

CFMUNESCO 2016

Cividale del Friuli (Italy) – 3/6 December 2016

BEST RESOLUTIONS

Abstract delle migliori risoluzioni approvate dai singoli comitati

Comitato: UNESCO

Argomento: Scarsità di riserve di acqua potabile

Sommario: Prendendo atto del fatto che il mondo vive una richiesta d'acqua sempre crescente e che la carenza di acqua potabile è alla radice di seri problemi, soprattutto in alcune aree geografiche, il comitato UNESCO propone la creazione di un'organizzazione internazionale chiamata WWO (World Water Organization) che miri a bilanciare le riserve di acqua disponibili a livello mondiale, incoraggiando lo scambio di risorse tra Paesi coinvolti e mirando alla diffusione di know-how per il miglioramento degli impianti idrici (dighe, impianti di desalinizzazione etc.) e della gestione degli eventi di siccità.

Comitato: International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (International Conference)

Argomento: Protezione dei rifugiati e fenomeni di migrazione internazionale

Sommario: Sottolineando l'importanza di favorire la consapevolezza dell'opinione pubblica in merito alle differenze tra migranti, rifugiati e clandestini, nonché la condanna di ogni forma di razzismo, la Conferenza Internazionale chiede agli Stati Membri di accogliere i rifugiati garantendo loro assistenza umanitaria e migliorando le condizioni dei campi di accoglienza. Chiede inoltre di implementare programmi di immigrazione che aiutino i migranti ad integrarsi nelle società che li accolgono, nell'ambito di azioni a livello nazionale ed internazionale.

Comitato: Security Council (Consiglio di Sicurezza)

Argomento: La situazione nello Yemen

Sommario: Richiamando le proprie precedenti risoluzioni miranti alla cessazione dei combattimenti e alla soluzione pacifica del conflitto, il Security Council mira a riaprire il dialogo tra le parti coinvolte tramite la convocazione di una New Dialogue Conference, partendo da quanto raggiunto dalla precedente Conferenza del 2013 e affrontando i rapporti tra i ribelli Houti e il governo di Abdrabuh Mansour Hadi. Particolare rilievo viene dato alla tutela dei civili in Yemen e alla protezione di bambini, donne e anziani coinvolti nel conflitto, con un focus specifico sull'utilizzo di bambini-soldato.

Comitato: Ufficio delle Nazioni Unite per il controllo della droga e la prevenzione del crimine (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC)

Argomento: Prevenire il reclutamento dei "foreign fighters"

Sommario: Nella consapevolezza dell'importanza di rafforzare la cooperazione internazionale per prevenire la diffusione del terrorismo in particolare collegato allo Stato Islamico, l'Office si rivolge sia agli Stati coinvolti da guerre e terrorismo che agli Stati Membri coinvolti dal fenomeno di propri cittadini che si recano a combattere all'estero, suggerendo misure che vanno dal rafforzamento dei controlli alle frontiere allo sviluppo di misure per fermare la propaganda al terrorismo via internet, a campagne di sensibilizzazione dell'opinione pubblica tramite anche la collaborazione con le comunità islamiche.

Comitato: Commissione delle Nazioni Unite sullo status delle donne (Commission on the Status of Women, CSW)

Argomento: Opportunità di microcredito per le donne

Sommario: La Commissione, riconoscendo il ruolo fondante del microcredito per la lotta alla povertà e il rilievo che il lavoro femminile sviluppatosi sulle basi del microcredito ha avuto nelle comunità coinvolte, per facilitare l'inserimento delle donne nel mondo del lavoro propone che ogni Stato Membro crei una Commissione per il controllo del lavoro delle donne (Commission for the Control of Women's Work, CCWW), che sotto il controllo del CSW e dell'ONU assista le donne nell'inserimento nel mondo del lavoro. Particolare attenzione è posta all'istruzione delle donne e alla sensibilizzazione dell'intera società nei confronti dell'importanza del lavoro femminile.

Comitato: Ambiente (Environment Commission)

Argomento: Gestione dei rifiuti elettronici (e-waste)

Sommario: Rifacendosi alle direttive europee del 2003 in merito alla gestione dei rifiuti elettronici (Directive 2002/96/EC), la Commissione richiama gli Stati Membri al controllo sullo smaltimento degli e-waste sul loro territorio nazionale ed in particolare al riciclo dei materiali contenuti all'interno dei dispositivi elettronici, al fine di tutelare l'ambiente e le condizioni dei lavoratori nonché di consentire risparmi nella produzione di materiale elettronico.

FORUM: UNESCO

QUESTION OF: Shortage of Potable Water Resources

SUBMITTED BY: Saudi Arabia

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Australia, Iran, South Korea, Turkey, Yemen, Mexico, Israel, China, India, Venezuela, Iceland, Thailand, ICOMOS, USA, Angola, Sweden, Japan

The UNESCO Commission,

Alarmed by the increasing water demand influenced by population growth, urbanization, food and energy security policies, industrialization and the increase in production and consumption,

Aware that one person out of nine does not have access to potable water,

Bearing in mind that the distribution and availability of fresh water resources are diverse and not equal around the world,

Noting with regret that ecosystems around the world are in decline in terms of water quality, as a consequence of infrastructure development and pollution,

Keeping in mind that sustainable development should meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs,

Observing the insufficient financing for water resources, especially compared with other development sectors such as education and health,

Recognizing that in developing countries 80% of deaths are caused by water-related diseases,

Taking into consideration the fact that half the hospitals of the world are filled with people that suffer from water-related diseases,

Realizing that groundwater supplies are diminishing, with an estimated 20% of the world's aquifers being over-exploited, leading to serious consequences such as land subsidence and saltwater intrusion in coastal areas,

Declaring that energy production is generally water-intensive,

Recalling the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action "Water for Life" proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly,

Fully believing in associations like among the others "Wateraid", "Amref", "WASH" and "The Water Project" that supply water to countries in need,

Taking into account that Libya, Western Sahara and Yemen are the most involved countries,

1. **Suggests** the creation of an international organization in order to maintain the balance of potable water resources all over the world, called WWO (World Water Organization), with the aim of:
 - a. identifying the Countries that have surplus water and the ones affected by lack of water;
 - b. encouraging those Countries to exchange water with raw materials, such as but not limited to:
 - i. timber,
 - ii. crops like soya bean, wheat and rice,
 - iii. milk, cattle,
 - iv. plantations of wool and cotton,

- c. improving drought risk management by means such as:
 - i. developing drought risk management plans,
 - ii. developing observatory and early warning systems on droughts,
 - iii. further optimizing the use of international funds such as the EU Solidarity Fund and European Mechanism for Civil Protection,
 - d. considering additional water supply infrastructures;
2. **Supports** the creation in all Member States of efficient irrigation systems, with the support of the WWO, in order to:
 - a. provide a proportional volume of water to all the areas of the country,
 - b. develop irrigation systems to be used by agriculture with the aim of avoiding wastage of water as well as reducing its demand;
3. **Recommends** to all Member States that have not yet done so to create purification plants in order to recycle non-potable water;
4. **Encourages** economic organizations to provide low-interest loans to Countries with a shortage of water in order to let them build desalination plants;
5. **Approves** the creation of national associations to control the quality of water in rivers, seas and lakes, especially in the less developed areas of the world;
6. **Urges** Member States to protect water-related ecosystems in order to maintain the essential and varied environmental role they provide;
7. **Asks** the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and regional organizations such as among the others the African Union (AU), to support UNESCO in its decisions regarding the question of shortage of potable water resources;
8. **Urges** all Countries to accept strict law enforcement preventing:
 - a. water sources being sold to multinational companies,
 - b. privatization of water sources within Countries;
9. **Expresses** its hope for future sessions to remain actively seized on this matter.

Role Play on the
International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (International Conference).

QUESTION OF: Refugee protection and international migration

SUBMITTED BY: Egypt

CO-SUBMITTED BY: National Society of U.S.A., National Society of Spain, North Korea, The South African Republic, Angola, India, China, Italy, Sweden, Uruguay, Senegal, Yemen, Ukraine, Mauritius, C.A.R., U.K., Eq. Guinea, Iceland, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, National Society of the Red Cross of Venezuela

The International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (International Conference),

Stressing that this Resolution does not give rise to new obligations under international law,

Further stressing that this Resolution does not expand or modify the mandates, roles and responsibilities of the components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (Movement) as prescribed in the Statutes of the Movement,

Recalling the obligations to protect and assist victims/survivors of any kind of violence and deprivation of fundamental rights in armed conflict, disasters and other emergencies in accordance with the applicable legal framework,

Bearing in mind that international humanitarian law applies only to situations of armed conflict,

Expressing appreciation of existing relevant work and initiatives by the United Nations (UN), regional organizations, States, judicial bodies, humanitarian organizations and other actors in relation to the issue, and underlining the complementary character of the work of the Movement and the International Conference with such work and initiatives,

Further recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the UN and by the International Conference,

Having examined the 1952 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees which outlines the responsibilities of refugee host nations,

Realizing the importance and extent of the migration phenomenon, which involves millions of people and affects a large number of States in the international community,

Deeply concerned about the manifestations of violence, racism, xenophobia and other forms of discrimination and inhuman and degrading treatment against migrants and refugees, especially women and children in different parts of the world,

Considering that the promotion and the protection of all human rights is one of the priorities of the international community,

Encouraged by the increasing interest of the international community in the effective and full protection of the human rights of all refugees and migrants, and underlining the need to make further efforts to ensure respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all both,

Believing that host States have the primary responsibility for the protection and assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction,

1. **Appreciates** the efforts made so far by the Member States, the IFRC, the UNHCR to improve the situation of the refugees and migrants;

2. **Calls upon** the International Community to further recognize and promote public awareness of the harshness of the issue to underline the differences between migrants, refugees and illegal immigrants and the necessity to give them different treatments according to the different needs that they require by:
 - a. promoting media campaigns
 - b. encouraging school projects;
3. **Recommends** Member States to:
 - a. work in full collaboration with Governmental and non-Governmental organizations,
 - b. facilitate, encourage and sustain the efforts of properly qualified organizations,
 - c. collaborate among host States and the Red Cross;
4. **Urges** Governmental and non-Governmental organizations to fight racism and assist individual victims of racist acts;
5. **Condemns** all forms of racial discrimination and xenophobia with regard to access to:
 - a. employment,
 - b. housing,
 - c. schooling,
 - d. health and social services,
 - e. services intended for use by the public;
6. **Asks** Member States to accept refugees and migrants and to guarantee their primary needs and all the humanitarian assistance by:
 - a. ensuring them adequate and equal access to clean water and food,
 - b. improving health care,
 - c. ensuring a safe accommodation;
7. **Endorses** Member States to improve the security of the refugees camps by:
 - a. increasing humanitarian employees in charge,
 - b. following the IRC Community Driven Reconstruction methodologies,
 - c. ensuring the main structures such as sanitary structures and safe spaces;
8. **Requests** Member States to:
 - a. adopt concrete measures to prevent the violation of the human rights of migrants and refugees, including:
 - i. in ports and airports,
 - ii. at borders and migration checkpoints,
 - b. train public officials who work in border areas to treat migrants in accordance with the principles of human rights,
 - c. prosecute any act of violation of the human rights of migrants, in conformity with applicable law;
9. **Encourages** Member States to create immigration programs that allow migrants to be autonomous and fully integrated into the host countries by:
 - a. creating languages courses for both adults and children,
 - b. creating work courses in order to enable them to be economically active,
 - c. promoting workshops and seminaries,
 - d. guaranteeing trained educators and qualified equipment;
10. **Further requests** the creation of a new peaceful association named Refugee Protection and International Migration (RPIM) to cooperate with IFRC and host governments, GOs and NGOs in order to:
 - a. give help and assistance to refugees and migrants in every situation and place,
 - b. guarantee medical aid and adequate structures,

- c. create vaccination campaigns in order to protect refugees and migrants from diseases;
11. **Further encourages** the Member States of Red Cross and National Societies, GOs and NGOs to create accessible safe spaces in order to give psychosocial support and health program according to the indications of the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support programmes;
12. **Suggests** Member States to support refugees and migrants, under the guidelines of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), by:
- a. encouraging them to take part in the educational process,
 - b. providing them with public works in refugee camps, in fields such as among the others:
 - i. civil engineering,
 - ii. child care,
 - c. assisting them with paperwork, while seeking the refugee status and asylum;
13. **Further calls** upon the components of the Movement, in accordance with their respective mandates, to make every effort to support, where and when appropriate, the development and strengthening of the capacity of national institutions to prevent and respond to the highlighted issue, and to invest in training and strengthening local expertise and in community-based initiatives;
14. **Further calls** upon the components of the Movement, in accordance with their respective mandates, to make every effort to coordinate and cooperate as appropriate with other relevant stakeholders working on preventing and responding to the highlighted issue, such as the UN, regional organizations and humanitarian organizations, including, as appropriate, by exchanging experiences and good practices;
15. **Requests** the ICRC and the International Federation to report to the next International Conference on progress they have made and on any information provided for this purpose by members of the International Conference about their respective efforts.

FORUM: Security Council
QUESTION OF: Yemen
SUBMITTED BY: Japan

The Security Council,

Recalling the Security Council's resolutions S/RES/2201 of 15 February 2015 and S/RES/2216 of 14 April 2015 on the topics, handling the UN position against Houthis and supporting diplomacy between the parties,

Further recalling the Security Council's role in the establishing of cease-fire and in the supporting of pacific resolutions in the region,

Alarmed by the bad sanitary conditions of the area such as the failed provision of water in the Yemeni capital Sana'a,

Noting the importance of pacific collaboration between the parties in order to protect the civilians from violence,

Emphasizing the fact that the continuous conditions of human rights violations in Yemen cannot be ignored,

Recognizing the rightful position of president Abdrabuh Mansour Hadi to rule over the Country,

Bearing in mind that drone strikes in Yemen are killing more civilians than real targets,

Realizing that the United Nations effort in Yemen is reducing the number of terroristic attacks,

Keeping in mind that any security vacuum in Yemen could lead to a terroristic attack,

Denoting the crucial need to find suitable solutions for both parties to let Yemen find again peace, welfare, economic growth and development,

Fully believing that diplomacy is the only way to find a solution to the conflict,

Alarmed by the ISIS and Al-Qaeda's presence and proliferation in the central range of Yemen's territories and by their negative influence on Yemeni civilians causing instability and humanitarian violations,

Recalling the arms embargo imposed by S/RES/2216 in order to prevent terroristic arms procurement,

Further noting the necessity to re-establish Yemen political process with the involvement of all Yemeni parties, as stated by the 26th Arab Summit of March 2015 on the development of Yemen,

Reiterating its support to the Gulf Cooperation in order to stabilize Yemen's political situation and stop the conflict and the humanitarian damage to the Country itself,

Deploring Houthis' claim to power and taking of action that are exclusively prerogative of the Yemen's legitimate Government,

1. **Encourages** the end of the use of children in battles by all parties involved with the aim to:
 - a. end recruitment of children below recruitment age of 18 set by the Government of Yemen,
 - b. release children soldiers that are now part of the troops of all parties involved,

- c. investigate those who recruit and use children and punish them with economic sanctions,
 - d. provide reintegration programs for children who took an active part in the conflict,
 - e. send a group of UN inspectors protected by the UN Blue Helmets to control the situation;
2. **Calls upon** the immediate ceasefire for all sides for a fixed time that will be decided by the Secretary General, in order to permit the improvement of the humanitarian situation by giving the possibility to civilians to access primary goods such as food, water and medical aid and allowing civilians and diplomats to evacuate the territories in a safe way;
3. **Encourages** Yemen government on one side and Houthis on the other, to launch a new National Dialogue Conference in order to:
 - a. find a diplomatic solution to the conflict,
 - b. adopt a full-fledged political process with all Yemenis by:
 - i) renewing the agreement set up at the first National Dialogue Conference in 2013,
 - ii) considering the role of Houthis in the future Yemen,
 - iii) discussing the issue of the radicalisation of Houthis,
 - iv) helping civilians by offering them temporary shelters until the problem is solved;
4. **Strongly condemns** all Member States who continue to sell weapons and finance terrorist groups in the hostilities by:
 - a. asking for the immediate halt of this activity,
 - b. requesting to identify private corporations (such as factories or private companies) involved in such actions and to impose sanctions upon them;
5. **Calls** for the effective presence in Yemen of the UN Missions (such as among the others Blue Helmets, doctors, teachers) with the aim of:
 - a. observing truces and human rights standards in Yemen,
 - b. giving unimpeded access for humanitarian and financial assistance to the victims of hostilities in Yemen,
 - c. engaging peacekeeping troops by the UN SC in the case of continuing warfare in Yemen,
 - d. engaging UN military observers for controlling and monitoring the situation,
 - e. considering the Arabian Union's engagement in Yemen, in the event of further deepening in military conflict;
6. **Encourages** all Member States to start thinking about peaceful diplomacy by:
 - a. preventing weapon trade thanks to the efforts all officially UN recognised organisations,
 - b. examining national arms trade and possible international connections,
 - c. investing resources in illegal arms trade prevention;
7. **Calls** upon a temporary agreement between Hadi's elected government and the rebel Houthis in order to find a common solution to the conflict in the means of restoring peace between the religious leaders by including the most important non-extreme imams in the negotiation process;
8. **Expresses** its hope for all Member States to join their efforts to create underground shelters and camps to aid and house Yemeni people in cities and places involved in the civil war, in order to
 - a. offer essential resources for survival, such as food and drinkable water,
 - b. provide medical aid to the injured, especially the ones in danger of losing their lives,

c. focus in particular on the condition of children, women and elders.

9. **Decides** to remain actively seized on this matter.

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FORUM: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

QUESTION OF: The question of the Prevention and the Recruitment of Foreign Fighters

SUBMITTED BY: United States of America

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Sweden, UK, Afghanistan, New Zealand, Germany, Yemen, Israel

The UNODC Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of strengthening international cooperation in order to prevent and eliminate the displacement of foreign fighters from Member States,

Alarmed by the lack of border controls and its consequential fostering of extremist rebel groups,

Keeping in mind the importance of stable governments in the regions affected by the problem of foreign fighters and their role in contesting the emergence of extremist factions,

Fully aware of the rise and growth of numerous terrorist organizations whose members and actions constitute a severe threat to international security and peace,

1. **Calls upon** all Member States to recognize the pressing need to raise sufficient funding in order to provide adequate support and resources to international, national and local organizations involved in the foreign fighters' issue;
2. **Expects** the implementation of broad policy options that could be applied at local, national and international levels to confront foreign fighters' departures;
3. **Suggests** the creation of a UN association called United Nation Rescue Association for Soldiers Trapped Abroad (UNRASTA), formed by soldiers of any Member States, that will be paid by the International Monetary Fund, which has the task to:
 - a. rescue soldiers and civilians that are war hostages of any terrorist organization,
 - b. tighten the borders of the countries known for providing foreign fighters or exporting terrorism;
4. **Invites** all Member States to implement national awareness programs to inform people about this topic through activities such as, among the others:
 - a. lessons in schools organized by the national Departments of Education and the Department of Defense;
 - b. public conferences;
 - c. distribution of informative booklets about the current situation;
 - d. advertising campaigns on major TV channels and social media;
 - e. campaigns for the Islamic communities and lessons in the mosques aiming at raising awareness the about the difference between radical beliefs and true peaceful Islam;
5. **Calls** for better border control where needed, particularly in Middle Eastern Countries, through more effective equipment to assist Countries in deterring, detecting and repelling foreign fighters;
6. **Encourages** any further effort and contribution from the International Community towards the strengthening of the international coalition aimed at countering disruptive rebel groups;
7. **Requests** an increased effort by national and international authorities in:
 - a. checking resource smuggling and foreign fighters' enrollment that may benefit rebel groups,
 - b. developing improvements in the international framework for cooperation and

- coordination,
- c. reinforcing border control with immediate effect on foreign civilians that have joined any terrorist organizations;
8. **Further invites** Member States to limit the movement of people suspected of joining terrorist groups in Iraq, Syria and Yemen, which have the greatest concentration of foreign fighters, for as long as the conflict lasts;
 9. **Further requests** governments to fight the use of mass media propaganda by terrorist groups which occurs in social media and newspapers by creating a new internet portal which is part of the dark web, in order to let authorities from every Country communicate without the risk of being detected by terrorist groups;
 10. **Further requests** the introduction of biometric passport photos in order to make more reliable the verification of passport holder's identity;
 11. **Strongly suggests** the placing of economic and political sanctions on Countries that refuse to follow the proposed clauses;
 12. **Demands** the cooperation of the organizations dedicated to the fight against terrorism, drugs, human trafficking and gun trafficking in order to cut down sources of income for terrorism organizations;
 13. **Asks** to remain actively seized upon this matter.

FORUM: Commission on the Status of Women

QUESTION OF: The Question of the Establishment of a Female Microcredit for Women

SUBMITTED BY: Australia

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Korea, Afghanistan, UK, Egypt, Brazil, Colombia, Syria, Italy, India

The General Assembly,

Acknowledging that micro-finance has proved its value as a weapon against poverty and hunger improving the quality of life in communities involved,

Noting with appreciation that in December 1998 the UN General Assembly designated the year 2005 as the International Year of Microcredit stating that it would be an important opportunity to give impetus to micro-finance programs throughout the world,

Bearing in mind that micro-finance, and especially microcredit, has benefited women and has resulted in the achievement of their financial and political empowerment,

Aware of the fact that the number of people living in poverty, of which 70% are women, is constantly growing,

Recognizing the difficulty for women to combine their professional and domestic duties,

Realizing that the high rate of illiteracy of the female population in comparison to the male one makes often for women difficult the simple retrieval of information of financial character and the interaction with the commercial banks,

Taking into account the fact that women are less accustomed to risk in comparison to men in their strategies of investment and that they have smaller mobility,

1. **Encourages** Member States to help women to create their own businesses and take part in micro-financial organizations in order to have access to small loans;
2. **Further encourages** Member States to allow women to pursue an education and a professional role;
3. **Requests** every Member State to create a national commission called Commission for the Control of Women's Work (CCWW), which will be formed by qualified people authorized by the UN and the CSW, with the aim of helping women enter the job world, and that will have to deliver a biannual report to the national Government and the CSW;
4. **Urges** Member States to encourage the creation of national collaborative women's organizations, linked to the CCWW, with a focus on:
 - a. commerce,
 - b. agriculture,
 - c. the use of the principal resources of the Country;
5. **Invites** international economic institutions related with the UN, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or the International Finance Corporation (IFC), to fund women-organizations under the supervision of the CCWW;
6. **Asks** Member States to encourage companies to employ women establishing conditions such as:
 - a. guaranteeing equal salary for men and women,
 - b. providing an adequate number of working hours and breaks,

- c. offering adequate safety conditions;
7. **Supports** all Member States in promoting free education for all women, in order to help them:
 - a. understand their rights,
 - b. get a job,
 - c. learn how to administrate their money;
 8. **Invites** Member States, especially in developed Countries, to establish evening classes to provide women who work during the day with the possibility to access education;
 9. **Proposes** Member States to share information on this topic within their countries with the creation and promotion of projects, advertisements and raising-awareness activities, aiming at influencing both men and women's attitude on women's status and employment, in order to facilitate community approval of women's projects;
 10. **Resolves** to remain actively seized upon this matter.

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FORUM: Environment

QUESTION OF: Disposal of e-waste

SUBMITTED BY: United States of America

CO-SUBMITTED BY: South Korea, Israel, Spain, Russia, Ukraine, Japan, Brazil, Iceland, Pakistan, Democratic people's Republic of Korea

The Environment Commission,

Recalling the first Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive (2002) 96/EC, enforced in February 2003, which provided for the creation of collections plans where customers return their WEEE free of charge, in order to increase the recycling and/or re-use of WEEE,

Keeping in mind that inside electronic waste there are dangerous chemicals materials substances that must be recycled in order not to damage the environment and the health of the people,

Taking into account that e-waste contains a lot of useful materials that can be reused, while producing new electronic devices, helping industries and companies to spend less money,

Having considered a UN study which states that the amount of e-waste being produced all over the world could rise by as much as 500% over the next decade,

1. **Draws the attention** to the possibility to recycle raw materials, such as gold, silver, cobalt, copper, platinum, aluminium, iron or plastic from electronic devices instead of extracting them from mines;
2. **Encourages** every Member State to proceed with the creation of special places, such as landfills especially created and equipped for e-waste, or special dustbins for the correct disposal of WEEE where citizens can throw them;
3. **Supports** the issuing of a law, in each Member State, that prohibits and admonishes with proper fines anyone that:
 - a. uses excessively polluting incinerators,
 - b. throws e-waste in illegal landfills,
 - c. dispense the e-waste in the environment, such as lakes, rivers, seas, forests or fields,
 - d. does not throw the e-waste in the dustbins for the correct disposal;
4. **Recommends** Member States to proceed with the recycle of electronic devices which are old or fallen into disuse but still serviceable, through e.g. the donation to voluntary organizations that reuse them for public good;
5. **Approves** the creation of concessions to all companies that produce electronic devices to give them the possibility to recycle electronic waste safely;
6. **Suggests** Member States the establishment of facilities in which it will be possible to burn non recyclable materials, in order to create heat and energy;
7. **Further suggests** the establishing of a worldwide advertising campaign about the recycle of electronic devices that could be called "Old phone, new recycle", that consist in:
 - a. create a fund which:
 - i) will finance the campaign in each Member State,
 - ii) will be financed by each Member State in base on their own income,
 - b. create commercials to make people more aware of the situation and more willing to take part in such cause,

c. use this campaign to create conferences and school lessons to rise awareness also among students;

8. **Hopes** that the above mentioned issue will be taken into consideration in the future Environment's assemblies.

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