of earning much higher wages than they could in their home countries. Different from other nations, Germany have positive attitude to those refugees who needs aim because they can make contributions for our country's GDP rates and we can also provide them safer place to stay and much guaranteed work opportunities compare with other countries. However, the supervision system must be made. For example, Passport and migration services are now under one roof. Including visas, permits and migration cards. Migrants with high and low qualifications for employment and given the imperfection of migration legislation, a major attraction of immigration in Germany is temporary labor migration.

We suggests that other nations who also have the problem of aging population and high mortality rates can also give those refugees to have opportunities to work in your own country. In this way, it will be a win-win policy to deal with the issue. What's more, we consider that cooperate with Human Rights Council or other international organizations which can promote human rights for the purpose of enhancing the rights of refugees to prevent those asylum seekers to become slaveries. Also, we suggests each nations' government can set up legislations to prevent the gangsters from trafficking those asylum seekers and united all of the government to become Regional Alliances to crack them down.

Despite from providing the refugees the opportunities to migrate to Europe, we still hope that the majority of them can have a steady life in their own country. Germany claim that cooperate with non-governmental organizations will be a great resolution because it can not only avoid the problem of invading their sovereignty but also give them the efficient assistance. For example, Doctors without Borders/Medicine Sans Frontiers can provide medical resources refugee hospice and United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees have lots of complete policy that can help deal

with the problems. In addition, we think that providing vocational educations and languages classes may help them to raise their ability so that make they can find better jobs will be a long term policy. We can also help them to establish some basic instructions which can lead them a better life to strengthen their willingness to stay in their own country for the short term.

Germany hopes that by cooperating with other nations and NGOs, we can make the refugees have better rights. We are also willing to enhance the education and basic infrastructure to increase their skills which can help them to find better occupation. What's more, Germany are welcoming those refugees to stay in Germany under the supervision system. Last but not least, we are willing to cooperate with other nations and NGOs to make the greatest contribution to the two issues.



Committee: ECOSOC

Country of Position: Greece

Name: Sammi Lee, Kiki Chen

Topic A: Climate Change in Least Developed Countries

Global climate change will affect people and the environment in many ways, and its primary impacts are on least developed countries. Also, natural events caused by climate change such as sea level rise and drought may lead to a climate refugees crisis.

To cope with these problems, the global community should exactly execute the «Kyoto Protocol» and «Paris Agreement». At the same time, Greece suggests that developed countries assist the least developed countries or give them financial support so they won't need to utilize natural resources as their capital for nation construction. As for climate refugees, the link between climate change, migration and the legal treatment of the category of refugee is clear, as climate and environmental issues do not fall within the definition of refugee in the 1951 Refugee Convention. As a result, we recommend to amend the international laws for climate refugees, revise its definition of "refugees"; meanwhile, we call on the governments with the danger of disappearing territory to coordinate with other countries, arrange their whereabouts in advance.

Topic B: Migrant Labor around the Mediterranean Sea

Migrants are so plentiful that in a society with negative natural population growth, immigration has become the sole source of population increase overall, and such flows have led to the emergence of immigration as an increasingly important political issue in Greece. Also, we have had another serious problem with illegal immigration. We believe that 90% of illegal immigrants in the EU enter through Greece, and in the wake of lots of countries closing their borders, many of the immigrants are now stuck in Greece.

We have already proposed some solutions such as building a fence on the Turkish border and setting up detention camps. We call on the EU countries to open their border and equally divide the immigrants in order not to be struck down by the economy of Greece proceeding to the whole EU economy. On the other hand, we suggest to give the migrant labor functional training so they can become one of the countries' economic assistance, and turn the defects into advantages.

Committee: United Nations Economic and Social Council

Country: India

Name: Yu-Han He

Topic A: Climate Change in Least Developed Countries

Climate change results from global warming. It's human activities that made global warming become more and more severe. Regional activities may affect every corner in the world. That is, everyone is responsible for climate change.

As a developing country, long our priority was to lift a vast of population out of poverty, and it is till now. As one of the top carbon dioxide emitters, we India have learnt the serious situation. At the end of 2015, we took a significant step. We pledged to curb the rate of carbon emissions and generate more electricity from renewable energy resources. By 2030, we will reduce the rate of carbon intensity by 33 to 35 percent, compared to the 2005 level. And produce 40 percent of electricity from non-fossil fuel resources.

Slow as our pace is, we are actually practicing our plans. For instance, we transformed Cochin International Airport into the first airport in the world that completely operates on solar power. But still, we're a developing country. Rich countries like the United States bear more moral responsibility for global warming and should not deny poor countries the chance to build our economies.

Questions:

1. Organizations all over the world could start from helping countries or regions that suffer from climate change. Come to their rescue in any possible ways. Meanwhile, these organizations may start engaging in process of reducing carbon dioxide. For example, they could invest money in scientists who devote themselves into finding alternative energy or ways to lower the rate of CO₂, etc. And also keep on showing people who bad the world is, how we can change the situation.

2. Governments in those areas that are dealing with climate change should try to find helps from other countries. And other countries should reach out to them as much as they can. Simultaneously, international organizations may intervene to make the negotiation works.

3. If it were the poor that live in a potential disaster area, it would be hard for them to move out. The best condition would be the government supporting them to move out by giving financial assist. Or, the government could make some plans just in case the disaster happens.

4. They should show the issues, problems, and situations to the world as much as they can. They can even suggest a contract to the UN that the countries polluted the most should pay compensation in order to rescue the refugees.

5. They could live in houses built on ocean or the government could pre-save spaces for those in need from now.

Topic B: Migrant Labor around the Mediterranean Sea

1. I think they should broaden the number of migrants but not liberate the rules. Based on humanitarian, we should love and care about every person in the world. We reach out if they need but this is also a doubtful decision. It might be dangerous and unfair to the citizens. Unsure about the background of the migrants, we question the safety of accepting them. With migrants moving in, the locals must make some sacrifices.

To the citizens, there will be more people competing for a job. That means it will be harder for them to find a career. These migrants might not be educated or might not have skills with them. Therefore, the government will need to help them out. By doing that requires money, so some social welfare might be cut down. Also, it might bring out racial discrimination that causes conflicts. In other words, it might worsen the public order. But with more people living in the country, it would slow down the aging society. And also, it might increase labor force.

2. What causes the European Migrant Crisis is the migrants. If the migrants were well educated or they were able to make the country better, it wouldn't be called "crisis". So, first make them immigrate legally in order to make the citizens to feel more relieved. Then, before stepping in the society, educate the migrants first. At least teach them the official language so that they can fit in the society faster. It could break down culture barriers that reduces conflicts. At best, find a place to settle them. There will be no homeless problems and migrants can help each other out.

3. To escape from their country, a lot of migrants choose to smuggle. The smuggle gangs give the migrants a boat and a compass. There's no one who knows how to sail, all they can do is to float. And wait for the rescue teams from Europe to find them. They would die if they were not found. Take-off points like Turkey and Italy have to spend a great deal of money in saving these refugees. For them, it's a really heavy burden especially when they are not as rich as other European countries. They could cooperate with other countries whether it is financial aid or team up with them would make a great difference.

Committee: United Nations Economic and Social Council

Country: IRAQ

Name: Aslery Zhang

Topic A: Climate Change in Least Developed Countries

Climate will be an important issue in our future, through the car more and more, industrial country pursue the money and sophisticated technology, Carbon dioxide emissions along with the years stronger and heavy. New disease show up in the Africa. And we do not know how to figure out, Many wild animals will be extinction. We should do some action to prevent this event quickly develop. We can't prevent this event happened, but we can take some thing we can do. To put it simply, for example, we take IRAQ to say, these kind of developed countries, the original habitat is damaged due to natural environment like drought, soil salinization, desertification, forest abuse. These problems have seriously violated our survival homeland.

Question about climate can divide into some points;

Excessive use of land, damage to farming, user time be lesser. In 1984 later, IRAQ, Brazil, India, China, Africa are the more serious areas about climate issue. Above 40 hundred million ha easier damage to natural disasters. In a few years, tornado, volcano, earthquake, tsunami frequent happen. In 10 years, according to statistics, the global made 4000 natural disasters, damage to 78 million people died in natural disasters.

Through earth constantly warming because of people burning fossil fuel and cut down forest. Speed up global warming and greenhouse effect .Burning fossil fuel must produce carbon dioxide. In future, will cause to people a large scale migration.

Many important issue we should to know, we just students, we can do only are protect our family, IRAQ weather is dry and hot, that why IRAQ is also worth to focus. People in IRAQ must to support this terrible question. Unlucky!!

Topic B: Migrant Labor around the Mediterranean Sea

Through the Global warming getting worse, the sea level getting the higher, the Migrant Labor who lived in Mediterranean were black-letter. The fish couldn't adapt the sudden hot weather, died in the sea. Give rise to sea got outside carbon dioxide. At the same time, the fisherman go to sea catch fish were difficult. They lived by catch fish to change money. But now, what can they make money? Mediterranean sea had rich kind of fish. But many famous fish was extinct. It's an question to ask, Why a lot of fish died? More than fisherman, businessman, seafood restaurant had effect. And if we

live nearby to the sea, we want to eat some fresh seafood, the price is higher than after. And people to pursue benefit, catch the baby fish, quickly reduce the number of fish. So i think our country should make a agreement, advocate people eat less seafood, take beef, ham replace seafood. And limit the size of nets, can get better results. So let's take this plan to everyone, guardian our mother earth together!



Committee: United Nations Economic and Social Council

Country: Italy

Name: Alan Chen, Tiana Chen

Topic A: Climate Change in Least Developed Countries

- Climate change is an urgent and important problem for all around the world. Many countries feel the threat more and more obviously. Italy is also a victim country. Many beautiful cities will be covered under the water if the sea level keep rising rapidly as nowadays. For example, Venice will almost sink under the sea if the sea level rise up five meters. That phenomenon will happen to many other island countries as well. As a United Nations and European Union member, we hope that we can slow down the speed of global warming. Making some environmental protection related law and increase the environment protection awareness of the citizens are two effective ways to start off. To protect our Earth, our hometown we must take the action right now. Those developed countries should take more responsibility of the climate changing problem, because of their developing more and more abnormal weather conditions will come to our life. We hope that we can come to a conclusion through the meeting.

Topic B: Migrant Labor around the Mediterranean Sea

The migration crisis is a serious problem in Europe and Italy is the first point of arrival for many migrants from the Middle Eastern countries. Different cultural backgrounds and the language barrier may cause conflicts between the migrants and Italian citizens. However, as a member of the European Union, Italy tries its best to assist the refugees due to moral obligations. We hope other European countries would do the same because there is no general agreement on the distribution of refugees. Moreover, I think we should pay attention to the wars and poverty in the Middle Eastern region and Africa. The committee should provide financial aid and protection to the people in those countries to prevent migration. Meanwhile, fighting against trafficking is important too. Lastly, the governments that are currently in a civil war have to act more rationally. They should not always use brute force to solve problems. They should not ignore the damage done to the innocent people. We have to stop the conflicts to stop the migration crisis.

Committee: The Economic and Social Council

Country or Position: Libya

Name: Li, Yi - Jhen / ZHANG,GE-XIN

Topic Area A: Migrants around the Mediterranean Sea

Migrants have two kinds, one is legal migrants and the other is illegal migrants also called “asylum seeker”.

There are some reasons for migrants to leave the hometowns.

1. The ongoing violence and instability in origin countries and those doesn't stop simply.
2. Political changes and civil war, like Libya.

Because of the Libya civil war and the lower economy, many migrants decided to leave to the country in south of Europe.

In 2012,Libya, National Transitional Council transferred the political power to Libyan National Assembly. The new political power holder nominated Hassi of Islamist as new Prime Minister In 2014, the armed forces built up by Hassi called Libya Dawn wrested the biggest capital Tripoli and the Provisional Government was forced to move to northeast city, Tobruk. Some of the migrants are from Libya because of the civil war. Due to the civil war, the youth in Libya had weapons and they became vulnerable. They started to rob the people who had money and when you were robbed and you couldn't truly know who they were. They might be rebels, they might be government, you didn't know.

In May, 2016, In Mediterranean, there are 13,000 people rescued in one week. Smugglers exploited and took advantage of the migrants and regarded them as slaves. The migrants earned little money and save money in order to cross the Mediterranean to look for protection but the evil smugglers just gave them unsafe boat and it was full of people. The boat was completely overloaded. The “captain” of the boat might not even know the way to Italy. He might not even have been a captain before. Due to the dangerous factors, the boat overturned. The rescues by the Italian coast guard and navy ships, aided by Irish and German vessels and humanitarian groups. The government of Libya has no time and money and any space to solve the problem because the civil war and the divided governments. Italy is doing so much to help save refugees and it needs support. Countries such as Britain, France, Belgium and Germany think they are far away and not responsible, but they all took part in occupying Africa. As the migrant crisis in the Mediterranean continues, the public outcry against deaths at sea has forced the European Union (EU) into response mode. EU officials and member states have promised to do something about the situation.

Alongside discussions about resettlement agreements, there are proposals to destroy the boats used by migrant smugglers before they can leave Libya. The suggestion to Libya is to make up a law to protect the migrants, increasing the willing to stay the original country, raising up the qualities in job and preventing suggestion.

This one is the relation between EU and migrants.

European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (CFR) performed by EU or all the member states and protect the rights of boat migrants in the Mediterranean. The ECHR was drafted in 1950 by the then newly formed Council of Europe, the convention entered into force in September 1953. ECHR has some main ideas, the first is the right to life, said that they shouldn't use the force to prevent the illegal migrants to enter the countries and they should give them assistance including distressed at sea. The second is prohibition of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment with ECHR and CFR. The third is right to seek asylum in commitment with Geneva Convention and CFR. The fourth is said that the countries couldn't intercept and explosion without examination.

This one is about human right, but Libya didn't sign it.

Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights says everyone has fundamental rights and free without discrimination. Because the situations nowadays, UN intend let the issue of refugees, and the woman in least development country have to be the most important place they have to effort. Another document is when 1951 UN passed the treaty

This one is about the right of refugees, but Libya didn't sign it.

When 1951 UN passed the treaty Convention relating to the Status of Refugee specialized deal with refugees problems. The Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, also known as the 1951 Refugee Convention, is a United Nations multilateral treaty that defines who is a refugee, and sets out the rights of individuals who are granted asylum and the responsibilities of nations that grant asylum. The Convention also sets out which people do not qualify as refugees, such as war criminals. The Convention also provides for some visa-free travel for holders of travel documents issued under the convention.

The Convention builds on Article 14 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the right of persons to seek asylum from persecution in other countries. A refugee may enjoy rights and benefits in a state in addition to those provided for in the Convention.

Topic Area B: Climate Change in Least Development Countries

Climate is a statistical ensemble of states of the atmosphere-ocean-land system during a time

period several decades long. And Climate Change means that it has changed compared with past period time. Least Developed Countries is a country whose per capita income is high by world standards. Climate Change is more Threatening in Least Developed Countries. Cyclical low during the rainy season in East Africa developing countries in recent years becomes more and more irregular. And that will make yield reduction. Violent cloudbursts raid increase in the frequency, not only caused floods also destroyed the farming. Freshwater quality change is also a question. Global average temperatures will rise and make Melting glaciers. Melting glaciers makes Sea-level rise and then make the low lying countries along the coast were flooded.

Take the Gambia as example, Gambia has the intelligence of their Ancestor about when to sow and when it will rain but the climate change has damaged the regular patterns of the nature. It also increases the probabilities of the rainstorm damaging the crop. Due to the climate change becomes worse and worse, they lack of food. Gambia is also one of the countries with the lowest sea level and most of the land is under the sea level. Because of that, they lack of freshwater. The others are Chad and Niger. In Chad in December, 2009, there are two things happened. The aid workers noticed that there was sand everywhere and there was very lack of water. They lived in UNHCR-run camps and it is luxurious things to wash themselves. They struggled to find the drinking water. There are thousands of people live in UNHCR-run camps and it is also a big problems. In Niger, the lower water causes the corns getting lack. The amount is not enough for everyone to eat .and the corn's price is higher than before. And Niger cannot effort the money to buy the corns in the same price when they sold .that cause many people are starving .And the weather there is hot and dry, they have not enough water to drink. Most of least developed countries in Africa also have this problem for example Mozambique or Malawi. Some country starts their steps to face the problem like Uganda.

Uganda opened a climate change center in Sironko District. The center is going to inspire development of knowledge management systems in the district local government and across the country.

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005 and the detailed implementations of the Kyoto Protocol were adopted at COP 7 in Morocco, in 2001. Its first commitment period started from 2008 to 2012 and the second commitment period started from 2013 to 2020. It offered a range of investing in the low carbon and poor countries to offset emissions. To sign this Protocol is an important commitment for next generation and the future environment in order not to let the environment get worse. Afterwards, the United States retook the support in 2002 because of the Washington's

lawmakers disagreed and the Senate voted 95-0 against the treaty. The commitment of UK is to reduce emissions by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990 levels. The second commitment period, EU and the member state UK communicated to reduce 20% emissions by 2020 compared with 1990 levels. Besides, the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, Conference of the Parties (COP) was held in Paris, France, from 30 November to 12 December 2015. There were 196 representatives of the parties having a consensus to the reduction of global greenhouse emissions. The agreement will become legally binding if it had at least 55 countries which together represent at least 55 percent of global greenhouse emissions. It built up an important goal limiting warming to only 1.5 or 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels. The well known one is the agreement sign on 22 April 2016. 174 countries signed the agreement in New York and began adopting it within their own legal systems. Human burn the coal, gas, oil and cut down rainforests. These actions cause the global warming and lead to the dangerous things happened to nature, animal even human, so the world needs a limit to reduce the global greenhouse emissions or our earth will get worse and worse. The United States had been trying to get the state to agree on a framework for fighting climate change, which is a big problem that it requires the cooperation of polluters around the world.

Talking to the climate change, we direct involved. Our water is lack because our weather is dry and seldom rains .Because of that ,we even have no one river have water for all year. He worse is that the quantity rainfall is decreasing. Since 1991, some parts of citizens have water to use and until 1996. There is a long sewer across from south to north. But the good thing did not last for a long times. The sewer was destroyed by Libya civil war. Today, the war has not stopped. There are many zone still have no offer water. Next, the desertification is a big problem, too. The plant is covered by the sand. The crops cannot grow up. Agriculture is poor than before.

The government has no time, money and any space to solve the problem. They have another bigger problem is the war.

The others country thought that the war should be stopped, but not stop by UN. The situation now is that labor's problem is serious and coops price should go down and stop fighting.

Following are the government position that we declared.

1. Ask for help rebuild the grand man made river to improve the basic needs.
2. Facing the bad inference from climate change together with Niger and Chad, like lower down the polluted gas and reducing the trash. The best is that we can sign a cooperation agreement.

Committee: United Nations Economic and Social Council

Country : Madagascar

Name: Cindy Yu

Topic A: Climate Change in Least Developed Country

In the tropical area, featuring in the unique of animals and plants, Madagascar has lush mangrove forests, protecting the island nation's wildly biodiversity, and rainforests. However, changing rainfall patterns impacts the unique rainforests, sea-level rise swamps the important mangroves. The strong cyclones and El Nino effects there increase in recent years, affecting agriculture, food security, and infrastructure. Ocean warming and the effects of ocean acidification destroy unique coral reef ecosystem. These natural disasters also impacts Malagasy life and forms climate refugee crisis.

There are some organizations and external experts partnered with the government of Madagascar to carry out climate adaptation work. In short-term needs, compensating for the damage of Malagasy people's lives, World Bank helped them to adapt irrigation infrastructure to climate change. In long-term goals, strengthening environment conservations, WWF Madagascar & Western Indian Ocean Programmed Office(WWF-MWIOPO) organized a workshop to assess the vulnerability of the marine and terrestrial ecosystem, and even work closely with local communities to promote sustainable natural resource management and stroke a balance between human livelihoods and biodiversity conservation.

Topic B: Migrant Labor around Mediterranean Sea

Although there are more opportunities to find a job in this least developed country, people can't earn an enough living wage through the employment. Hence, there are some high skilled labors deciding to immigrate to other countries, living a better life. On the other hands, most of emigrants from Madagascar only can do some low-level works, and sometimes they might be defrauded and abused by recruitment agencies and employers.

"trafficking in people" activity prevails not only in some of Middle East countries, where most of Malagasy people immigrate but in Madagascar. They are often exploited in forced labors, sold as brides, and even sexual exploitation. In 2015, the government did complete an initial draft of a bilateral agreement with Saudi Arabia about trafficking. Many victims continued to return from the Middle East and did psychological and medical services. IOM also partnered with Malagasy government to combat against human trafficking and produced migration profiles to raise awareness in target areas on the dangers of irregular migration.

Strengthening domestic security may help reduce the numbers of migrant labors. To prevent trafficking victims, Malagasy government continued to operate and fund the Manjary Soa Center in Antananarivo, protecting children from forced labor and providing them with education and vocational training. It may be useful for enhancing the quality of migrants.



Committee: ECOSOC

Country: Maldives

Name: 林雨忻 Kandace

Topic A:

Maldives, a pear-like green islands surrounded by white sand, known as the “last paradise”, attract big amounts of visitors per year. However, due to the global warming, the rising of sea levels ,this island country that has lowest elevation on Earth, is facing a threat of “drowned”. Small countries such as Maldives tends to impacted by Climate Change most.

Eighty percent of the lands of Maldives are one meter below the sea level, with an average elevation of merely 0.9 meters, many of the islands keep eroded by seawater. Maldives believes that this issue needs more concern.

Maldives is facing the threat of “drowned”, The government is preparing to purchase lands from other countries and raise funds for the relocation of the whole country. According to an UN report, it predicted that sea level would rise more 25~29 cm than it is now till the year of 2100. The rising sea levels make Maldives at risk. As stated by the president , Nasheed, said: “We can not stop the Climate Change, so we have to purchase lands from other places, and it may be the best panacea for the worst result.”

Not only from Maldives, global warming bring crisis to the whole world. According to the research of the UN IPCC, it clearly reveals that human are threatened by rising sea levels which caused by global warming. From New York to Tokyo, two-thirds of the big cities are possibly be submerged, and six hundred million people will thus be effected. Therefore, in order to come up with more powerful and feasible solutions, Maldives is willing to cooperate with other countries.

Country or Position: Mozambique

Name: Christine Liu, Kelly Huang

Topic A: Climate change in least developed country

Climate Change is a statistical ensemble of states of the atmosphere-ocean-land system during a time period several decades long. That will cause sea level rising rainstorm or drought. Climate changes because we use fossil fuels and natural gas and make much greenhouse gas then effect atmosphere. Climate change in least developed countries are more serious. Take Mozambique for example there has rain almost all year but when climate change there will have no rain and cause drought or have rainstorm and flood those let crop can't be grown and people don't have food then death. We should solve those problems by reducing fossil fuels that is short-term, in long-term we should use more renewable energy sources such as hydroelectricity, solar power, wind power. Some countries face a serious problem about sea level rising. It may let their territory flooded by the sea and residents are threatened to leave. Those governments should help their residents to find a safe place to live.

Topic B: Migrant Labor around Mediterranean Sea

The migrants are people fleeing from their countries because some reasons like war or climate change. Many of Mediterranean people's family and hometown were destroyed by serious civil war and horrible organization like ISIS. They have no choice but to leave their country. Mozambique also has this terrible problem, because of the civil war people don't have safe place to live so they leave to other countries. These refugees most go to developed countries because those countries have stable political situation, economy, and security environment. They bring many young adults and children but also bring serious crisis. That's why their government refuse refugees move in. The developed countries' governments should solve the root and Helping those poor countries' economy or environment. More governments could let domestic migrant study and have knowledge about countries' law and help migrants integrating with their resident.

Committee: United Nations Economic and Social Council

Country: Niger

Name: Lexi Lu, Grace Tang

Topic A: Climate Change in Least Developed Countries

The president of Kiribati said “climate change is not an issue of economic development; it's an issue of human survival.” Climate change is a global issue of weather patterns which can lead to extreme weather events, the rise of sea level worldwide, and even the extinction of species. Some experts indicated that the greenhouse effect is the major cause of the climate change and that Africa may suffer from the climate change more critical than other continents. With the fierce change has brought sweeping effect on the earth, we will face the shortage of crops, water, and foods. While more infectious disease such as dengue or cholera will outbreak and be spreaded around us. We can't completely stop the climate change become worse and worse; nevertheless, all we can do is mitigate and adapt it.

According to some studies suggest that the delta like Niger and Nile may suffer from flood disasters seriously, and it can even impact the economic activities. Our government needs to use the best available science to identify and reduce our vulnerabilities to rising seas, droughts, floods and other catastrophes. Furthermore, we also need to invest more funding in setting up the bridges, dams, or dykes which can protect people who live beside coast from overflowing. Most important of all, panels of the transnational organizations should discuss about the future climate conditions and take it into account instead of building for combating today's enemies.

As short-term plans to cope with the climate change, many global organizations have put great effort into analyzing and comprehending the various degree of the negative impact. Moreover, transnational organizations had been founded the international platforms to evaluate the risks, cost, and benefits of the research. Each department of our government should take responsibility for its own work, distribute our duties, and check each strategy is effectively enforced. At the same time, civic education may have some influence on helping mitigate. If every national can do something to alert the present situation, perhaps our planet will turn for the better.

Last but not least, it is also an indispensable part of plans that updating our laws and policies to make permits for protective measures easier, including green solutions such as living shorelines, or for retreating from encroaching water. And at a time when some people deny and ignore the very truth of impact of climate change, we strongly need to find the economic resources to help refugees who lose their home because of it. Moreover, the support of other governments is also necessary,

not just those displaced, but also those countries where accept climate refugees reside in.

Perhaps the path of changing may be difficult because the adaption to climate change has hardly been mentioned before. However, Niger is willing to cooperate with other super power nations, especially European countries, to try our best to help overcome the plague of climate change. It's time for us to stand up to solve the problems on the one and only planet.

Topic B: Migrant Labor around the Mediterranean Sea

The European migrant crisis began in 2015, when a rising number of refugees and migrants made the journey to the European Union (EU) to seek asylum, traveling across the Mediterranean Sea or through Southeast Europe. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the top three nations were Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi.

There are two sides to everything. On the one hand, the labor's wage is lower than nationals so that it can increase competitiveness and make up for the lack of manpower. On the other hand, the barrier of arrangement is language or lifestyle. That can become mostly the problem of the public security such as fleeing or fighting. Moreover, it's possible that the labor of introduction will replace with our local labor because migrant labor's low salary and welfare. Nevertheless, there are still some nations are willing to accept the migrant labor. For example, Germany has been the most sought-after final destination in the EU migrant and refugee crisis. According to the study, one of the reasons that Germany admitting the refugee wants to atone their crime in World War Two and need to complement the lack of labor. From the people, it is time to cure others pain because Germany caused lots of damages in the war. Besides, many of the refugee have their reasons that they need to escape their original country, for example, Italy since 2014, thousands of migrants have been trying every month to cross the Central Mediterranean to Italy, risking their lives on unsafe boats including fishing trawlers. They are fleeing poverty-stricken homelands or war-torn countries and seeking economic opportunity within the EU.

According to UNHCR, they have three solutions to solve the problem which about excessive migrant labor. Our country, Niger filled with many refugees from Nigeria needs to resolve it that we can follow those measures. First, voluntary repatriation is the return in safety and dignity to the refugees' country of origin and they can obtain the protection from their original country. Second, local integration is the integration of refugees in the host community in which recipients avail themselves of the national protection of the host government. Third, resettlement means that a refugee leaves nation and legally settles in another country where they will receive legal and physical protection including access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights similar to

those enjoyed by nationals.

Committee: ESOSOC

Country or Position: Turkey

Name: Jenny Huang,

Topic A: Climate Change in Least Developed Countries

Climate Change is a statistical ensemble of states of the atmosphere-ocean-land system during a time period several decades long. Least developed countries are countries whose per capita income is high by the world standards. Climate Change is more threatening in Least Developed Countries. In recent, the rainy season cyclical low become more and more irregular in East Africa developing countries years, and that will make harvest reduce. The frequency of violent cloudbursts is getting higher and higher, which not only causes floods but also destroys the farming. Freshwater quality change is also a question. Average global temperatures will rise and make glaciers melt. The Melted glaciers makes sea level rise and then make the low-lying countries along the coast flooded. At the last G20 summit in Turkey we have stressed that climate change would be a problem impacting greatly on the global countries. Turkey will take a positive attitude toward tackling climate change. We hope that such countries with high emissions rates as Tanzania, the United States, and China as well as the other countries can face this problem. Turkey is willing to cooperate with other countries, especially Tanzania, the United States, and China.

Topic B: The refugee crisis in the Mediterranean

The refugees are people fleeing from their countries because some reasons like war or climate change. And the Mediterranean is the ocean between the Europe and the Africa. The civil war in Libya has made it easier for smugglers to transport through the country. As a result, the number of people fleeing war and poverty in Africa and the Middle East to reach Europe via the Mediterranean Sea has surged since 2014. Turkey reached an agreement with the EU refugee policy, all illegal immigrants from Turkey to Greece refugees don't qualify for asylum status will all be repatriated to Turkey, repatriation costs borne by the EU. Moreover, each EU repatriation of a Syrian refugees to Turkey, it is necessary to receive from a Syrian refugee in Turkey, the practice is to encourage the refugees to apply for asylum through formal and reduce illegal immigration by sea tragedies. Turkey will take a positive attitude towards the refugee crisis, at the same time hope that the EU can assist the huge refugee crisis caused by the number of Syrian Civil War, Turkey and the European Union hope enough to face this problem, given refugee crisis better quality of life, hope refugee crisis can strike a proper education and basic human rights of migrants in the countries. Turkey is willing to

cooperate with other countries, especially European countries.

Committee: The Economic and Social Council

Country or Position: United Kingdom

Name: Evelyn Liao

Topic Area A: Climate Change in Least Developed Countries

The word Least Developed Countries (LDCs) is definition by United Nation in 1960s, which means exhibits the lowest indicators of socioeconomic development, with the lowest Human Development Index ratings of all countries in the world. Climate change is a statistical ensemble of states of the atmosphere-ocean-land system during a time period several decades long. This issue become focus in recent years, because people's overexploitation. The climate change caused many countries mire in a lot unusual natural disaster. The cause some damages in LDCs is often more severely than other country. United Kingdom, as a country which has a lot history relationship with those LDCs, and will give support as we can.

There are some actions that our government do for these country, like set up the International Climate Fund (ICF) to provide £3.87 billion between April 2011 and March 2015 to help the world poorest adapt to climate change and promote cleaner, greener growth. Supporting developing countries to invest in clean technologies, working to stop deforestation and improve the livelihoods of people who depend on forests, and attending major international conferences on climate change, including the UN climate negotiations, in order to influence decision makers and secure positive outcomes for the world's poorest people. But this not only United Kingdom has to face this issue, it is a worldwide topic of discussion, as a member in the global village, United Kingdom willing to cooperate with other countries.

Topic Area B: Migrant Labor around the Mediterranean Sea

Migrant labor is a kind of population movement; it's always happen from history in 1750 to nowadays. The cause of migrant labor become a sharp increase in Europe mostly is war, religious belief, and they can't live in the environment like that. Most of them escape their country to other country which nearby them. Our government based on UNHCR's mandate supply to let they settle in the United Kingdom for no any fees if they have got a residence card or you are the person with humanitarian protection. They can apply refugee integration loan for house, education and training for work.

In other hand, we provide funding from the UK includes £100 million for lifesaving aid in

Syria and the region. This takes the UK's response to the Syria crisis to £1.12 billion. In addition, £14.5 million in new funding will go to provide assistance and protection in countries that refugees and migrants are leaving from and transiting through, including help for those already in Europe. This is in addition to £2.4 million that the UK is already providing to the Red Cross to deliver food, water, blankets and medical support for refugee families travelling across the continent. Our government calls on world leaders to change the lives of a generation of Syrian children, no Syrian child should miss out on an education. United Kingdom is very positive in this topic, and we will be glad to have even further discuss



Committee: The Economics and Social Council

Country: United States of America

Delegate: Meg Huang and Joseph Yang



Topic A: Climate Change in Least Developed Countries

After the 18th century, the start of the industrial revolution, the industries all over the world became more flourish than ever. In this respect, human beings live a better life. However, as the industry activities became more and more frequent, more and more amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases were released into the atmosphere. Consequently, those emissions have a great impact on climate change to cause extreme weather patterns, such as heat waves, hurricane, tsunami, and droughts. Nowadays, the least developed countries (LDC) are some of the most vulnerable to climate changes. First, they are least to recover from the climate stress. Second, their majority of economic growth is dependent on climate-sensitive countries. Therefore, climate change could be the most severe barrier to LDCs prosperity.

As one of the major countries in the world, USA had dealt with issues of greenhouse gases and emissions for several of years. Knowing that the emissions of industrial and agricultural gasses is the main threat towards climate change, United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been taking definite actions in recent years. First, the United States of America has been tracking greenhouse gas emissions since 1990. By obtaining such data, EPA acknowledges that once the cause of the emission is identified, the EPA could take measures to reduce emission gasses. Second, the United States of America re-evaluates its past environmental policies to make an improvement on the environment. For example, in 2015, the U.S. modified its Clean Air Act (CAA). The result not only increased the efficiency of vehicles, thus emitting less greenhouse gas, but also improved the air quality. Lastly, but not least, the US, also, established international partnerships around the globe, including LDCs, to provide leadership, technology and resources support.

Understanding that emissions and global warming could cause natural disasters which would hinder the development of LDCs, the United States of America urges all nations to not only reduce the amount of emissions, but also hopes to collaborate frequently with the UN to support LDCs. Having that objective in mind, the US has four attainable solutions that it wishes to be carried out. First, the UN should encourage all nations' governments to strictly supervise every country's governmental and non-governmental emissions of greenhouse gasses. Furthermore, to reduce the escalation of greenhouse gases and the destruction of the ozone layer, the UN should strongly

bolster all nations to agree on Montreal Protocol, 1987, and Kyoto Protocol, 1992. Second, the UN can promote the renewable generation of energy sources, such as biomass, hydroelectricity, wind power, solar power, geothermal power, and ocean energy, to the public by world-wide social media or well-known news channels, such as, but not limited to, Facebook, twitter, CNN or Euro News. Although these renewable energies are environmentally friendly, there is a basic and vital principle, we must abide by, that is making appropriately use of energies and not wasting them. Third, all countries should acknowledge the General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/253 and give financial and technological support to countries that were listed. Financially, United Nations should stress on the existence of the organization Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) to stop scattered funds, which may have never reached the LDCs. Technologically, all nations should support the current operating program – Technology Bank for LDCs. Base set at Turkey, Technology Bank successfully operated program IPOA and helped the development of LDCs. United States of America would, also, urges the P5 countries and IMF to further fund for this bank. Lastly, but not least, in order to prevent extra burden of destruction from natural disasters, the US would hope to introduce natural disaster prevention technologies from advanced countries, such as Japan and Singapore, to the LDCs. This method may ease the damage for LDCs from natural destructions, thus, helping to stabilize their economy and strengthen their national security.

In the end, the United States of America is not tied up to only these solutions presented above. The US is open to any and all further discussions with all nations.

Topic B: Migrant Labor round the Mediterranean Sea

European history is shaped by immigrants from different countries all over the world. For centuries, millions of immigrants, craftsmen, workers, and merchants, flourished their cultures in Europe; France and Germany could be seen and proven as the most significant. However, it is up until the 1960s, with the rise of transportation accessibility for commoners and the trend of being “Western-seekers,” Migrant labors from Mediterranean Sea have started pouring into Europe and, eventually, became a severe problem. In addition, since Syrian President Assad had given order to demolish the rebels, the number of Syrian migrants increased dramatically, thus, affecting neighboring countries. Currently, the origins of these significant amount of migrants are mostly from Syria, Eritrea, and Afghanistan.

Being a foreigner, migrants faced several problems, ranging from financial difficulties to socially unaccepted. For migrant labors, they have not only been facing issues of being an exploiting

labor, but also facing barriers from language and communication. As for the governments in Europe, they are being put into a test of improving both their integration and employment policies.

It is a fact that US and European countries are one of the most influential and powerful countries in terms of economy and military in the world. Moreover, in 1953, the US and EU established diplomatic relations that boosts not only both of their economy and industries. As a result, the United States of America and the European Union have formed a close relation that cannot be easily broken.

According to the address of president of USA, Obama, in 2013, he said that the US would work on a Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). To summarize, the US will begin collaborating “free trade agreement” (FTA) with numerous of the European countries. Needless to say that increasing trade between the United State of America and the EU will bring both two regions benefits but also convenience. Moreover, to emphasize, one of the greatest purpose for establishing FTA is to raise the everyday quality of their workers and labors’ families in Europe. In the end, the results were significant.

Acknowledging the importance of the partnership between Europe and the United States, America will provide all the supports it can give to European nations in solving its immigrant labor issues. By not only encouraging other countries to support, but also helping Europe in first hand, America came up with four feasible solutions. First, all nations should help improve the life quality of migrant labors from the Mediterranean Sea who are currently in Europe. We should start providing vocational and linguistic resources and guidance to enhance their life quality. Also, nations should support those immigrants who are seeking for jobs, such as form informational platforms which offer jobs and lessons. Furthermore, we must ensure labor's’ fair payments and basic benefits to prevent all kinds of unequal treatments. In addition to aid current migrant labors, we should repeatedly examine European labor laws in order to respect their human rights. Second, all European nations should strengthen their borders. The reasons are to prevent illegal immigrants and possible threats, such as terrorists, from entering Europe. Countries which have past examples of illegal trespassing, such as Greece and Hungary, should, especially, focus more on this matter. Third, the United Nations should not forget those countries which their citizens left from. Mostly immigrants came from Syria, Eritrea, and Afghanistan. The UN should aid those countries in terms of solving their financial, political, or military issues by not only helping them in first hand, but also encouraging NGOs, like Red Cross, MSF, IRC, and EWB-I, to such countries to provide support. Lastly, but not least, the United States of America would also be willing to meet such NGOs, presented above, to discuss and investigate about the highest demands of those countries in order to give the

appropriate needs. Therefore, it could prevent and reduce the amount of wasted aiding resources. And the US strongly hopes the UN Security Council may quickly formulate profitable solutions to stop the current wars.

Nevertheless, the United States of America understands the viability of cooperation and is willingly to discuss any and all practical solutions to all nations.

